

APPENDIX I

CD-ROM Technical Information¹

CONTENTS

Equipment-----	I-1
Software-----	I-1
Converting to ASCII Files-----	I-2
Directory and Index Information-----	I-2
Technical Documentation-----	I-3

EQUIPMENT

The two basic pieces of equipment needed to use CD-ROM's are a microcomputer and a CD-ROM drive. A printer is very useful but not essential. Your microcomputer should be equipped with at least 640K random access memory (RAM). While a hard disk is not required on your microcomputer, it is very useful.

SOFTWARE

Software is needed for accessing the CD-ROM as well as for accessing the data.

MS-DOS 3.1 or higher is needed as your operating system if you have a CD-ROM reader. You will also need DOS file manager software such as Microsoft's CD-ROM Extensions. CD-ROM extensions is a collection of programs that enables the microcomputer to communicate with the attached CD-ROM drives. You must have version 2.0 or higher of the Microsoft Extensions.

If you already have a CD-ROM drive, you may not know whether it is equipped with file manager software like the CD-ROM extensions. To find out, try signing on to your CD-ROM drive just as though it is a magnetic disk drive, and perform simple file management tasks, like listing the directory. (For example, from the DOS prompt, type the command DIR and the letter used to designate the CD-ROM drive followed by a colon [e.g., C>DIR L:] and press enter.) If you get an error message, it may mean that you need to obtain and install CD-ROM extensions.

CD-ROM Extensions

Although all versions of CD-ROM extensions work basically the same way, installation procedures may

vary slightly from one supplier to another. Many versions contain a program that will automatically install the software for you, after you have answered a few questions about the type of equipment that you plan to use. *Be sure to follow the instructions for installing CD-ROM Extensions that are provided with the software.*

The first step, if you are installing extensions without the aid of an automatic set-up program, is usually installing the device driver program and MSCDEX.EXE on your bootable disk. For computers containing a hard drive, this usually means drive C. The name of the device driver program varies from one version of extensions to another; one common practice of software developers is to name it after the brand of CD-ROM drive that it supports, e.g., HITACHI.SYS. The device driver program and MSCDEX are frequently set up in separate subdirectories; however, this practice is not universal.

The next step is to add a line to the CONFIG.SYS file to identify the device driver program. This line typically looks something like this:

```
DEVICE=\path\driver name/D:\driver alias/N:#  
For example: device=\dev\hitachi.sys/D:MSCD001/n:1
```

The driver name (e.g., hitachi.sys) and the driver alias should be provided by the set-up program or in the instructions that accompany the floppy disk containing the extensions software. The symbol # at the end of the line should be replaced with the number of CD-ROM drives (up to 4) that will be hooked up to the microcomputer.

The third step is to add a line to the AUTOEXEC.BAT file for running MSCDEX.EXE and assigning a letter to your CD-ROM drive. Depending on your system configuration you may opt to set up one or more batch files to accomplish the same purpose. If you add a line to the AUTOEXEC.BAT file, it will probably look something like this:

```
\path\MSCDEX.EXE/D:driver alias/M:8/L:L  
For example: \BIN\mscdex.exe/d:mscd001/m:12/L:L
```

The driver alias, which is really the name that your system will use to identify the device driver, should be the same one that is named in your CONFIG.SYS file.

¹Portions of this appendix are adapted from *Administrative Notes*, the Newsletter of the Federal Depository Library Program (May 22, 1989).

The number following M: is the number of memory buffers allocated (usually 8, but sometimes more). The last letter, following the L.; designates the letter assigned to the CD-ROM drive.

Though the final step is simple, it's also easy to overlook. You must reboot the system in order to activate the changes that you've made to your CONFIG.SYS and AUTOEXEC.BAT.

Once properly installed, the device behaves much like a read-only floppy diskette drive, and simple MS-DOS commands such as DIR are possible. If the computer reports that the CD-ROM is "not High Sierra," you must first upgrade your Microsoft CD-ROM Extensions software to version 2.0 or later.

Data Retrieval Software

This CD-ROM contains data retrieval software. This 1990 P.L. 94-171 software was developed and tested on a COMPAQ Deskpro 286 with 640K RAM operating under MS-DOS 3.31. The software was compiled with Clipper (Summer '87). There are no special display requirements. Please note that the retrieval software will only run on IBM-compatibles operating under MS-DOS.

To execute, type GO at the DOS prompt and ENTER.

Example: L:\>go

The data on the CD-ROM are in dBase III+™ format. Data in dBase III+ format are recognized by many software packages including dBase IV™, Foxbase™, Clipper™, Supercalc V™, Quattro Pro™, and VP-Planner™.

Users of other types of systems, such as the Apple Macintosh, have access to the files through support for ISO 9660 CD-ROMs.

CONVERTING TO ASCII FILES

Users without database management software who wish to convert the files to ASCII can follow the example in figure 7. This is in Microsoft QuickBASIC 4.5 code. Tests on a 286 PC took about 1 1/2 minutes per thousand records reading from CD-ROM and writing to hard disk.

DIRECTORY AND INDEX INFORMATION

Figures 8 and 9 on the following page provide a sample directory listing with annotations and the index file specifications.

Figure 7. Example of dBASE -to-ASCII Conversion With Microsoft QuickBASIC 4.5

```
TYPE Structure
```

```
    Flag AS STRING * 1
```

```
    Record AS STRING * 516
```

```
END TYPE
```

```
DIM PL94171 AS Structure
```

```
OPEN "e:\pl9417xx.dbf" FOR BINARY AS #1
```

xx is 2-letter USPS State abbreviation

```
OPEN "c:\pl9417xx.txt" FOR OUTPUT AS #2
```

```
SEEK #1, 2947
```

```
DO
```

```
    GET #1, , PL94171
```

```
    IF EOF(1) THEN EXIT DO
```

```
    PRINT #2, PL94171.Record
```

```
LOOP
```

```
CLOSE #1, #2
```

```
END
```

Figure 8. Sample Annotated CD-ROM Directory Listing

Volume in drive is PL94_171

DOCUMENT	<DIR>	Directory for documentation files. These are ASCII text files containing the complete technical documentation for the data.
GO	BAT	Batch file to execute data retrieval software.
PL94	EXE	Data retrieval software.
PL9417ss	DBF	P.L. 94-171 data file for State <ss>. This is a dBASE III+ file.
PL9417ss	NDX	Index file for PL9417ss.DBF. See Figure 9 below.
PL9417ss	PLA	Index file for PL9417ss.DBF. See Figure 9 below.
PL94DD	DBF	Table outline file. This is a dBASE III+ file.
PL94STRU	DBF	Database structure file. This is a dBASE III+ file.
CNAME\$ss	DBF	Data file containing county names for State <ss>. This is a dBASE III+ file.
VNAME\$ss	DBF	Data file containing voting district names for State <ss>. This is a dBASE III+ file.
VNAME\$ss	NDX	Index file for VNAME\$ss.DBF. See specifications.

Figure 9. Index File Specifications

PL9417ss.NDX	Key: sumlev+cnty+sac3+cousubce+placece+tractbna+blkgr
PL9417ss.PLA	Key: sumlev+placece
VNAME\$ss.NDX	Key: cnty (UNIQUE)

These are dBASE III+ index files.

When several records in a data file have the same key value, only the first record is included in a UNIQUE index.

TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION

The DOCUMENT directory on the CD-ROM contains sections of the Public Law 94-171 technical documentation in a series of ASCII text files. These are as follows:

ROSTER_P.ASC	Roster Page
ACKNOW.ASC	Acknowledgments
CONTENTS.ASC	Contents
ABST_PL.ASC	Abstract
HOWTOUSE.ASC	How to Use the File
SUB_LOC.ASC	Subject Locator
LIST_TBL.ASC	List of Tables
TBL_OUT.ASC	Table Outlines

SUM_LEV.ASC	Summary Level Sequence Chart
USERNOTE.ASC	User Notes 1 and 2
IDEN_FTN.ASC	Identification Section of the Data Dictionary
TBL_MTX.ASC	Table (Matrix) Section of the Data Dictionary
APPEND_A.ASC	Appendix A—Area Classifications
APPEND_B.ASC	Appendix B—Subject Characteristics
APPEND_C.ASC	Appendix C—Accuracy of the Data
APPEND_D.ASC	Appendix D—Procedures
APPEND_E.ASC	Appendix E—Facsimiles of Instructions
APPEND_F.ASC	Appendix F—Data Products and User Assistance
APPEND_G.ASC	Appendix G—Maps
APPEND_H.ASC	Appendix H—Record Layout of Machine-Readable Data Dictionary
APPEND_I.ASC	Appendix I—CD-ROM Technical Information





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

April, 1991

To: Census of Population and Housing, 1990: P.L. 94-171 Data on
CD-ROM Users

From: Data User Services Division
Bureau of the Census

Attached are User Notes 1-4 and Technical Notes 1-11 for the P.L. 94-171 data. Please file these user notes in the technical documentation as directed. We also suggest filing the technical notes in the technical documentation notebook.

These notes are sent automatically without charge to Census Bureau CD-ROM purchasers. They are available to others on a subscription basis at a cost of \$40 annually. To subscribe, contact Customer Services, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

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



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

**CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990:
PUBLIC LAW (P.L.) 94-171 DATA ON CD-ROM**

USER NOTE 1

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.)

This user note should be filed in the User Notes Chapter of the P.L. 94-171 technical documentation.

January 1991



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

**CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990:
PUBLIC LAW (P.L.) 94-171 DATA ON CD-ROM**

USER NOTE 2

Please mark the following changes in your technical documentation. Since these changes will not appear in your machine-readable data dictionary, we are not issuing replacement pages.

- On page 2 of the Data Dictionary chapter the American Indian/Alaska Native Area Class Code (starting position 44) the code D3 explanation

should have the following statement appended
“. . . or the associated American Indian reservation is not located in this State.”

- On page 11 of the Data Dictionary chapter, in footnote 1, the file identification code for the P.L. 94-171 file is PL 94-171, not PL94171.

February 1991



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

**CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990:
PUBLIC LAW (P.L.) 94-171 DATA ON CD-ROM**

USER NOTE 3

The attached appendix A, Area Classifications, replaces the appendix in the original documentation. The text for the Area Measurement section on page A-3 and for the Tabulation Block Group section on page A-4 has been

expanded. After filing this appendix in its proper place, this cover sheet should be placed in the User Notes Chapter for future reference.

April 1991

APPENDIX A.

