In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1969 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of $48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers’ reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

**INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER**

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 29, 30, and 31 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person’s employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person’s job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were coded by clerical staff in the Census Bureau’s Jacksonville, FL processing office. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

**Industry**

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since 1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social
and Economic Characteristics report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

**Occupation**

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in special 1990 tape files on occupation. This product contains all 501 occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and maidservant.

**Class of Worker**

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

**Private Wage and Salary Workers**—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these subcategories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

**Government Workers**—Includes persons who were employees of any municipal, commonwealth, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

**Self-Employed Workers**—Includes persons who worked for profit or losses in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

**Unpaid Family Workers**—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

**Salaried/Self-Employed**—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the Alphabetical Index of Industries and occupations. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.
Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the “birth” of new industries and occupations, the “death” of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1980); and how the “not reported” cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, “Industry not reported” and “Occupation not reported.” In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the “Not reported” cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a “Not reported” category in previous censuses.


The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for “private not-for-profit” employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category “employee of private employer” so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as “private not-for-profit,” rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on “Employment Status.” These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 22 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under “Reference Week.”)

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over that is, members of the U.S. Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The place of work (city, town, or village) was asked as was the municipio, Puerto Rico.

DEFINITIONS OF SURFECT CHARACTERISTICS
State, or foreign country. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the location at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for municipios, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same municipio in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a municipio different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as Puerto Rico and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), municipios, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (Puerto Rico, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/ PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/ PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/ PMSA as "inside MSA/ PMSA" or "outside MSA/ PMSA." Locations within the MSA/ PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each municipio or municipio balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work. Locations outside the MSA/ PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/ PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/ PMSA's and their central cities, their component municipios, large incorporated places, or municipios, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA.

In tabulations for some MSA/ PMSA's, place-of-work locations may be identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of places, census designated places, or municipios that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in municipio of residence" and "outside municipio of residence."

In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in Puerto Rico and worked in New York). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980 although street address and ZIP Code were not asked in the 1990 census, due to changing data needs. Data on place of work from the 1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place of work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparison between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increases in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the U.S. Armed Forces). Persons who did not work...
during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understates the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The location where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the location at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 22 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under “Reference Week.”) Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, “Car, truck, or van,” includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, “Public transportation,” includes workers who used a bus, público, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, “Other means,” includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, “Other means,” may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., ferryboat riders in an area where there actually is no ferryboat service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where ferryboat service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the bus most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 22 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 24a that their means of transportation to work was “Car, truck, or van.” (For more information, see discussion under “Reference Week.”)

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, “Drove alone,” includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, “Carpooled,” includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 25a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 22 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 24a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under “Reference Week.”)

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 25b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 22 that they
worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 24a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under “Reference Week.”)

MARITAL STATUS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

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

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

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

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

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

Separated—Defined above.

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

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

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

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

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over.
Persons were identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor’s office.

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PARENTS’ PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on father’s place of birth and mother’s place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire items 11a and 11b, which were asked on a sample basis. Persons whose parents were born outside Puerto Rico or the United States were asked to report each parent’s country of birth according to the international boundaries as recognized by the United States government on April 1, 1990. Persons not reporting parents’ place of birth were assigned the responses reported by a sibling or allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. If parents’ place of birth was allocated as outside Puerto Rico or the United States, they were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as “Born elsewhere, country not specified.”

In most tabulations, selected countries of birth including the United States are shown for the parents of persons born in Puerto Rico. For persons living in Puerto Rico in 1990 but born in the United States, the tabulations show the number of persons whose parents were born in Puerto Rico, the United States, or elsewhere.

Comparability—Data on parents’ place of birth were not allocated for nonresponse in 1980.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked on a sample basis. The place of birth question asked respondents to report the municipio in Puerto Rico, the U.S. State, or the foreign country or territory where they were born. Persons born outside Puerto Rico were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or time of their departure, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as born outside Puerto Rico or the United States were not also allocated a specific country of birth, but were classified as “Born abroad, country not specified.”

Persons born outside Puerto Rico are shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in selected data products were selected based on the number of respondents who chose to report that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on place of birth have been collected in each census of Puerto Rico since 1910. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother’s place of residence rather than the location of the hospital, if born in a hospital, was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of the 1970 and 1980 U.S. data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. This change may have some effect on data for municipios that are adjacent to metropolitan areas or are a part of metropolitan areas that cross municipio boundaries.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 33 and 34. (For more information, see the discussion under “Income in 1989.”) Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department’s 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a

DEFINITIONS OF SUBJECT CHARACTERISTICS
two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the household (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as “below the poverty level.” The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was $12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. Therefore, the thresholds used for Puerto Rico are the same as those used for the United States. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, Poverty in the United States: 1968 and 1989.

**Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined**

Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

**Specified Poverty Levels**—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was $15,643 ($12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

**Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level**—The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey for the United States. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

### Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size of Family Unit</th>
<th>Weighted average thresholds</th>
<th>Related children under 18 years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>None</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One person (unrelated individual)</td>
<td>$30,010</td>
<td>$6,451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 65 years</td>
<td>6,451</td>
<td>$6,451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 years and over</td>
<td>6,451</td>
<td>$6,451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two persons</td>
<td>8,076</td>
<td>8,303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Householder under 65 years</td>
<td>8,343</td>
<td>8,303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Householder 65 years and over</td>
<td>7,501</td>
<td>7,495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three persons</td>
<td>9,485</td>
<td>9,690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four persons</td>
<td>12,674</td>
<td>12,790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five persons</td>
<td>14,990</td>
<td>15,424</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Six persons</td>
<td>16,921</td>
<td>17,740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seven persons</td>
<td>19,162</td>
<td>20,412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eight persons</td>
<td>21,328</td>
<td>22,820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nine or more persons</td>
<td>25,480</td>
<td>27,463</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Definitions of Subject Characteristics** D-23
Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverished a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1980 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey of the U.S.—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12b, which asked for location of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 12a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Persons living in Puerto Rico in 1985 were asked to report the name of the municipio and the name of the city, town or village where they lived. Persons living in the United States in 1985 were asked to report the names of the State, county, and city, town, or village where they lived. All other persons were asked to report the name of the foreign country or territory where they were living on that date.

DEFINITIONS OF SUBJECT CHARACTERISTICS
Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various municipios and metropolitan areas in Puerto Rico. The movement between the various States and local areas in the United States and the municipios and other smaller areas in Puerto Rico can also be determined.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response, not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members, were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in Puerto Rico," includes persons who lived in Puerto Rico in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These moves are further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into two groups according to their 1985 residence: "Same municipio" and "Different municipio." Persons living in the United States in 1985 are usually shown separately and individual regions or States may be shown. The category, "Elsewhere," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the U.S. Armed Forces and their dependents.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA's, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by movers within or between central cities and suburbs of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different municipio or different MSA/PMSA may be understated.

**Comparability**—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census is reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960, 1970, and 1980 censuses is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse, not assigned based on information from other family members, was not allocated in those earlier censuses.

**RESIDENCE IN THE UNITED STATES BETWEEN 1980 AND 1990**

The data on residence in the United States between 1980 and 1990 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 13a, 13b, 13c, and 13d. These questions were asked of a sample of persons 5 years old and over. Those who reported having lived in the United States for 6 or more consecutive months during the last 10 years were asked to report the year they came or returned to Puerto Rico the last time, how long they stayed, and their activity while in the United States.

Tabulations generally show year of return to Puerto Rico for persons born in Puerto Rico, year of arrival or return for persons born outside Puerto Rico, and length of stay; these data are shown for persons 5 years old and over. In addition, main activity while in the United States (in the Armed Forces, working at a job or business, attending school or college, or something else) is shown separately for male and female persons 16 years old and over.

**Comparability**—Similar data were collected in the 1970 and 1990 censuses. However, the reference period for the residence in the United States for the 1970 census was limited to the last 5 years. In addition, the length of stay was indicated as "6 or more months" in 1970 and "6 or more consecutive months" in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. As a result, the 1970 data may include persons who reported several visits during the last 5 years, each consisting of less than 6 months, as an overall stay of 6 or more months. Data on activity were tabulated for persons 14 years old and over in 1970 and for persons 16 years old and over in 1990. Data on residence in the United States was not allocated in 1970 or in 1990.

**SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS**

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment

**DEFINITIONS OF SUBJECT CHARACTERISTICS**
Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 18c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report “2 years”).

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans’ Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans’ benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (18a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the U.S. Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, “September 1980 or later” was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 18c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

The data on vocational training were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21a and 21b. These questions were asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Vocational training is a school program designed to prepare a person for work in a specific occupational field. Persons were counted as having vocational training if they had completed requirements for a vocational training program at a trade school, business school, hospital, or other school for occupational training.

Instructions given to enumerators distinguished vocational training from academic training and on-the-job training. Vocational training could be in such fields as carpentry, electronics, nursing or accounting if a bachelor’s degree would not be granted for the training.