Area Classifications

CONTENTS

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)	
Alaska Native Village Statistical Area (See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)	
American Indian and Alaska Native Area	A-1
American Indian Reservation (See American Indian and Alaska Native Area, see County Subdivision)	
American Indian Reservation and Trust Land (See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)	
Area Measurement	A-3
Assessment District (See County Subdivision)	
Block	A-3
Block Group (BG)	A-4
Block Numbering Area (BNA) (See Census Tract and Block Numbering Area)	
Borough (See County Subdivision, see Place)	
Borough and Census Area (Alaska) (See County)	
Boundary Changes	A-4
Census Area (Alaska) (See County)	
Census Block (See Block)	
Census Code (See Geographic Code)	
Census County Division (See County Subdivision)	
Census Designated Place (CDP) (See Place)	
Census Geographic Code (See Geographic Code)	
Census Subarea (Alaska) (See County Subdivision)	
Census Tract and Block Numbering Area	A-4
City (See Place)	
Congressional District	A-5
Consolidated City (See Place)	
County	A-5
County Subdivision	A-5
Crews of Vessels (See Area Measurement, see Block, see Census Tract and Block Numbering Area)	
Division (See County Subdivision)	
Election District (See County Subdivision, see Voting District)	
Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code (See Geographic Code)	
Geographic Block Group (See Block Group)	
Geographic Code	A-6
Geographic Presentation	A-7
Gore (See County Subdivision)	
Grant (See County Subdivision)	
Hierarchical Presentation (See Geographic Presentation)	
Historic Areas of Oklahoma (See American Indian and Alaska Native Area, Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area)	
Incorporated Place (See Place)	
Independent City (See County)	
Internal Point	A-7
Inventory Presentation (See Geographic Presentation)	
Land Area (See Area Measurement)	
Latitude (See Internal Point)	
Longitude (See Internal Point)	
Magisterial District (See County Subdivision)	
Minor Civil Division (See County Subdivision)	
Parish (Louisiana) (See County)	
Parish Governing Authority District (See County Subdivision)	
Place	A-7
Plantation (See County Subdivision)	
Precinct (See County Subdivision, see Voting District)	
Purchase (See County Subdivision)	
State	A-8
Supervisors' District (See County Subdivision)	

Tabulation Block Group (See Block Group)	
TIGER	A-9
Town (See County Subdivision, see Place)	
Township (See County Subdivision)	
Tract (See Census Tract and Block Numbering Area)	
Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA) (See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)	
Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA) (See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)	
Trust Land (See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)	
United States	A-9
United States Postal Service (USPS) Code (See Geographic Code)	
Unorganized Territory (unorg.) (See County Subdivision)	
Village (See Place)	
Voting District (VTD)	A-9
Water Area (See Area Measurement)	

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into 12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

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

Alaska Native Village Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska

Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

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

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

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

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

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

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust

lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

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

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

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

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

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

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

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

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

AREA MEASUREMENT

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

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its possessions are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial" waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement

reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

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

BLOCK

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

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

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

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

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural, and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

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

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

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing

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

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

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

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas

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

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

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

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's

for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

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

COUNTY

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

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

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

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

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

Census County Division

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the

MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

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

Census Subarea (Alaska)

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

Minor Civil Division

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

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

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is

not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

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

Census Code

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

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche; and in the data dictionaries of summary tape files and CD-ROM's.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the

collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

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

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

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

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

Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

```
State
County "A"
County "B"
County "C"

Place "X"
Place "Y"
Place "Z"
```

INTERNAL POINT

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

PLACE

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

Census Designated Place (CDP)

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

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. For the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." For the

1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; for 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

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

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

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

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

Consolidated City

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

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

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

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

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

Incorporated Place

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

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.

Each State and the District of Columbia is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name. Each State and the District of Columbia 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. 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.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes, each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

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



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

**CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990:
PUBLIC LAW (P.L.) 94-171 DATA ON CD-ROM**

USER NOTE 4

The P.L. 94-171 and STF 1B data files may contain block group (BG) records that have no block numbers associated with them. This occurs where the only portion of a BG in a higher-level geographic entity consists entirely of water, such as a city limit that follows the *opposite* shore of a river, but the county line or an MCD boundary is located in the *middle* of the

river. Because these data files contain only land-based block numbers—the related water block numbers appear only in the TIGER/Line™ files—but the BG records do appear in the file even though they include only water area, the BG's appear not to have any associated block numbers.

April 1991



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

**CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990:
PUBLIC LAW (P.L.) 94-171 DATA ON CD-ROM**

TECHNICAL NOTE 1
(New Jersey Only)

The FIPS Place Class Code (PLACECC, field size = 2, starting position = 121) for Ewing CDP (FIPS Place Code - 22180) should be U1.

January 1991



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

**CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990:
PUBLIC LAW (P.L.) 94-171 DATA ON CD-ROM**

TECHNICAL NOTE 2
(Oklahoma)

The Osage Reservation is coextensive with Osage County. Data shown for the reservation in this product are not for the entire reservation. For Osage Reservation data, refer to data for Osage County.

February 1991



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

**CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990:
PUBLIC LAW (P.L.) 94-171 DATA ON CD-ROM**

**TECHNICAL NOTE 3
(Oregon)**

The Klamath tribe is Federally recognized; the name of the tribal designated statistical area should be shown as "Klamath TDSA."

February 1991



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

**CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990:
PUBLIC LAW (P.L.) 94-171 DATA ON CD-ROM**

TECHNICAL NOTE 4
(California)

In the record for the Pit River Trust Lands, located in Shasta County, the Political/Statistical Area Description (PSAD) code (position 289 in the identification section of the data dictionary) in summary level 216 should be coded as 89. The American Indian/Alaska Native Area code for the Pit River Trust Lands is 2835; the county code for Shasta County is 089.

February 1991



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

**CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990:
PUBLIC LAW (P.L.) 94-171 DATA ON CD-ROM**

**TECHNICAL NOTE 5
(Georgia)**

In the record for Columbus city (summary level 170), the Consolidated City Class Code (beginning in position 65 in the identification section of the data dictionary) should be C3.

February 1991



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

**CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990:
PUBLIC LAW (P.L.) 94-171 DATA ON CD-ROM**

TECHNICAL NOTE 6
(Florida)

On the record for American Indian Trust Lands with no reservation (summary level 216) for American Indian/Alaska Native Area (Census) code 3665, the area name (beginning in position 192) should be Seminole Trust Lands, Fl.

March 1991



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

**CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990:
PUBLIC LAW (P.L.) 94-171 DATA ON CD-ROM**

TECHNICAL NOTE 7
(Maine)

The Political/Statistical Area Description (PSAD) code for summary level 216 for the Passamaquoddy Trust Lands, ME (American Indian/Alaska Native Area (Census) code 2695) should be 89.

March 1991



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

**CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990:
PUBLIC LAW (P.L.) 94-171 DATA ON CD-ROM**

TECHNICAL NOTE 8
(New York)

ONONDAGA RESERVATION

The data for the Onondaga Reservation should be used with caution. The Onondaga Nation did not allow the Bureau of the Census to complete the census enumeration on the reservation. We believe the 1990 census figure for the total population shown for the Onondaga Reservation in this data product is reasonable. However, a problem with the processing of the incomplete records for the Onondaga Reservation, obtained using our 1990 census "last resort" procedures, resulted in the misclassification of race. Most of the population on the reservation should be classified as American Indian.

TUSCARORA RESERVATION

The data for the Tuscarora Reservation should be used with caution. After a partial enumeration of the reservation, the Tuscarora Nation did not allow the Bureau of the Census to complete the census enumeration. We believe the 1990 census figure for the total population shown for the Tuscarora Reservation in this data product is reasonable. However, the processing of incomplete records for the Tuscarora Reservation, obtained using our 1990 census "last resort" procedures, resulted in the misclassification of race. Most of the population on the reservation should be classified as American Indian.

March 1991



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

**CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990:
PUBLIC LAW (P.L.) 94-171 DATA ON CD-ROM**

**TECHNICAL NOTE 9
(Alaska)**

The FIPS 55 "place" codes shown on the P.L. 94-171 County Block Maps (1990) are not correct for the entities listed below. The codes are shown correctly in the data files, and will appear correctly on the County Block Maps (1990) that will be available for purchase in May 1991.

<u>County</u>	<u>ANVSA</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Old FIPS</u>	<u>New FIPS</u>
150	6020	Akhiok	00650	00655
013	6050	Akutan	01090	01095
270	6060	Alakanuk	01200	01205
070	6080	Aleknagik	01420	01425
188	6120	Ambler	01970	01975
185	6130	Anaktuvuk Pass	02080	02085
231	6150	Angoon	03440	03445
016	6210	Atka	04210	04215
185	6260	Barrow	05200	05205
180	6370	Brevig Mission	08740	08745
188	6380	Buckland	09600	09605
270	6480	Chevak	13230	13235
070	6620	Clark's Point	15450	15455
201	6660	Craig	17740	17745
188	6690	Deering	18510	18515
070	6700	Dillingham	18950	18955
240	6720	Dot Lake	19720	19725
240	6740	Eagle	20380	20390
070	6790	Ekwok	21810	21815
180	6800	Elim	22250	22255
270	6810	Emmonak	22910	22915
122	6820	English Bay	23130	23135
013	6850	False Pass	24670	24675
180	6920	Gambell	27640	27645
180	6950	Golovin	29180	29185
240	7010	Healy Lake	32310	32315
231	7050	Hoonah	33360	33365
270	7060	Hooper Bay	33470	33475
201	7090	Hydaburg	34460	34465
150	7160	Kake	36770	36775
185	7170	Kaktovik	36990	36995
150	7210	Karluk	37540	37545
201	7220	Kasaan	37650	37655
188	7260	Kiana	39300	39305
013	7270	King Cove	39410	39415
060	7280	King Salmon	39630	39635
188	7300	Kivalina	39960	39965
170	7330	Knik	40620	40625
188	7340	Kobuk	40840	40845
070	7370	Koliganek	41500	41505
270	7390	Kotliik	41720	41725

<u>County</u>	<u>ANVSA</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Old FIPS</u>	<u>New FIPS</u>
188	7400	Kotzebue	41830	41835
180	7410	Koyuk	41940	41945
150	7460	Larsen Bay	43040	43045
070	7550	Manokotak	46890	46895
270	7560	Marshall	47000	47005
270	7650	Mountain Village	51180	51185
060	7680	Naknek	52060	52065
013	7720	Nelson Lagoon	52940	52945
070	7750	New Stuyahok	53710	53715
016	7790	Nikolski	54260	54265
122	7800	Ninilchik	54480	54485
188	7810	Noatak	54700	54705
188	7840	Noorvik	55140	55145
240	7870	Northway	56250	56240
185	7880	Nuiqsut	56320	56325
150	7930	Old Harbor	57340	57345
150	7960	Ouzinkie	58550	58555
270	8040	Pilot Station	60750	60755
270	8050	Pitkas Point	60860	60865
185	8080	Point Hope	61630	61635
185	8090	Point Lay	61700	61705
122	8130	Port Graham	63280	63285
150	8150	Port Lions	63610	63615
270	8275	St. Mary's	66140	66145
180	8280	St. Michael	66360	66365
016	8290	St. Paul	66470	66475
122	8300	Salamatof	66510	66515
013	8320	Sand Point	67020	67025
180	8340	Savoonga	67460	67465
130	8350	Saxman	67570	67575
270	8360	Scammon Bay	67680	67685
188	8380	Selawik	68230	68235
122	8390	Seldovia	68340	68345
180	8420	Shaktolik	68890	68895
180	8440	Shishmaref	69770	69775
188	8450	Shungnak	70100	70105
060	8530	South Naknek	72190	72195
180	8560	Stebbins	72960	72965
240	8610	Tanacross	75050	75055
180	8680	Teller	75930	75935
240	8690	Tetlin	76590	76595
070	8720	Togalak	77690	77695
070	8780	Twin Hills	79780	79785
122	8790	Tyonek	79890	79895
180	8850	Unalakleet	80660	80665
016	8860	Unalaska	80770	80775
185	8910	Wainwright	82750	82755
180	8920	Wales	82860	82865
180	8940	White Mountain	84070	84075
231	8980	Yakutat	86490	86495

<u>County</u>	<u>MCD</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Old FIPS</u>	<u>New FIPS</u>
013	025	Aleutians East	99013	15600
016	025	Aleutians West	99016	15610
188	100	Northwest Arctic	99188	56270

<u>County</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Old FIPS</u>	<u>New FIPS</u>
016	2850	St. George	65810	65800

April 1991



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

**CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990:
PUBLIC LAW (P.L.) 94-171 DATA ON CD-ROM**

TECHNICAL NOTE 10

(All States except New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and the District of Columbia)

Except in New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and the District of Columbia, summary level records 720, 730, 740, and 750 may contain one or more records with a census place code of 9999 that is accompanied by a real FIPS 55 place code and class code. The FIPS 55 codes are vestiges of the records for communities that the Census Bureau considered as potential census designated places, but that did not qualify for publication. These FIPS 55 codes should be ignored or recoded with a FIPS 55 place code of "99999" and a FIPS 55 class code of "99." These places do not appear in the 1990 census summary tape files (STF's).

April 1991



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

**CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990:
PUBLIC LAW (P.L.) 94-171 DATA ON CD-ROM**

**TECHNICAL NOTE 11
(Wisconsin)**

The blocks noted below should have carried an Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC) code of 99 in Summary Level 750, but instead they have a code of 00. The codes will appear correctly in the 1990 census summary tape files (STF's).

<u>County</u>		<u>Census</u>		<u>Other Geography</u>			
<u>Code</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Tract/BNA</u>	<u>Block</u>	<u>MCD</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>AI/ANA</u>	<u>VTD</u>
001	Adams	9503	205A	070	9999	4650	ZZZZ
001	Adams	9503	207A	070	9999	4650	ZZZZ
057	Juneau	9504	708A	040	9999	4650	0025
057	Juneau	9504	708B	040	9999	4650	0025
057	Juneau	9504	711A	060	9999	4650	0030
057	Juneau	9504	711B	060	9999	4650	0030
057	Juneau	9505	132A	060	9999	4650	0030
057	Juneau	9505	330B	060	9999	4650	0030
141	Wood	0109	231A	130	9999	4650	1071
141	Wood	0109	401A	130	9999	4650	1071

April 1991



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

April, 1991

To: Census of Population and Housing, 1990: P.L. 94-171 Data on
CD-ROM Users

From: Data User Services Division
Bureau of the Census

Attached are User Notes 1-4 and Technical Notes 1-11 for the P.L. 94-171 data. Please file these user notes in the technical documentation as directed. We also suggest filing the technical notes in the technical documentation notebook.

These notes are sent automatically without charge to Census Bureau CD-ROM purchasers. They are available to others on a subscription basis at a cost of \$40 annually. To subscribe, contact Customer Services, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

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



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

**CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990:
PUBLIC LAW (P.L.) 94-171 DATA ON CD-ROM**

USER NOTE 1

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.)

This user note should be filed in the User Notes Chapter of the P.L. 94-171 technical documentation.

January 1991



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

**CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990:
PUBLIC LAW (P.L.) 94-171 DATA ON CD-ROM**

USER NOTE 2

Please mark the following changes in your technical documentation. Since these changes will not appear in your machine-readable data dictionary, we are not issuing replacement pages.

- On page 2 of the Data Dictionary chapter the American Indian/Alaska Native Area Class Code (starting position 44) the code D3 explanation

should have the following statement appended ". . . or the associated American Indian reservation is not located in this State."

- On page 11 of the Data Dictionary chapter, in footnote 1, the file identification code for the P.L. 94-171 file is PL 94-171, not PL94171.

February 1991



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

**CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990:
PUBLIC LAW (P.L.) 94-171 DATA ON CD-ROM**

USER NOTE 3

The attached appendix A, Area Classifications, replaces the appendix in the original documentation. The text for the Area Measurement section on page A-3 and for the Tabulation Block Group section on page A-4 has been

expanded. After filling this appendix in its proper place, this cover sheet should be placed in the User Notes Chapter for future reference.

April 1991

APPENDIX A.

Area Classifications

CONTENTS

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)	
Alaska Native Village Statistical Area (See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)	
American Indian and Alaska Native Area	A-1
American Indian Reservation (See American Indian and Alaska Native Area, see County Subdivision)	
American Indian Reservation and Trust Land (See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)	
Area Measurement	A-3
Assessment District (See County Subdivision)	
Block	A-3
Block Group (BG)	A-4
Block Numbering Area (BNA) (See Census Tract and Block Numbering Area)	
Borough (See County Subdivision, see Place)	
Borough and Census Area (Alaska) (See County)	
Boundary Changes	A-4
Census Area (Alaska) (See County)	
Census Block (See Block)	
Census Code (See Geographic Code)	
Census County Division (See County Subdivision)	
Census Designated Place (CDP) (See Place)	
Census Geographic Code (See Geographic Code)	
Census Subarea (Alaska) (See County Subdivision)	
Census Tract and Block Numbering Area	A-4
City (See Place)	
Congressional District	A-5
Consolidated City (See Place)	
County	A-5
County Subdivision	A-5
Crews of Vessels (See Area Measurement, see Block, see Census Tract and Block Numbering Area)	
Division (See County Subdivision)	
Election District (See County Subdivision, see Voting District)	
Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code (See Geographic Code)	
Geographic Block Group (See Block Group)	
Geographic Code	A-6
Geographic Presentation	A-7
Gore (See County Subdivision)	
Grant (See County Subdivision)	
Hierarchical Presentation (See Geographic Presentation)	
Historic Areas of Oklahoma (See American Indian and Alaska Native Area, Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area)	
Incorporated Place (See Place)	
Independent City (See County)	
Internal Point	A-7
Inventory Presentation (See Geographic Presentation)	
Land Area (See Area Measurement)	
Latitude (See Internal Point)	
Longitude (See Internal Point)	
Magisterial District (See County Subdivision)	
Minor Civil Division (See County Subdivision)	
Parish (Louisiana) (See County)	
Parish Governing Authority District (See County Subdivision)	
Place	A-7
Plantation (See County Subdivision)	
Precinct (See County Subdivision, see Voting District)	
Purchase (See County Subdivision)	
State	A-8
Supervisors' District (See County Subdivision)	

Tabulation Block Group (See Block Group)	
TIGER	A-9
Town (See County Subdivision, see Place)	
Township (See County Subdivision)	
Tract (See Census Tract and Block Numbering Area)	
Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA) (See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)	
Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA) (See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)	
Trust Land (See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)	
United States	A-9
United States Postal Service (USPS) Code (See Geographic Code)	
Unorganized Territory (unorg.) (See County Subdivision)	
Village (See Place)	
Voting District (VTD)	A-9
Water Area (See Area Measurement)	

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into 12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

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

Alaska Native Village Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska

Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

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

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

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

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

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

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust

lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

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

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

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

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

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

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

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

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

AREA MEASUREMENT

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

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its possessions are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial" waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement

reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

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

BLOCK

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

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

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

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

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural, and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

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

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

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing

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

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

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

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas

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

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

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

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's

for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

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

COUNTY

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

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

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

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

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

Census County Division

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the

MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

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

Census Subarea (Alaska)

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

Minor Civil Division

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

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

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is

not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

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

Census Code

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

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche; and in the data dictionaries of summary tape files and CD-ROM's.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the

collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

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

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

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

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

Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census tract/ block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

```
State
County "A"
County "B"
County "C"

Place "X"
Place "Y"
Place "Z"
```

INTERNAL POINT

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

PLACE

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

Census Designated Place (CDP)

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

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. For the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." For the

1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; for 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

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

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

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

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

Consolidated City

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

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

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

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

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

Incorporated Place

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

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.

Each State and the District of Columbia is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name. Each State and the District of Columbia 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. 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.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes, each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

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



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

**CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990:
PUBLIC LAW (P.L.) 94-171 DATA ON CD-ROM**

USER NOTE 4

The P.L. 94-171 and STF 1B data files may contain block group (BG) records that have no block numbers associated with them. This occurs where the only portion of a BG in a higher-level geographic entity consists entirely of water, such as a city limit that follows the *opposite* shore of a river, but the county line or an MCD boundary is located in the *middle* of the

river. Because these data files contain only land-based block numbers—the related water block numbers appear only in the TIGER/Line™ files—but the BG records do appear in the file even though they include only water area, the BG's appear not to have any associated block numbers.

April 1991



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

**CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990:
PUBLIC LAW (P.L.) 94-171 DATA ON CD-ROM**

TECHNICAL NOTE 1
(New Jersey Only)

The FIPS Place Class Code (PLACECC, field size = 2, starting position = 121) for Ewing CDP (FIPS Place Code = 22180) should be U1.

January 1991



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

**CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990:
PUBLIC LAW (P.L.) 94-171 DATA ON CD-ROM**

TECHNICAL NOTE 2
(Oklahoma)

The Osage Reservation is coextensive with Osage County. Data shown for the reservation in this product are not for the entire reservation. For Osage Reservation data, refer to data for Osage County.

February 1991



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

**CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990:
PUBLIC LAW (P.L.) 94-171 DATA ON CD-ROM**

**TECHNICAL NOTE 3
(Oregon)**

The Klamath tribe is Federally recognized; the name of the tribal designated statistical area should be shown as "Klamath TDSA."

February 1991



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

**CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990:
PUBLIC LAW (P.L.) 94-171 DATA ON CD-ROM**

TECHNICAL NOTE 4
(California)

In the record for the Pit River Trust Lands, located in Shasta County, the Political/Statistical Area Description (PSAD) code (position 289 in the Identification section of the data dictionary) in summary level 216 should be coded as 89. The American Indian/Alaska Native Area code for the Pit River Trust Lands is 2835; the county code for Shasta County is 089.

February 1991



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

**CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990:
PUBLIC LAW (P.L.) 94-171 DATA ON CD-ROM**

TECHNICAL NOTE 5
(Georgia)

In the record for Columbus city (summary level 170), the Consolidated City Class Code (beginning in position 65 in the identification section of the data dictionary) should be C3.

February 1991



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

**CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990:
PUBLIC LAW (P.L.) 94-171 DATA ON CD-ROM**

TECHNICAL NOTE 6
(Florida)

On the record for American Indian Trust Lands with no reservation (summary level 216) for American Indian/Alaska Native Area (Census) code 3665, the area name (beginning in position 192) should be Seminole Trust Lands, Fl.

March 1991



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

August, 1991

To: Census of Population and Housing, 1990: P.L. 94-171
Data on CD-ROM Users

From: Data User Services Division
Bureau of the Census

Attached are User Note 5 and Technical Notes 19-21 for the P.L. 94-171 data. Please file this user note in the technical documentation as directed. We also suggest filing the technical notes in the technical documentation notebook. User Notes 1-4 and Technical Notes 1-18 were released in earlier distributions.

These notes are sent automatically without charge to Census Bureau CD-ROM purchasers. They are available to others on a subscription basis at a cost of \$40 annually. To subscribe, contact Customer Services, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

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



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

**CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990:
PUBLIC LAW (P.L.) 94-171 DATA ON CD-ROM**

USER NOTE 5

Attached is replacement page 1-1. On July 15, 1991, the Secretary of Commerce announced that the 1990 census would not be adjusted. On revised page 1-1, the statement regarding the possible correction for undercount or overcount has been dropped.

July 1991

ABSTRACT

CONTENTS

Citation	1-1
File Availability	1-2
Geographic Coverage	1-1
Related Electronic Media Products	1-1
Related Printed Reports	1-1
Related Reference Materials	1-1
Subject Matter Description	1-1
Technical Description	1-2
Type of File	1-1
Universe Description	1-1

CITATION

Census of Population and Housing, 1990: Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 Data on CD-ROM (Name of State) [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 United States.

SUBJECT MATTER DESCRIPTION

The files contain a count of all persons and all housing units in the geographic area. They also provide a race count (five race categories) and a count of all persons of Hispanic origin and persons 18 years old and over of Hispanic origin. In addition, data are provided for all persons not of Hispanic origin and persons 18 years old and over not of Hispanic origin by race (five race categories).