Vocational training at a person’s place of work includes programs designed to teach new skills. Instruction could be provided by a company teacher or a professional vocational educator at the company or at another location. Vocational training in high school was included if it was in an organized program of study and was intended to provide a marketable skill upon graduation. Job Corp and correspondence courses were included also.

Individual courses for personal enrichment were not classified as vocational training (for example, a single typing course compared to a business program with many courses). On-the-job training was excluded since its purpose is to provide instruction for specific job duties. Other types of training excluded from vocational training were college courses applicable towards a bachelor’s degree, single courses not part of an organized program, and Armed Forces basic training.

Persons who had completed a vocational training program were asked to indicate one of the following types of school at which the training was received: business school, trade school, or junior college; high school vocational program; training program at place of work; or other school.

Comparability—The vocational training question was first asked in the 1970 census. The question was changed in 1980 to list specific types of vocational schools. In 1990 and 1980, persons who reported they had completed the requirements for a vocational training program were asked an additional question about the specific type of school where the training was received. In 1970, a different question was asked of respondents who reported they had completed a vocational training program. They were asked to designate their main field of vocational training.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as “Prevented from working” or “Not prevented from working.”

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

DEFINITIONS OF SUBJECT CHARACTERISTICS
Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 32, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds: these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 32a. Question 32b ("Weeks Worked in 1989") was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 32a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the U.S. Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 32c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 22b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to overlook weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons to not include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may underestimate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to Puerto Rico to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in Puerto Rico. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship."

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside Puerto Rico before becoming residents of Puerto Rico have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in

DEFINITIONS OF SUBJECT CHARACTERISTICS
Puerto Rico. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of Puerto Rico. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census since 1910. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in Puerto Rico were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H10b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes. Data for this item exclude units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture. (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

AIR CONDITIONING

The data on air conditioning were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Air conditioning is defined as the cooling of air by a refrigeration unit. It does not include evaporative coolers, fans, or blowers which are not connected to a refrigeration unit; however, it does include heat pumps. A central system is an installation which air-conditions a number of rooms. In an apartment building, such a system may cool all apartments in the building, each apartment may have its own central system, or there may be several systems, each providing central air conditioning for a group of apartments. A system with individual room controls is a central system A room unit is an individual air conditioner which is installed in a window or an outside wall and is generally intended to cool one room, although it may sometimes be used to cool more than one room.

Comparability—Data on air conditioning were collected for the first time in the 1980 census. In 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

DEFINITIONS OF SUBJECT CHARACTERISTICS

BATHROOMS

The data on bathrooms were collected from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A complete bathroom is a room with a flush toilet, a bathtub or shower, and a wash basin with piped hot and cold or only cold water. A half-bathroom has only a tub or a bathtub or shower, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom. The equipment must be inside the unit being enumerated, but does not need to be in the same room. The category "None" consists of units with no bathroom facilities.

Comparability—Similar data were collected in the 1980 census. In 1990, data on bathrooms were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also
used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a U.S. 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

**BOARDED-UP STATUS**

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" cannot be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

**Comparability**—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1900, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

**COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENT ON PROPERTY**

The data for commercial establishment on property were obtained from questionnaire item H76, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property from certain statistics on housing characteristics.

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

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

**CONDITION OF HOUSING UNIT**

The data on condition of housing unit were obtained from questionnaire item H30, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was collected on a sample basis. It serves as an indicator of the quality of housing. The answers to this question indicate how many living quarters may not provide adequate shelter and, in their present condition, endanger the health, safety, or well-being of their occupants.

The enumerators judged the condition by observation, on the basis of instructions regarding the extent, degree and type of visible defects. The criteria dealt mainly with weather tightness, extent of disrepair, hazards to physical safety of the occupants, and inadequate or make-shift construction. Defects which would be revealed only by a more thorough inspection than is possible during a census or which are recognized only by a person with fairly thorough knowledge of construction, were not included in the standards by which condition was rated.

The enumerators were instructed to judge each unit on the basis of its own physical characteristics, regardless of the neighborhood, the attractiveness or desirability of the unit, the degree of crowding, the housekeeping standards of the occupants, or other considerations unrelated to the physical condition.

All living quarters were classified as either adequate or inadequate original construction. A living quarters was considered to be of adequate original construction if it was initially built with traditional materials (wood, poured concrete, etc.), and it had no serious structural deficiencies or if it did not endanger the safety of the occupants. Living quarters classified as of adequate original construction were further classified as either sound, deteriorating, or dilapidated.