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

P.L. 94-171 files provide data for States and their subareas in hierarchical sequence down to the block level. The hierarchy is shown below:

State
County
Voting district
County subdivision
Place (or place part)
Census tract/block numbering area (or
census tract/block numbering area part)
Block group (or block group part)
Block

The P.L. 94-171 files also have inventories (complete summaries) for the following geographic areas:

County subdivision
Place
Consolidated city
State portion of American Indian and Alaska Native area
County portion of American Indian and Alaska Native area

In addition to geographic codes, the file also includes area characteristics information such as land area, water area, latitude, and longitude.

RELATED PRINTED REPORTS

There are no related printed reports for the P.L. 94-171 data; however, computer listings of data by State will be available for selected geographic levels including States; counties; places; and, for 12 States, county subdivisions. For ordering and pricing information contact Customer Services, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233. Phone: 301-763-4100.

RELATED ELECTRONIC MEDIA PRODUCTS

P.L. 94-171 data are also available on tape. CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online system, carries P.L. 94-171 data for States; counties; places; and, for 12 States, county subdivisions. Contact Customer Services (301-763-4100) for additional information on tape products or CENDATA.

RELATED REFERENCE MATERIALS

Strength in Numbers—Your Guide to 1990 Census Redistricting Data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census. This tabloid-sized publication includes extensive information about the P.L. 94-171 program and redistricting in general. Available without charge from Customer Services, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233. Phone: 301-763-4100.

1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program. This booklet provides descriptions of the data products available from the 1990



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

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990: PUBLIC LAW (P.L.) 94-171 DATA ON CD-ROM

TECHNICAL NOTE 20

(Michigan and North Dakota)

The following geographic information is incorrect in the P.L. 94-171 Data file, the summary tape files, and the various TIGER extract products, and on the several 1990 census maps. Bold type identifies the correct entry.

Michigan

In the records for **Shelby Charter** township (county subdivision—census code 095—in Macomb County—099), the name (beginning in position 192 in the identification section of the data dictionary) is shown incorrectly as Shelby township; also, the FIPS 55 code (beginning in position 80 in the identification section of the data dictionary) should be shown as **72822** (it is shown as 72820).

In the records for **Fruitport Charter** township (county subdivision—census code 035—in Muskegon County—121), the name (beginning in position 192 in the identification section of the data dictionary) is shown incorrectly as Fruitport township; also, the FIPS 55 code (beginning in position 80 in the identification section of the data dictionary) should be shown as **31022** (it is shown as 31020).

In the records for **Bridgeport Charter** township (county subdivision—census code 030—in Saginaw County—145), the name (beginning in position 192 in the identification section of the data dictionary) is shown incorrectly as Bridgeport township; also, the FIPS 55 code (beginning in position 80 in the identification section of the data dictionary) should be shown as **10465** (it is shown as 10460).

Note that these names were changed to include "Charter" subsequent to the 1980 census.

North Dakota

In the records for **Beery** township (county subdivision—census code 520—in Hettinger County—041), the name (beginning in position 192 in the identification section of the data dictionary) is shown incorrectly as Berry township; also, the FIPS 55 code (beginning in position 80 in the identification section of the data dictionary) should be shown as **05680** (it is shown as 06420).

In the records for **Marstonmoor** township (county subdivision—census code 665—in Stutsman County—093), the name (beginning in position 192 in the identification section of the data dictionary) is shown incorrectly as Marston Moor township; also, the FIPS 55 code (beginning in position 80 in the identification section of the data dictionary) should be shown as **51025** (it is shown as 51020).

In the records for **Prairie Centre** township (county subdivision—census code 620—in Walsh County—099), the name (beginning in position 192 in the identification section of the data dictionary) is shown incorrectly as Prairie Center township; also, the FIPS 55 code (beginning in position 80 in the identification section of the data dictionary) should be shown as **64270** (it is shown as 64260).

Note that these names also were reported with the incorrect spelling for the 1980 census.

July 1991



**CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990:
PUBLIC LAW (P.L.) 94-171 DATA ON CD-ROM**

TECHNICAL NOTE 21

(Selected States)

The FIPS 55 5-digit place code is incorrect in the P.L. 94-171 Data files, the 1990 census summary tape files, and the various TIGER extract products, and on the County Block Maps. Bold type identifies the correct entry. All codes are for places (beginning in position 116 in the identification section of the data dictionary) unless otherwise noted.

Alaska (02)

<u>Name</u>	Shown <u>As</u>	Correct <u>Code</u>
Mosquito Lake CDP	50300	50800

Arizona (04)

<u>Name</u>	Shown <u>As</u>	Correct <u>Code</u>
Ak-Chin Village CDP	01010	01090

Arkansas (05)

<u>Name</u>	Shown <u>As</u>	Correct <u>Code</u>
Birdsong town	06430	06340

California (06)

<u>Name</u>	Shown <u>As</u>	Correct <u>Code</u>
Camp Pendleton South CDP	10564 *	10561
Weaverville CDP	83801 *	83794

Colorado (08)

<u>Name</u>	Shown <u>As</u>	Correct <u>Code</u>
Security-Widefield CDP	68820 *	68847

Connecticut (09)

<u>Name</u>	Shown <u>As</u>	Correct <u>Code</u>
Clinton CDP	15595	15420
Willimantic CDP	85840	85810

Delaware (10)

The FIPS 55 class Code (position 121) for Rising Sun-Lebanon CDP should be U2, not U1.

Florida (12)

<u>Name</u>	Shown <u>As</u>	Correct <u>Code</u>
Bayonet Point CDP	04187 *	04182
Century town	11375 *	11382
Plantation CDP	57440	57450
Riverland CDP	60750 *	60737
Town 'n' Country CDP	72137 *	72145

Georgia (13)

<u>Name</u>	Shown <u>As</u>	Correct <u>Code</u>
Centralhatchee town	150041 *	15026
Fort Benning South CDP	30785a *	30795

Illinois (17)

<u>Name</u>	Shown <u>As</u>	Correct <u>Code</u>
Arrowsmith village	02362 *	02342
Grayville city	31173 *	31165
Ste. Marie village	67002 *	66800

Kentucky (21)

<u>Name</u>	Shown <u>As</u>	Correct <u>Code</u>
Lexington-Fayette	46000	46027

Note: Shown as 42027 for the 1980 census.

Meadowbrook Farm city	51176 *	51193
-----------------------	---------	-------

Louisiana (22)

<u>Name</u>	Shown <u>As</u>	Correct <u>Code</u>
Keachi town	39090	39085

Michigan (26)

<u>Name</u>	Shown <u>As</u>	Correct <u>Code</u>
Eastlake village	24080	24060
Harrison CDP	36845	36810
Volinia township** (Cass County (027))	82410 *	82580
Wakefield city** (Gogebic County (053))	82800	82780

Note: Shown as 82415 for the 1980 census.

West Bloomfield Township CDP	85490 *	85510
------------------------------	---------	-------

Minnesota (27)

<u>Name</u>	Shown <u>As</u>	Correct <u>Code</u>
Blooming Prairie city** (Dodge County (039))	06575	06580
Dennison city** (Rice County (131))	15710	15706
Lake St. Croix Beach city	35072 *	34865
Lake St. Croix Beach city** (Washington County (163))	35072 *	34865
North St. Paul city	47284 *	47221
North St. Paul city** (Ramsey County (123))	47284 *	47221
Ottertail city** (Ottertail County (111))	49246	49210
Sherburn city	59638 *	59620

Mississippi (28)

<u>Name</u>	Shown <u>As</u>	Correct <u>Code</u>
New Hebron village	51320	51360

Missouri (29)

<u>Name</u>	Shown <u>As</u>	Correct <u>Code</u>
Chain-O-Lakes village	13000 *	13015
Iron Mountain Lake city	35430	35450
Lake St. Louis city	40178 *	40043
La Tour town	40862	40880
Parkdale town	56280	56226

Nebraska (31)

<u>Name</u>	Shown <u>As</u>	Correct <u>Code</u>
Pallsade village	38120 *	38130
Palmer village	38155 *	38160
Tilden city** (Antelope County (003))	48735	48935

New Hampshire (34)

<u>Name</u>	Shown <u>As</u>	Correct <u>Code</u>
Londonderry CDP	43130	43140

New Jersey (35)

<u>Name</u>	Shown <u>As</u>	Correct <u>Code</u>
Hanover Township CDP	29655 *	29620

North Carolina (37)

<u>Name</u>	Shown <u>As</u>	Correct <u>Code</u>
Cove City town	14980 *	15020

Ohio (39)

<u>Name</u>	Shown <u>As</u>	Correct <u>Code</u>
Chardon village** (Geauga County (055))	13561	13554

Oregon (41)

<u>Name</u>	Shown <u>As</u>	Correct <u>Code</u>
Sunnyside CDP	71165	71100

Pennsylvania (42)

<u>Name</u>	Shown <u>As</u>	Correct <u>Code</u>
Beaverdale-Lloydell CDP	04772 *	04780
East McKeesport borough	21496 *	21444
East McKeesport borough** (Allegheny County (003))	21496 *	21444
Monroe borough	50440 *	50432
Monroe borough** (Bradford County (015))	50440 *	50432
Monroe township** (Bradford County (015))	50432 *	50440
Parker city	57992 *	57976
Rockhill Furnace borough	65496 *	65512
Union Dale borough	78464 *	78456
Upper St. Clair CDP	79312 *	79277

South Carolina (45)

<u>Name</u>	Shown <u>As</u>	Correct <u>Code</u>
Parris Island CDP	54857 *	54855
Seven Oaks CDP	65117 *	65207
Wade Hampton CDP	73825 *	73870

South Dakota (46)

<u>Name</u>	Shown <u>As</u>	Correct <u>Code</u>
Eagle Butte town** (Ziebach County (137))	17630	17620

Tennessee (47)

<u>Name</u>	Shown <u>As</u>	Correct <u>Code</u>
Nashville-Davidson (remainder)	52010	52006

Texas (48)

<u>Name</u>	Shown <u>As</u>	Correct <u>Code</u>
Lakewood Village city	41010 *	41050
Post Oak Bend City town	59052 *	59066

Utah (49)

<u>Name</u>	Shown <u>As</u>	Correct <u>Code</u>
Heber city	34310 *	34200

Virginia (51)

<u>Name</u>	Shown <u>As</u>	Correct <u>Code</u>
Spotsylvania Courthouse CDP	74480	74470

Washington (53)

<u>Name</u>	Shown <u>As</u>	Correct <u>Code</u>
Alderwood Manor-Bothell North CDP	01178	01188
Erlands Point-Kitsap Lake CDP	22108	22118
Hazel Dell South CDP	30319	30313
Orchards North CDP	51700	51797

West Virginia (54)

<u>Name</u>	Shown <u>As</u>	Correct <u>Code</u>
Pea Ridge CDP	63488	62488

Note: Shown erroneously as 63788 in the P.L. 94-171 Data file.

Wisconsin (55)

<u>Name</u>	Shown <u>As</u>	Correct <u>Code</u>
Allouez village** (Brown County (009))	01150	01175
Park Ridge village** (Portage County (097))	61337	61325

Wyoming (56)

<u>Name</u>	Shown <u>As</u>	Correct <u>Code</u>
Bar Nunn town	05248	05245
Fort Washakie CDP	28660	28665

* Same Code also is shown incorrectly for the 1980 census

** County subdivision-FIPS place Code begins in position 80 in the identification section of the data dictionary.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

September, 1991

**To: Census of Population and Housing, 1990: P.L. 94-171
Data on CD-ROM Users**

**From: Data User Services Division
Bureau of the Census**

Attached are and Technical Notes 22-25 for the P.L. 94-171 data. We suggest filing the technical notes in the technical documentation notebook. Technical Notes 1-21 were released in earlier distributions.

These notes are sent automatically without charge to Census Bureau CD-ROM purchasers. They are available to others on a subscription basis at a cost of \$40 annually. To subscribe, contact Customer Services, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

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



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

**CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990:
PUBLIC LAW (P.L.) 94-171 DATA ON CD-ROM**

TECHNICAL NOTE 22

(Selected States)

The following geographic information is incorrect in the 1990 census publications, the P.L. 94-171 Data file, the summary tape files, and the various TIGER extract products, and on the several 1990 census maps. Bold type identifies the correct entry.

ILLINOIS (17)

In the records for **DeKalb** city (incorporated place—census code 1435), the name (beginning in position 192 in the identification section of the data dictionary) is shown incorrectly as De Kalb city.

In the records for **DeKalb** township (county subdivision—census code 020—in DeKalb County—037), the name (beginning in position 192 in the identification section of the data dictionary) is shown incorrectly as De Kalb township.

KANSAS (20)

In the records for **WaKeeney** city (incorporated place—census code 2890), the name (beginning in position 192 in the identification section of the data dictionary) is shown incorrectly as Wakeeney city.

MICHIGAN (26)

In the records for **Pere Marquette Charter** township (county subdivision—census code 055—in Mason County—105), the name (beginning in position 192 in the identification section of the data dictionary) is shown incorrectly as Pere Marquetter Charter township.

MONTANA (30)

In the records for **Rocky Boy's** division (county subdivision—census code 021—in Hill County—041), the name (beginning in position 192 in the identification section of the data dictionary) is shown incorrectly as Rocky Boy division.

NEBRASKA (31)

In the records for **East Rock Bluff** precinct (county subdivision—census code 015—in Cass County—025), the name (beginning in position 192 in the identification section of the data dictionary) is shown incorrectly as East Rock Bluffs precinct.

NEW MEXICO (35)

In the records for **East DeBaca** division (county subdivision—census code 005—in DeBaca County—011), the name (beginning in position 192 in the identification section of the data dictionary) is shown incorrectly as East De Baca division.

In the records for **West DeBaca** division (county subdivision—census code 007—in DeBaca County—011), the name (beginning in position 192 in the identification section of the data dictionary) is shown incorrectly as West De Baca division.

In the records for **Ranchos de Taos CDP** (census designated place—census code 0321), the name (beginning in position 192 in the identification section of the data dictionary) is shown incorrectly as Ranchos De Taos CDP.

NEW YORK (36)

In the records for **DeRuyter village** (incorporated place—census code 0915), the name (beginning in position 192 in the identification section of the data dictionary) is shown incorrectly as Deruyter village.

In the records for **St. Regis Mohawk Reservation** (county subdivision—census code 083—in Franklin County—033), the name (beginning in position 192 in the identification section of the data dictionary) is shown incorrectly as St. Regis Reservation.

NORTH DAKOTA (38)

In the records for **LaMoure city** (incorporated place—census code 0915), the name (beginning in position 192 in the identification section of the data dictionary) is shown incorrectly as La Moure city.

PENNSYLVANIA (42)

In the records for **McKean County** (083), the name (beginning in position 192 in the identification section of the data dictionary) is shown incorrectly as Mc Kean County.

TENNESSEE(47)

In the records for **Eastview-Ramer division** (county subdivision—census code 013—in McNairy County—109), the name (beginning in position 192 in the identification section of the data dictionary) is shown incorrectly as East View-Ramer division.

WASHINGTON (53)

In the records for **Fort Lewis-DuPont division** (county subdivision—census code 020—in Pierce County—053), the name (beginning in position 192 in the identification section of the data dictionary) is shown incorrectly as Fort Lewis-Du Pont division.

August 1991



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

**CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990:
PUBLIC LAW (P.L.) 94-171 DATA ON CD-ROM**

TECHNICAL NOTE 23

(Selected States)

The FIPS 55 5-digit place code for certain geographic entities is incorrect in the P.L. 94-171 Data files, the 1990 census summary tape files, and the various TIGER extract products, and on the County Block Maps. Bold type identifies the correct entry. All codes are for places (beginning in position 116 in the identification section of the data dictionary) unless otherwise noted.

ALASKA (02)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Shown As</u>	<u>Correct Code</u>
Polk Inlet CDP	61940	62040

ARIZONA (04)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Shown As</u>	<u>Correct Code</u>
Heber-Overgaard CDP	32410	32310

FLORIDA (12)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Shown As</u>	<u>Correct Code</u>
Country Club CDP	15055	14895
Country Club Trail CDP	15065	15020
Jacksonville city (remainder)	35160	35005
Lake Sarasota CDP	38710	38690

VIRGINIA (51)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Shown As</u>	<u>Correct Code</u>
Arlington County* (Arlington County(013))	99013	90060

* County subdivision—FIPS 55 place code begins in position 80 in the identification section of the data dictionary.

August 1991



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

August, 1992

**To: Census of Population and Housing, 1990: P.L. 94-171
Data on CD-ROM Users**

**From: Data User Services Division
Bureau of the Census**

Attached are User Note 6 and Technical Notes 28-29 for the P.L. 94-171 data on CD-ROM. Please file the user note in the technical documentation as directed. We also suggest filing the technical notes in the technical documentation notebook. User Notes 1-5 and Technical Notes 1-27 were released in earlier distributions.

These notes are sent automatically without charge to Census Bureau CD-ROM purchasers. They are available to others on a subscription basis at a cost of \$40 annually. To subscribe, contact Customer Services, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

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



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

**CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990:
PUBLIC LAW (P.L.) 94-171 DATA ON CD-ROM**

USER NOTE 6

Appendix G. The latitude and longitude values shown by tick marks in the margins of the County Subdivision Outline Maps in appendix G are approximate. They are

shown only for general reference. They are displayed accurately on the State and County Outline Maps.

April 1992



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

**CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990:
PUBLIC LAW (P.L.) 94-171 DATA ON CD-ROM**

TECHNICAL NOTE 28

(New York)

Names and/or various codes for certain geographic entities are incorrect in specific 1990 census files and publications. **Bold type identifies the correct entry.**

New York (36)

In the records for **Wynantskill CDP** (place: census code 4067, FIPS 55 code **83349**), the name and FIPS 55 code are shown incorrectly as **Wyantskill CDP** and 83300. This correction applies to all data files, publications, and TIGER extract files.

April 1992



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

**CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990:
PUBLIC LAW (P.L.) 94-171 DATA ON CD-ROM**

TECHNICAL NOTE 29

(Selected States)

Names and/or various codes for certain geographic entities are incorrect in specific 1990 census files and publications. Bold type identifies the correct entry.

Colorado (08)

In the records for **Bonanza town** (place: census code 0100, FIPS 55 code 07571), the name and FIPS 55 code are shown incorrectly as Bonanza City town and 07575 respectively.

Illinois (17)

In the records for **Greenview No. 6 precinct** (county subdivision (Menard County (129): census code 020, FIPS 55 code 91566), the name is shown incorrectly as Greenview No. 16 precinct.

Kansas (20)

In the records for **Jefferson township** (county subdivision--Jefferson County (087): census code 015, FIPS 55 code 35250), the name is shown incorrectly as Jefferson No. 10 township.

Michigan (26)

In the records for **Coloma Charter township** (county subdivision--Berrien County (021): census code 060, FIPS 55 code 17345), the name and FIPS 55 code are shown incorrectly as Coloma township and 17340 respectively.

In the records for **Delta Charter township** (county subdivision--Eaton County (045): census code 035, FIPS 55 code 21527), the name and FIPS 55 code are shown incorrectly as Delta township and 21520 respectively.

In the records for **Redford township** (county subdivision--Wayne County (163): census code 145, FIPS 55 code 67625), the FIPS 55 code is shown incorrectly as 67660.

In the records for **Windsor Charter township** (county subdivision--Eaton County (045): census code 100, FIPS 55 code 87845), the name and FIPS 55 code are shown incorrectly as Windsor township and 87840 respectively.

Missouri (29)

In the records for **Heath Creek township** (county subdivision--Pettis County (159): census code 040, FIPS 55 code 31362), the name and FIPS 55 code are shown incorrectly as Heaths Creek township and 31366 respectively.

Nebraska (31)

In the records for **Bismark township** (county subdivision--Cuming County (039): census code 015, FIPS 55 code 05063), the name and FIPS 55 code are shown incorrectly as Bismarck township and 05035 respectively.

In the records for East Bloomington township (county subdivision--Franklin County (061): census code 017, FIPS 55 code 14145), the name, census code, and FIPS 55 code are shown incorrectly as Bloomington township, 015, and 05525 respectively.

New York (36)

In the records for Cattaraugus Reservation (county subdivision--Cattaraugus County (009): census code 017), the FIPS 55 code and class code should be shown as 13037 and Z1 respectively (they are shown incorrectly as 13035 and D2).

In the records for Cattaraugus Reservation (county subdivision--Chautauqua County (013): census code 017), the FIPS 55 code and class code should be shown as 13039 and Z1 respectively (they are shown incorrectly as 13035 and D2).

In the records for Cattaraugus Reservation (county subdivision--Erie County (029): census code 033), the FIPS 55 code and class code should be shown as 13041 and Z1 respectively (they are shown incorrectly as 13035 and D2).

In the records for Oil Springs Reservation (county subdivision--Allegany County (003): census code 112), the FIPS 55 code and class code should be shown as 54525 and Z1 respectively (they are shown incorrectly as 54532 and D2).

In the records for Oil Springs Reservation (county subdivision--Cattaraugus County (009): census code 117), the FIPS 55 code and class code should be shown as 54526 and Z1 respectively (they are shown incorrectly as 54532 and D2).

In the records for Tonawanda Reservation (county subdivision--Erie County (029): census code 127), the FIPS 55 code and class code should be shown as 75013 and Z1 respectively (they are shown incorrectly as 75011 and D2).

In the records for Tonawanda Reservation (county subdivision--Genesee County (037): census code 075), the FIPS 55 code and class code should be shown as 75015 and Z1 respectively (they are shown incorrectly as 75011 and D2).

In the records for Tonawanda Reservation (county subdivision--Niagara County (063): census code 066), the FIPS 55 code and class code should be shown as 75017 and Z1 respectively (they are shown incorrectly as 75011 and D2).

North Carolina (37)

In the records for Westbrook township (county subdivision--Sampson County (163): census code 095, FIPS 55 code 93939), the name and FIPS 55 code are shown incorrectly as Westbrooks township and 93940 respectively.

Virginia (51)

In the records for Horsepasture district (county subdivision--Henry County (089): census code 005, FIPS 55 code 91424), the name is shown incorrectly as Horse Pasture district.

July 1992



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

**CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990:
PUBLIC LAW (P.L.) 94-171 DATA ON CD-ROM**

**TECHNICAL NOTE 7
(Maine)**

The Political/Statistical Area Description (PSAD) code for summary level 216 for the Passamaquoddy Trust Lands, ME (American Indian/Alaska Native Area (Census) code 2695) should be 89.

March 1991



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

**CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990:
PUBLIC LAW (P.L.) 94-171 DATA ON CD-ROM**

TECHNICAL NOTE 8
(New York)

ONONDAGA RESERVATION

The data for the Onondaga Reservation should be used with caution. The Onondaga Nation did not allow the Bureau of the Census to complete the census enumeration on the reservation. We believe the 1990 census figure for the total population shown for the Onondaga Reservation in this data product is reasonable. However, a problem with the processing of the incomplete records for the Onondaga Reservation, obtained using our 1990 census "last resort" procedures, resulted in the misclassification of race. Most of the population on the reservation should be classified as American Indian.