"Sound" housing was defined as having no defects or only slight defects of a type normally corrected in the course of regular maintenance. These defects do not affect the weather tightness of the living quarters nor do they endanger the safety or health of the occupants. Examples are: slight damage to doors or shutters; moderately rusted roof; slight wear on floors, doorsill, door frames, window sills, or window frames; small cracks in walls; and lack of paint.

"Deteriorating" housing had intermediate defects which needed repairs beyond the scope of ordinary maintenance. Intermediate defects indicated the need for repairs so that the living quarters continues to provide safe and adequate shelter. Examples include: rotted, broken, or missing material over a small area of the walls or roof; rotted or unsafe steps or balconies; deeply worn floors, door frames, or stairs; a badly rusted or leaking roof; and loose or broken shutters or doors.

A "dilapidated" unit no longer provided safe and adequate shelter. It had one or more critical defects, such as broken or missing material over a large area of the foundation, exterior walls, roof, floors, etc.; a badly sagging roof, wall, or floors; extensive termite damage; or had a large number of intermediate defects.

"Inadequate original construction" applied to units built largely of makeshift or scrap materials (scrap lumber or sheet metal, packing boxes, etc.) or that had

**DEFINITIONS OF SUBJECT CHARACTERISTICS**
no foundation with walls resting directly on the ground, or had a dirt floor. The term also applied to shacks, huts, sheds, tents, and similar buildings unsuitable for residential use, but used as a place of residence.

**Limitation of the Data**—Data on condition of housing units should be used with extreme caution. Extensive evaluation after the 1960 United States Census showed the condition ratings to be inaccurate and unreliable. Data from the 1990 Puerto Rico Content Reinterview Study will provide information on this item.

**Comparability**—Data on condition of housing unit have been collected since 1940. From 1940 to 1970, data on condition of housing units were presented together with plumbing facilities. In 1980, these data were shown separately and only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

**CONDOMINIUM FEE**

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H29, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.). The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H25 and H26.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and utilities and fuels to derive “Selected Monthly Owner Costs” and “Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989” for condominium owners.

**Comparability**—This is a new item in 1990.

**CONDOMINIUM STATUS**

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

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

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

**CONTRACT RENT**

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

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

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

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.
If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

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

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

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

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

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1990 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

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

COOKING FUEL

The data on cooking fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H19, which was asked at all occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The category, “Gas,” includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system that serves the neighborhood, commonly known as utility gas; also included is bottled, tank, or LP gas stored in tanks or bottles which are refilled or exchanged when empty. The category, “Other,” includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, charcoal, wood, as well as coal dust, briquettes, etc.

Comparability—Similar data were collected in 1980.

DURATION OF VACANCY

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

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

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H10a and H10b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if it is either: (1) on a property of at least 3 cuerdas from which $500 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989 or (2) on a property of 10 or more cuerdas from which at least $100 of agricultural products were sold in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant units are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) and the size of its property meet the above criteria. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on number of cuerdas and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) file. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

DEFINITIONS OF SUBJECT CHARACTERISTICS
The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—The defining criteria for farm residence in 1990 differ from those used in the 1980 census. For 1980, a housing unit was classified as a farm if it was located on a property of: (1) 3 or more cuerdas from which any agricultural products were sold in 1979, or (2) less than 3 cuerdas from which at least $100 worth of agricultural products were sold in 1979. The 1990 definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture.

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, charcoal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of oil, charcoal, and other fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed."

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H27d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property, houses on 3 or more cuerdas, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 3 or more cuerdas. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H20, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.
MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H27b, which was asked at owner occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H27b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of “Selected Monthly Owner Costs” and “Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989” for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting those components twice in the computation of “Selected Monthly Owner Costs.”

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 3 or more cuerdas, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 3 or more cuerdas. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under “Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.”)

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H27a and H28a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. “Mortgage” refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for “Selected Monthly Owner Costs” and “Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989” usually are shown separately for units “with a mortgage” and for units “not mortgaged.” The category “not mortgaged” is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 census, but not in the 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 3 cuerdas. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a commercial establishment or medical office, houses on 3 or more cuerdas, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 3 or more cuerdas. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a commercial establishment or medical office.

NUMBER OF CUERDAS

Data on number of cuerdas were obtained from questionnaire items H11 and H10a. Question H7a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H10a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H7a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 3 or more cuerdas. The intent of this item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 3 or more cuerdas from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H10a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 3 cuerdas, 3 to 9 cuerdas, or 10 or more cuerdas. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H10b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see the discussion under “Farm Residence.”)