TUSCARORA RESERVATION

The data for the Tuscarora Reservation should be used with caution. After a partial enumeration of the reservation, the Tuscarora Nation did not allow the Bureau of the Census to complete the census enumeration. We believe the 1990 census figure for the total population shown for the Tuscarora Reservation in this data product is reasonable. However, the processing of incomplete records for the Tuscarora Reservation, obtained using our 1990 census "last resort" procedures, resulted in the misclassification of race. Most of the population on the reservation should be classified as American Indian.

March 1991



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990:
PUBLIC LAW (P.L.) 94-171 DATA ON CD-ROM

TECHNICAL NOTE 9
(Alaska)

The FIPS 55 "place" codes shown on the P.L. 94-171 County Block Maps (1990) are not correct for the entities listed below. The codes are shown correctly in the data files, and will appear correctly on the County Block Maps (1990) that will be available for purchase in May 1991.

<u>County</u>	<u>ANVSA</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Old FIPS</u>	<u>New FIPS</u>
150	6020	Akhiok	00650	00655
013	6050	Akutan	01090	01095
270	6060	Alakanuk	01200	01205
070	6080	Aleknagik	01420	01425
188	6120	Ambler	01970	01975
185	6130	Anaktuvuk Pass	02080	02085
231	6150	Angoon	03440	03445
016	6210	Atka	04210	04215
185	6260	Barrow	05200	05205
180	6370	Brevig Mission	08740	08745
188	6380	Buckland	09600	09605
270	6480	Chevak	13230	13235
070	6620	Clark's Point	15450	15455
201	6660	Craig	17740	17745
188	6690	Deering	18510	18515
070	6700	Dillingham	18950	18955
240	6720	Dot Lake	19720	19725
240	6740	Eagle	20380	20390
070	6790	Ekwook	21810	21815
180	6800	Elim	22250	22255
270	6810	Emmonak	22910	22915
122	6820	English Bay	23130	23135
013	6850	False Pass	24670	24675
180	6920	Gambell	27640	27645
180	6950	Golovin	29180	29185
240	7010	Healy Lake	32310	32315
231	7050	Hoonah	33360	33365
270	7060	Hooper Bay	33470	33475
201	7090	Hydaburg	34460	34465
150	7160	Kake	36770	36775
185	7170	Kaktovik	36990	36995
150	7210	Karluk	37540	37545
201	7220	Kasaan	37650	37655
188	7260	Kiana	39300	39305
013	7270	King Cove	39410	39415
060	7280	King Salmon	39630	39635
188	7300	Kivalina	39960	39965
170	7330	Knik	40620	40625
188	7340	Kobuk	40840	40845
070	7370	Koliganek	41500	41505
270	7390	Kotlik	41720	41725

<u>County</u>	<u>ANVSA</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Old FIPS</u>	<u>New FIPS</u>
188	7400	Kotzebue	41830	41835
180	7410	Koyuk	41940	41945
150	7460	Larsen Bay	43040	43045
070	7550	Manokotak	46890	46895
270	7560	Marshall	47000	47005
270	7650	Mountain Village	51180	51185
060	7680	Naknek	52060	52065
013	7720	Nelson Lagoon	52940	52945
070	7750	New Stuyahok	53710	53715
016	7790	Nikolski	54260	54265
122	7800	Ninilchik	54480	54485
188	7810	Noatak	54700	54705
188	7840	Noorvik	55140	55145
240	7870	Northway	56250	56240
185	7880	Nulqsut	56320	56325
150	7930	Old Harbor	57340	57345
150	7960	Ouzinkie	58550	58555
270	8040	Pilot Station	60750	60755
270	8050	Pitkas Point	60860	60865
185	8080	Point Hope	61630	61635
185	8090	Point Lay	61700	61705
122	8130	Port Graham	63280	63285
150	8150	Port Lions	63610	63615
270	8275	St. Mary's	66140	66145
180	8280	St. Michael	66360	66365
016	8290	St. Paul	66470	66475
122	8300	Salamatof	66510	66515
013	8320	Sand Point	67020	67025
180	8340	Savoonga	67460	67465
130	8350	Saxman	67570	67575
270	8360	Scammon Bay	67680	67685
188	8380	Selawik	68230	68235
122	8390	Seldovia	68340	68345
180	8420	Shaktolik	68890	68895
180	8440	Shishmaref	69770	69775
188	8450	Shungnak	70100	70105
060	8530	South Naknek	72190	72195
180	8560	Stebbins	72960	72965
240	8610	Tanacross	75050	75055
180	8680	Teller	75930	75935
240	8690	Tetlin	76590	76595
070	8720	Togiak	77690	77695
070	8780	Twin Hills	79780	79785
122	8790	Tyonek	79890	79895
180	8850	Unalakleet	80660	80665
016	8860	Unalaska	80770	80775
185	8910	Wainwright	82750	82755
180	8920	Wales	82860	82865
180	8940	White Mountain	84070	84075
231	8980	Yakutat	86490	86495

<u>County</u>	<u>MCD</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Old FIPS</u>	<u>New FIPS</u>
013	025	Aleutians East	99013	15600
016	025	Aleutians West	99016	15610
188	100	Northwest Arctic	99188	56270

<u>County</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Old FIPS</u>	<u>New FIPS</u>
016	2850	St. George	65810	65800



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

**CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990:
PUBLIC LAW (P.L.) 94-171 DATA ON CD-ROM**

TECHNICAL NOTE 10

(All States except New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and the District of Columbia)

Except in New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and the District of Columbia, summary level records 720, 730, 740, and 750 may contain one or more records with a census place code of 9999 that is accompanied by a real FIPS 55 place code and class code. The FIPS 55 codes are vestiges of the records for communities that the Census Bureau considered as potential census designated places, but that did not qualify for publication. These FIPS 55 codes should be ignored or recoded with a FIPS 55 place code of "99999" and a FIPS 55 class code of "99." These places do not appear in the 1990 census summary tape files (STF's).

April 1991



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

**CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990:
PUBLIC LAW (P.L.) 94-171 DATA ON CD-ROM**

TECHNICAL NOTE 11
(Wisconsin)

The blocks noted below should have carried an Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC) code of 99 in Summary Level 750, but instead they have a code of 00. The codes will appear correctly in the 1990 census summary tape files (STF's).

County		Census		Other Geography			
Code	Name	Tract/BNA	Block	MCD	Place	AI/ANA	VTD
001	Adams	9503	205A	070	9999	4650	ZZZZ
001	Adams	9503	207A	070	9999	4650	ZZZZ
057	Juneau	9504	708A	040	9999	4650	0025
057	Juneau	9504	708B	040	9999	4650	0025
057	Juneau	9504	711A	060	9999	4650	0030
057	Juneau	9504	711B	060	9999	4650	0030
057	Juneau	9505	132A	060	9999	4650	0030
057	Juneau	9505	330B	060	9999	4650	0030
141	Wood	0109	231A	130	9999	4650	1071
141	Wood	0109	401A	130	9999	4650	1071

April 1991



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

May, 1991

To: Census of Population and Housing, 1990: P.L. 94-171 Data
on CD-ROM Users

From: Data User Services Division
Bureau of the Census

Attached are Technical Notes 12-18 for the P.L. 94-171 CD-ROM data. Please file these technical notes in the technical documentation as directed. Technical Notes 1-11 were released in an earlier distribution.

These notes are sent automatically without charge to Census Bureau P.L. 94-171 CD-ROM purchasers. They are available to others on a subscription basis at a cost of \$40 annually. To subscribe, contact Customer Services, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

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



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

**CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990:
PUBLIC LAW (P.L.) 94-171 DATA ON CD-ROM**

TECHNICAL NOTE 12
(Indiana and Tennessee)

In the inventory listing of places, two records are shown for Cumberland, IN; Goodlettsville, TN; and Ridgetop, TN. These records and the associated data should be combined, because each of these represents a single place. Note that these places are shown correctly in the summary tape files.

May 1991



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

**CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990:
PUBLIC LAW (P.L.) 94-171 DATA ON CD-ROM**

TECHNICAL NOTE 13

The following geographic information is shown incorrectly in the P.L. 94-171 data files. An asterisk identifies those situations that also appear incorrectly on the P.L. 94-171 County Block Maps; bold type identifies the correct entry. Please note that the Census Bureau will show this information correctly in the 1990 census summary tape files and on the County Block Maps (1990).

Alabama

In the records for **Sardis City** town (summary levels 070, 160, and 720), the name (beginning in position 192 in the identification section of the data dictionary) is shown incorrectly as Sardis town.*

Alaska

In the records for **Kokhanok** CDP (summary levels 070 and 160), the name (beginning in position 192 in the identification section of the data dictionary) is shown incorrectly as Kokahonak CDP.*

In the record for **Kokhanok** ANVSA (summary level 215), the name (beginning in position 192 in the identification section of the data dictionary) is shown incorrectly as Kokahonak; also, the FIPS 55 code (beginning in position 39 in the identification section of the data dictionary) should be shown as **41280** (it is shown incorrectly as 41275).*

In the record for **NANA** ANRC (summary level 230), the name (beginning in position 192 in the identification section of the data dictionary) is shown incorrectly as N.A.N.A.*

The FIPS 55 class code for **Tyonek** ANVSA (AI/ANA) (beginning in position 44 in the identification section of the data dictionary) should be shown as **E2** (it is shown incorrectly as U2).

Arkansas

The FIPS 55 code for **Bear Creek** township (county subdivision in Sevier County—133) (beginning in position 80 in the identification section of the data dictionary) should be shown as **90175** (it is shown incorrectly as 90177).*

The FIPS 55 code for **Dodd City** township (county subdivision in Marion County—089) (beginning in position 80 in the identification section of the data dictionary) should be shown as **91120** (it is shown incorrectly as 91122).*

Connecticut

In the record for **Madison Center** CDP (summary levels 070 and 720), the name (beginning in position 192 in the identification section of the data dictionary) is shown incorrectly as Madison Center (pt.); also, the part flag (located in position 288 in the identification section of the data dictionary) should be shown as "0."

The FIPS 55 code for **Milford** city (remainder) (place) (beginning in position 116 in the identification section of the data dictionary) should be shown as **47590** (it is shown incorrectly as 47500).*

District of Columbia

The FIPS 55 code for Washington city (county subdivision) (beginning in position 80 in the identification section of the data dictionary) should be shown as **50000** (it is shown incorrectly as 50400).