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

DEFINITIONS OF SUBJECT CHARACTERISTICS
Comparability—Question H7a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of cuerdas was obtained.

PERSONS IN UNIT

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

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

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

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

PERSONS PER ROOM

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

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

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire items H14a through 4d, which were asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. In Puerto Rico, complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold (or only cold) piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three plumbing facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data.

The data on plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold (or only cold) piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet inside the building. The exclusive use of the residents of the unit being enumerated. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Also in 1990, the facilities must be located inside the unit. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1900, those data are shown for all housing units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household. nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989.

Real estate taxes include taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on a basis other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages.
and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H27c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property, houses on 3 or more cuerdas, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 3 or more cuerdas. It was also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

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

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

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

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

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

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H28a and H28b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H28a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H28b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondent answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H28a and blank in question H28b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H24 through H29 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, charcoal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums.

DEFINITIONS OF SUBJECT CHARACTERISTICS
In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 3 cuerdas without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property), and owner-occupied condominiums. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

**Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs**—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

**Comparability**—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for condominiums for the first time in 1990.

**SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989**

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, and condominiums.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

**Comparability**—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

**SEWAGE DISPOSAL**

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose of sewage by other means. In Puerto Rico, a public sewer is part of the Aqueduct and Sewer Authority System which operates under the commonwealth government. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means," includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

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

**SOURCE OF WATER**

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system". In a majority of cases in Puerto Rico, the water is supplied by the Aqueduct and Sewer Authority System, but it also may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by an individual well. A source of water may be a cistern, tanks, or drums" in which rain water is collected. The category "A spring or some other source..." includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, etc.

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

**TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT**

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

**Comparability**—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 census data collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.
TENURE

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

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

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

More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-term questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data.

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

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

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

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

TOILET FACILITIES

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

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

TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION

The data on type of construction were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at all housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units were classified according to the construction of the major part of the structure. Concrete walls referred to walls of poured concrete, concrete blocks, or stone. Units in structure with concrete walls were classified by type of roof over the main part of the structure: (1) "With concrete slab roof" or (2) "With wood frame roof." A concrete slab roof may be covered with waterproof roofing materials. A wood frame roof may be covered by sheet metal, wood with asphalt shingles, or other materials.

In units with wood frame walls, the basic supporting material of the outer walls is wood, which may be covered with wood boards, plywood, or other materials. Units with wood frame walls were classified by type of foundation: (1) "With concrete foundation" or (2) "With wood sill foundation." A concrete foundation most commonly is poured concrete or concrete blocks; it may be stone or concrete posts or columns. A wood sill foundation ordinarily consists of wooden posts. "Mixed concrete and wood walls" referred to outer walls with concrete

DEFINITIONS OF SUBJECT CHARACTERISTICS
and wood. "Other type of construction" is anything not described above. It includes makeshift construction and buildings of mixed types of constructions.

**Comparability**—Similar data have been collected since 1940. The 1940 and 1950 censuses used the term "exterior materials." Beginning in 1960, the term was changed to "type of construction." In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

**TYPE OF WATER HEATER**

The data on type of water heater were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. An electric tank-type water heater stores hot water which can be used in the kitchen sink, bathtub or shower, or in the laundry room. A shower water heater is an electrical device that provides hot water only in the shower. A solar water heater is a system that utilizes the energy available in sunlight to gain and store heat and can provide hot water at the kitchen sink, bathtub or shower, or at the laundry room.

**Comparability**—Data on energy used by tank-type water heaters were collected in the 1980 census. The 1980 data are not comparable to the 1990 data.

**UNITS IN STRUCTURE**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Comparability**—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units. The 1900 category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category, "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

**USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE**

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

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

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

**UTILITIES**

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H24a through H24d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.
Questions H24a through H24c asked for the monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water). Question H24d asked for the yearly costs for other fuels (oil, charcoal, wood, kerosene, etc.). In the tabulations, this yearly amount is divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1969," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1969."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tend to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominiums with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units.

VACANCY STATUS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home is owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits is not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value is the price asked for the property.

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

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

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

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

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

**VEHICLES AVAILABLE**

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H23, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

**Vehicles Per Household**—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

**Limitation of the Data**—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

**Comparability**—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

**WATER SUPPLY**

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

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

**YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT**

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

**Comparability**—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category "1989 or March 1990" was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer's model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially "Built in 1939 or earlier." The introduction of the "Don't Know" category (see the discussion on "Comparability") may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, "Don't Know," was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

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

Interpolation

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

Mean

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

Median

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

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

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

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

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of

DEFINITIONS OF SUBJECT CHARACTERISTICS
The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.
APPENDIX C.
Notes on Selected Data Items

This section primarily contains explanations for the treatment of certain variables in PUMS, and should be used in conjunction with the data dictionary and appendix B.