Florida

The FIPS 55 code for Jacksonville city (remainder) (place) (beginning in position 116 in the identification section of the data dictionary) should be shown as **35160** (it is shown incorrectly as 35000).*

The FIPS 55 code for Port St. Joe division (county subdivision in Gulf County-045) (beginning in position 80 in the identification section of the data dictionary) should be shown as **92863** (it is shown incorrectly as 92808).*

Georgia

The FIPS 55 code for Columbus city (remainder) (place) (beginning in position 116 in the identification section of the data dictionary) should be shown as **19030** (it is shown incorrectly as 19000).*

Illinois

For the following precincts (county subdivisions in Perry County-145), the FIPS 55 codes (beginning in position 80 in the identification section of the data dictionary) are shown incorrectly.* The correct codes are:

<u>Precinct Name</u>	<u>Old FIPS</u>	<u>New FIPS</u>	<u>Precinct Name</u>	<u>Old FIPS</u>	<u>New FIPS</u>
Du Quoin No. 2	90342	91011	Du Quoin No. 12	91018	91021
Du Quoin No. 3	90936	91012	Pinckneyville No. 1	92376	92468
Du Quoin No. 4	91008	91013	Pinckneyville No. 2	90414	92469
Du Quoin No. 5	92376	91014	Pinckneyville No. 3	90504	92470
Du Quoin No. 6	92376	91015	Pinckneyville No. 4	90522	92471
Du Quoin No. 7	93330	91016	Pinckneyville No. 5	90702	92472
Du Quoin No. 8	93348	91017	Pinckneyville No. 6	90738	92473
Du Quoin No. 9	92466	91018	Pinckneyville No. 7	90864	92474
Du Quoin No. 10	93762	91019	Pinckneyville No. 8	91170	92475
Du Quoin No. 11	90306	91020	Tamaroa No. 2	91206	93386

Indiana

For **Indianapolis city (remainder)** (summary levels 070, 160, and 720), the name (beginning in position 192 in the identification section of the data dictionary) is shown incorrectly as Indianapolis; also, the FIPS 55 code (beginning in position 116 in the identification section of the data dictionary) should be shown as **36010** (it is shown incorrectly as 36000).*

The FIPS 55 code for McCordsville town (place) (beginning in position 116 in the identification section of the data dictionary) should be shown as **45648** (it is shown incorrectly as 45468).*

Iowa

The FIPS 55 code for Tabor city (county subdivision in Floyd County-071) (beginning in position 80 in the identification section of the data dictionary) should be shown as **94078** (it is shown incorrectly as 76935).*

Louisiana

The FIPS 55 code for Clifton Choctaw TDSA (State) (AI/ANA) (beginning in position 39 in the identification section of the data dictionary) should be shown as 15965 (it is shown incorrectly as 16005).*

The FIPS 55 code for Laplace CDP (place) (beginning in position 116 in the identification section of the data dictionary) should be shown as 42030 (it is shown incorrectly as 43030).*

Maine

In the record for Cape Neddick CDP (summary levels 070 and 720), the name (beginning in position 192 in the identification section of the data dictionary) is shown incorrectly as Cape Neddick CDP (part); also, the part flag (located in position 288 in the identification section of the data dictionary) should be shown as "0."

In the record for Old Orchard Beach CDP (summary levels 070 and 720), the name (beginning in position 192 in the identification section of the data dictionary) is shown incorrectly as Old Orchard Beach CDP (part); also, the part flag (located in position 288 in the identification section of the data dictionary) should be shown as "0."

Maryland

In the record for Ocean City town (summary level 070), the name (beginning in position 192 in the identification section of the data dictionary) is shown incorrectly as Ocean City town (part); also, the part flag (located in position 288 in the identification section of the data dictionary) should be shown as "0."

Massachusetts

In the record for East Falmouth CDP (summary level 070), the name (beginning in position 192 in the identification section of the data dictionary) is shown incorrectly as East Falmouth CDP (part); also, the part flag (located in position 288 in the identification section of the data dictionary) should be shown as "0."

In the record for Falmouth CDP (summary level 070), the name (beginning in position 192 in the identification section of the data dictionary) is shown incorrectly as Falmouth CDP (part); also, the part flag (located in position 288 in the identification section of the data dictionary) should be shown as "0."

In the record for Orleans CDP (summary level 070), the name (beginning in position 192 in the identification section of the data dictionary) is shown incorrectly as Orleans CDP (part); also, the part flag (located in position 288 in the identification section of the data dictionary) should be shown as "0."

In the record for Teaticket CDP (summary level 070), the name (beginning in position 192 in the identification section of the data dictionary) is shown incorrectly as Teaticket CDP (part); also, the part flag (located in position 288 in the identification section of the data dictionary) should be shown as "0."

Michigan

The FIPS 55 codes for the following townships (county subdivisions) (beginning in position 80 in the identification section of the data dictionary) are shown incorrectly.* The correct codes are:

<u>Name</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Old FIPS</u>	<u>New FIPS</u>
Bloomfield township	Oakland County (125)	09100	09110
Garfield township	Clare County (035)	31540	31560
Salem township	Washtenaw County (161)	71100	71130
Wakefield township	Gogebic County (053)	82415	82800

Michigan (Continued)

The FIPS 55 code for Bloomfield Township CDP (place) (beginning in position 116 in the identification section of the data dictionary) should be shown as **09190** (it is shown incorrectly as 09100)*; also, the FIPS 55 class code (beginning in position 121 in the identification section of the data dictionary) should be shown as **U2** (it is shown incorrectly as U1).

In the record for **Lake Michigan Beach** CDP (summary levels 070 and 720), the name (beginning in position 192 in the identification section of the data dictionary) is shown incorrectly as Lake Michigan Beach CDP (part); also, the part flag (located in position 288 in the identification section of the data dictionary) should be shown as "0."

In the record for **Sebewaing** village (summary levels 070 and 720), the name (beginning in position 192 in the identification section of the data dictionary) is shown incorrectly as Sebewaing village (part); also, the part flag (located in position 288 in the identification section of the data dictionary) should be shown as "0."

The FIPS 55 code for Saginaw Township North CDP (place) (beginning in position 116 in the identification section of the data dictionary) should be shown as **70545** (it is shown incorrectly as 70525).*

Minnesota

In the record for Minnesota Chippewa Trust Lands (summary level 216), the PSAD code (beginning in position 289 in the identification section of the data dictionary) should be shown as **89 (Trust Lands)** (it is shown incorrectly as 86 (Reservation)).*

In the record for **Shakopee Community** (summary level 215), the name and PSAD code (beginning in positions 192 and 289 respectively in the identification section of the data dictionary) are shown incorrectly as "Reservation" (the PSAD code should be "82," not "86").*

Montana

The FIPS 55 code for Butte-Silver Bow (remainder) (place) (beginning in position 116 in the identification section of the data dictionary) should be shown as **11397** (it is shown incorrectly as 11390).*

The FIPS 55 class code for Crow/Northern Cheyenne Area (AI/ANA) (beginning in position 44 in the identification section of the data dictionary) should be shown as **D1** (it is shown incorrectly as 99).

The FIPS 55 code for Glacier National Park division (county subdivision in Glacier County-035) (beginning in position 80 in the identification section of the data dictionary) should be shown as **91460** (it is shown incorrectly as 91449).*

The FIPS 55 code for North of the Yellowstone division (county subdivision in Rosebud County-087) (beginning in position 80 in the identification section of the data dictionary) should be shown as **92491** (it is shown incorrectly as 92499).*

Nebraska

The FIPS 55 code and class code for Dakota City city (county subdivision in Dakota County-043) (beginning in positions 80 and 85 respectively in the identification section of the data dictionary) should be shown as **90642** and **Z7** (they are shown incorrectly as 12000 and C5).*

The FIPS 55 code for Newman Grove city (county subdivision in Platte County-141) (beginning in position 80 in the identification section of the data dictionary) should be shown as **92103** (it is shown incorrectly as 53730).*

The FIPS 55 code and class code for Pine Ridge Trust Lands (part) (AI/ANA) (beginning in position 39 and 44 respectively in the identification section of the data dictionary) should be shown as **39152** and **D3** (they are shown incorrectly as 99999 and 99).*

Nebraska (Continued)

The FIPS 55 code and class code for Tilden city (county subdivision in Antelope County-003) (beginning in positions 80 and 85 respectively in the identification section of the data dictionary) should be shown as **48735** and **C5** (they are shown incorrectly as 93203 and Z7).*

New Hampshire

In the record for Livermore town (county subdivision in Grafton County-009) (summary levels 060, 070, and 720), the functional status code (beginning in position 258 in the identification section of the data dictionary) should be shown as "I" (it is shown incorrectly as "N").

New Jersey

The FIPS 55 codes for the following townships (county subdivisions) and CDPs (places) in Essex County (013) (beginning in positions 80 and 116 respectively in the identification section of the data dictionary) are shown incorrectly.* The correct codes are:

<u>Area Name</u>	<u>Old FIPS</u>	<u>New FIPS</u>	<u>Area Name</u>	<u>Old FIPS</u>	<u>New FIPS</u>
Belleville township	04690	04695	Montclair CDP	47485	47490
Bloomfield township	06250	06260	Montclair township	47490	47500
Caldwell Borough			North Caldwell township	52620	52630
township	09220	09265	Nutley township	53670	53680
Essex Fells township	21825	21850	Verona township	75800	75815
Glen Ridge CDP	26600	26610	West Caldwell township	78500	78510
Glen Ridge township	26610	26620	West Orange CDP	79785	79790
Irvington CDP	34430	34440	West Orange township	79790	79800
Irvington township	34440	34450			

New Mexico

The FIPS 55 code and class code for Cochiti Pueblo (AI/ANA) (beginning in positions 39 and 44 respectively in the identification section of the data dictionary) should be shown as **16630** and **D1** (they are shown incorrectly as 99999 and 99).*

The FIPS 55 code for Isleta Pueblo CDP (place) (beginning in position 116 in the identification section of the data dictionary) should be shown as **34655** (it is shown incorrectly as 34690).*

The FIPS 55 code for Zuni Pueblo CDP (place) (beginning in position 116 in the identification section of the data dictionary) should be shown as **86595** (it is shown incorrectly as 86630).*

New York

The FIPS 55 code for East Greenbush CDP (place) (beginning in position 116 in the identification section of the data dictionary) should be shown as **22106** (it is shown incorrectly as 22117).*

In the records for **East Hampton North CDP** (summary levels 070, 160, and 720), the name (beginning in position 192 in the identification section of the data dictionary) is shown incorrectly as East Hampton CDP; also, the FIPS 55 code (beginning in position 116 in the identification section of the data dictionary) should be shown as **22186** (it is shown incorrectly as 22183).*

The FIPS 55 code for Milton CDP (place) (beginning in position 116 in the identification section of the data dictionary) should be shown as **47554** (it is shown incorrectly as 47548).*

New York (Continued)

The FIPS 55 code for Onondaga Reservation (county subdivision located in Onondaga County—067) (beginning in position 80 in the identification section of the data dictionary) should be shown as **54980** (it is shown incorrectly as 54958).*

North Carolina

In the record for **Bald Head Island** village (summary levels 070 and 720), the name (beginning in position 192 in the identification section of the data dictionary) is shown incorrectly as Bald Head Island village (part); also, the part flag (located in position 288 in the identification section of the data dictionary) should be shown as "0."

In the record for **Ocean Isle Beach** town (summary levels 070 and 720), the name (beginning in position 192 in the identification section of the data dictionary) is shown incorrectly as Ocean Isle Beach town (part); also, the part flag (located in position 288 in the identification section of the data dictionary) should be shown as "0."

North Dakota

The FIPS 55 codes for the following unorganized territories (county subdivisions) (beginning in position 80 in the identification section of the data dictionary) are shown incorrectly.* The correct codes are:

<u>Name</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Old FIPS</u>	<u>New FIPS</u>
Hart unorg.	Bowman (011)	91420	35780
North Emmons unorg.	Emmons (029)	92035	57722
South Dunn unorg.	Dunn (025)	92600	74101
Southeast McKenzie unorg.	McKenzie (053)	92640	74102

Ohio

In the record for **Avon Lake** city (summary levels 070 and 720), the name (beginning in position 192 in the identification section of the data dictionary) is shown incorrectly as Avon Lake city (pt.); also, the part flag (located in position 288 in the identification section of the data dictionary) should be shown as "0."

The FIPS 55 class code (beginning in positions 85 and 121 respectively in the identification section of the data dictionary) for the following incorporated places—which also appear as county subdivisions—should be shown as **C5** (it is shown incorrectly as C2):

Bellbrook city	Hamilton city	Springfield city
Campbell city	Huber Heights city	Struthers city
Cincinnati city	London city	Toledo city
Cortland village	McDonald village	Warren city
Dayton city	Middletown city	Youngstown city
Green Springs village	Orangeville village	Zanesville city
	Port Clinton city	

The FIPS 55 code for Wayne township (county subdivision in Montgomery County—113) (beginning in position 80 in the identification section of the data dictionary) should be shown as **82222** (it is shown incorrectly as 15518).*

Oklahoma

In the records for **Absentee Shawnee-Citizens Band of Pottawatomí TJSÁ** (summary level 215), the name (beginning in position 192 in the identification section of the data dictionary) is shown incorrectly as Absentee Shawnee-Citizens Band Pottawatomí TJSÁ.*

In the records for **Cherokee TJSÁ** (summary level 215), the name (beginning in position 192 in the identification section of the data dictionary) is shown incorrectly as Cherokee Nation TJSÁ.*

Oregon

The FIPS 55 class code for Warm Springs Trust Lands (AI/ANA) (beginning in position 44 in the identification section of the data dictionary) should be shown as **D1** (it is shown incorrectly as 99).

Pennsylvania

In the record for **DuBois** city (county subdivision in Clearfield County-033; summary level 060), the name (beginning in position 192 in the identification section of the data dictionary) is shown incorrectly as Du Bois.

In the record for **Municipality of Monroeville** borough (county subdivision in Allegheny County-003; summary level 060), the name (beginning in position 192 in the identification section of the data dictionary) is shown incorrectly as Monroeville; also, the FIPS 55 code (beginning in position 80 in the identification section of the data dictionary) should be shown as **52330** (it is shown incorrectly as 50528).*

The FIPS 55 code for Three Springs borough (place) (beginning in position 116 in the identification section of the data dictionary) should be shown as **76632** (it is shown incorrectly as 69336).*

South Dakota

The FIPS 55 codes for the following unorganized territories (county subdivisions) (beginning in position 80 in the identification section of the data dictionary) are shown incorrectly.* The correct codes are:

<u>Name</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Old FIPS</u>	<u>New FIPS</u>
Belle Fourche-Cheyenne Valleys unorg.	Meade County (093)	90090	04382
Central Jones unorg.	Jones County (075)	90235	11152
Lemon, No. 2 unorg.	Corson County (031)	91310	36344
North Gregory unorg.	Gregory County (053)	91790	45584
North Jones unorg.	Jones County (075)	91910	45596
North Stanley unorg.	Stanley County (117)	45715	45727
Northwest Hand unorg.	Hand County (059)	92140	45794
Southeast Jackson unorg.	Jackson County (071)	92580	59855
Southwest Jackson unorg.	Jackson County (071)	92990	59964

The FIPS 55 code for Lake Traverse (Sisseton) Reservation (part) (AI/ANA) (beginning in position 39 in the identification section of the data dictionary) should be shown as **35640** (it is shown incorrectly as 59340).*

The FIPS 55 code and class code for Northern Cheyenne Trust Lands (part) (AI/ANA) (beginning in positions 39 and 44 respectively in the identification section of the data dictionary) should be shown as **45582** and **D3** (they are shown incorrectly as 99999 and 99).*

The FIPS 55 code for North Eagle Butte CDP (place) (beginning in position 116 in the identification section of the data dictionary) should be shown as **45548** (it is shown incorrectly as 45580).*

The FIPS 55 code and class code for Turtle Mountain Trust Lands (part) (AI/ANA) (beginning in positions 39 and 44 respectively in the identification section of the data dictionary) should be shown as **64530** and **D3** (they are shown incorrectly as 99999 and 99).*

Tennessee

The FIPS 55 code for Nashville-Davidson (remainder) (place) (beginning in position 116 in the identification section of the data dictionary) should be shown as **52006** (it is shown incorrectly as 52010).*

Virginia

In the record for **Chincoteague** town (summary levels 070 and 720), the name (beginning in position 192 in the identification section of the data dictionary) is shown incorrectly as Chincoteague town (part); also, the part flag (located in position 288 in the identification section of the data dictionary) should be shown as "0."

Washington

The FIPS 55 code for Nespalem Community CDP (place) (beginning in position 116 in the identification section of the data dictionary) should be shown as **48550** (it is shown incorrectly as 48540).*

West Virginia

The FIPS 55 code for District 2 (county subdivision in Boone County--005) (beginning in position 80 in the identification section of the data dictionary) should be shown as **90796** (it is shown incorrectly as 90794).*

The FIPS 55 code for Northeast district (county subdivision in Wirt County--105) (beginning in position 80 in the identification section of the data dictionary) should be shown as **92344** (it is shown incorrectly as 92346).*

The FIPS 55 code for West district (county subdivision in Tyler County--095) (beginning in position 80 in the identification section of the data dictionary) should be shown as **93593** (it is shown incorrectly as 93606).*

Wisconsin

The FIPS 55 code for Superior city--which also appears as a county subdivision in Douglas County (031)--(beginning in positions 116 and 80 respectively in the identification section of the data dictionary) should be shown as **78650** (it is shown incorrectly as 78700).*

The FIPS 55 code for Superior village--which also appears as a county subdivision in Douglas County (031)--(beginning in positions 116 and 80 respectively in the identification section of the data dictionary) should be shown as **78660** (it is shown incorrectly as 78700).*

May 1991



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

**CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990:
PUBLIC LAW (P.L.) 94-171 DATA ON CD-ROM**

TECHNICAL NOTE 14

(District of Columbia, Georgia, Nebraska, New Jersey,
New Mexico, and Rhode Island)

If a block was split during census operations to recognize different tabulation entities, the basic 1990 census block number was to be dropped, to be replaced by two or more suffixed versions of that basic block number. However, for the 1990 census blocks noted below, the same basic number is shown both with and without a suffix in a single census tract/block numbering area (BNA). This situation occurred when census tract/BNA boundaries were corrected, so that a block that had been in one census tract/BNA is now in another in which it duplicates the basic block number. Those block numbers with an asterisk (*) have zero population and housing.

District of Columbia

<u>County</u>	<u>MCD</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Census Tract/BNA</u>	<u>Block</u>
District of Columbia (001)	100	0005	0064.10	108
District of Columbia (001)	100	0005	0064.10	108A
District of Columbia (001)	100	0005	0064.10	108B*
District of Columbia (001)	100	0005	0064.10	109
District of Columbia (001)	100	0005	0064.10	109A
District of Columbia (001)	100	0005	0064.10	109B
District of Columbia (001)	100	0005	0064.10	110
District of Columbia (001)	100	0005	0064.10	110A
District of Columbia (001)	100	0005	0064.10	110B
District of Columbia (001)	100	0005	0064.10	111
District of Columbia (001)	100	0005	0064.10	111A
District of Columbia (001)	100	0005	0064.10	111B*
District of Columbia (001)	100	0005	0065.10	301*
District of Columbia (001)	100	0005	0065.10	301A*
District of Columbia (001)	100	0005	0065.10	301B*
District of Columbia (001)	100	0005	0098.10	101
District of Columbia (001)	100	0005	0098.10	101A
District of Columbia (001)	100	0005	0098.10	101B*
District of Columbia (001)	100	0005	0098.10	101C*

Georgia

<u>County</u>	<u>MCD</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Census Tract/BNA</u>	<u>Block</u>
Baldwin (009)	021	9999	9702	107
Baldwin (009)	021	1845	9702	107A*
Baldwin (009)	021	9999	9702	107C*

Nebraska

<u>County</u>	<u>MCD</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Census Tract/BNA</u>	<u>Block</u>
Douglas (055)	015	9999	0065.02	201*
Douglas (055)	075	1825	0065.02	201A
Douglas (055)	075	1825	0065.02	201B

New Jersey

<u>County</u>	<u>MCD</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Census Tract/BNA</u>	<u>Block</u>
Bergen (003)	255	3335	0471.97	122
Bergen (003)	255	3335	0471.97	122C*
Bergen (003)	350	4175	0614	704
Bergen (003)	350	9999	0614	704B*
Bergen (003)	350	4175	0614	706
Bergen (003)	350	9999	0614	706B*

New Mexico

<u>County</u>	<u>MCD</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Census Tract/BNA</u>	<u>Block</u>
Dona Ana (013)	045	9999	0017	403
Dona Ana (013)	045	9999	0017	403C*

Rhode Island

<u>County</u>	<u>MCD</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Census Tract/BNA</u>	<u>Block</u>
Providence (007)	065	0400	0002	609
Providence (007)	065	0400	0002	609B*

May 1991



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

**CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990:
PUBLIC LAW (P.L.) 94-171 DATA ON CD-ROM**

TECHNICAL NOTE 15

(Missouri and New Jersey)

Missouri

The name of **Mackenzie** village (in St. Louis County—189) is shown incorrectly (as Mac Kenzie).

New Jersey

The name of **Beatyestown** (CDP (in Warren County—041) is shown incorrectly (as Beattyestown).

May 1991



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

**CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990:
PUBLIC LAW (P.L.) 94-171 DATA ON CD-ROM**

TECHNICAL NOTE 16

(Wisconsin)

The Census Bureau has identified a problem in the voting district (VTD) name field. It exists in the following 36 counties in Wisconsin:

ST	CO	ST	CO
55	003	55	079
55	005	55	081
55	013	55	083
55	025	55	085
55	027	55	093
55	031	55	095
55	033	55	103
55	035	55	107
55	037	55	109
55	043	55	113
55	049	55	117
55	055	55	121
55	057	55	125
55	063	55	129
55	069	55	131
55	071	55	135
55	075	55	137
55	077	55	139

Users of P.L. 94-171 data products for these counties should be aware that, within these counties, many VTD names contain an erroneous "X" five spaces after the legitimate text name. In these cases, the correct VTD name does not include the "X", and the affected VTD is an "Actual" VTD rather than a "Pseudo" VTD.

On the paper listings, the names of the affected VTD's include the erroneous "X" and these VTD's are erroneously represented as "Pseudo" rather than "Actual" VTD's. On the P.L. 94-171 data tapes, the erroneous "X" appears in the VTD Area Name beginning in position 192, and in these cases, the identifier for Special Area code (10), beginning in position 171, is a "P" (for Pseudo) when it should be an "A" (for Actual).

On the P.L. 94-171 County Block Maps and VTD Outline Maps for these counties, the affected VTD's do not have an asterisk (denoting an "Actual" VTD) following the code. In addition, the names for the affected VTD's on the VTD Outline Map contain the erroneous "X" five spaces after the legitimate text name.

May 1991



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

**CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990:
PUBLIC LAW (P.L.) 94-171 DATA ON CD-ROM**

TECHNICAL NOTE 17

(South Dakota)

The name of Lemmon, No. 2 unorg. (MCD 053 in Corson County--031) is shown incorrectly (as Lemon, No. 2).

May 1991



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

**CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990:
PUBLIC LAW (P.L.) 94-171 DATA ON CD-ROM**

TECHNICAL NOTE 18

(Alaska)

The FIPS 55 place code and class code for the Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are not shown in the identification section of the Data Dictionary, and accordingly do not appear in the 1990 census data files. The FIPS 55 codes are as follows:

<u>ANRC</u> <u>Census Code</u>	<u>ANRC Name</u>	<u>FIPS 55 Codes</u> <u>Place</u>	<u>Class</u>
07	Ahtna	00590	E7
14	Aleut	01570	E7
21	Arctic Slope	03950	E7
28	Bering Straits	06370	E7
35	Bristol Bay	09040	E7
42	Calista	09800	E7
49	Chugach	14410	E7
56	Cook Inlet	17140	E7
63	Doyon	20010	E7
70	Koniag	41640	E7
77	NANA	52120	E7
84	Sealaska	67940	E7

May 1991