H17-18 Type of Area (Areatype)

Areatype is a description of the geographic characteristics in a PUMA. For 1990, separate codes describe PUMAs on the 1% and 5% samples. Any municipio, place, etc., which had more than 200,000 persons could be subdivided into more than one PUMA as long as the resultant grouping had a minimum of 100,000 persons.

Codes 10-40 define 1% (B) sample areas, and codes 50-82 define 5% (A) sample areas.

H19-22 MSA/PMSA of Residence

Appendix G indicates those MAs shown in their entirety on each PUMS file. In addition, MA codes also appear in H19-22 for PUMAs entirely within an MA, even where the total MA is not shown.

H25-28 HOUSING WEIGHT

We are including weights for each housing unit. These weights can be summed to get estimates of specific housing unit characteristics. See chapter 3 for a discussion on the proper use of these weights.

H29-30 Number of Person Records Following This Housing Unit Record

Users interested in tabulating household size or the number of persons in the housing unit may use this item, provided that records for persons in group quarters are first screened out. Persons-in-group-quarters records are identified by codes of 1-2 in H31 (Group Quarters Institution) or by codes 12-13 in P11-12 (Relationship).

H31 (Group Quarters Institution)

Because of disclosure concerns, the only characteristic that will be shown describing group quarters is whether it is an institutional or noninstitutional group quarters.

H34-35 Mobile Homes

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

H52 Vacancy Status

Caution should be exercised when using data reported on "Vacancy Status." The category "Rented or sold, not occupied" may include a significant number of housing units which should have been classified as "Seasonal, recreational, or occasional use."
Appendix C: Notes on Selected Data Items (continued)

H70-103 and P125-170

Most economic items were topcoded. The criteria used was whether the topcode protected either 1/2 of 1% of the total universe or 3% of the cases with the characteristic. In most instances, we used the value that was more favorable to the user. In all topcoded situations, if there were at least 30 cases above the topcoded amount we provided the median of all values above the topcode. Pay close attention to the period covered by the estimate (some are monthly, others annual). A complete list of topcoded variables and respective medians is in the User Note chapter.

H145-147 and H152-154

Selected Monthly Owners Costs as a % of HH Income

GROSS RENT as a % of HH Income

These variables are calculated from the topcoded components, and, in those cases where original amounts were topcoded, either the topcode or the medians were used. In those situations, the proportion of income represented may not match distributions found on other products from sample data.

For those components which required monthly averages, we computed, and rounded the monthly average from the reported annual data.

The following Recodes are provided for the users convenience. They can be constructed from original data through manipulation of related items. See the data dictionary for values for items.

H109 Presence of Nonrelatives in Household
H110 Presence of Persons under 18 in Household
H111 Presence of Persons over 60 in Household
H112 Presence of Persons over 65 in Household
H113 Presence of Subfamilies in Household
H114 Number of Natural Born/Adopted
H116 Number of Own Stepchildren
H118 Number of Related Children in Household
H120 Number of Persons in Family
H122 Household Family Type
H125 Workers in Family in 1989
H126 Household Income
H133 Family Income

P14-15 Age Reporting

Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their ages 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.)
Appendix C: Notes on Selected Data Items (continued)

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.)

P17-20 PERSON WEIGHT

We are providing weights for each person in the housing unit. Estimates for characteristics are made by summing the weights for those persons with the characteristic. See chapter 3 for a discussion on how to use the weights.

P21-35 The following variables are recodes and were derived for user convenience, Employment Status of Parents, Parents place of Birth, Place of Birth, Married, Spouse Present/Spouse Absent, Own Child, Presence and age of own Children, Related Child, Detailed Relationship.

P56-60 Migration PUMA (MIGPUMA) and
P95-99 Place of Work PUMA (POWPUMA)

Unlike current residence, the PUMAs for migration and place-of-work data are defined only to the whole municipio or place level for PUMS. Therefore, it is not possible to tabulate either migration or place of work to the 'group of census tracts level'.

P82, P83, Work Limitation Status (DISABL1), Work Prevented Status (DISABL2), Mobility Limitation Status (MOBILLIM),

P84, and P85 Personal Care Limitation Status (PERSCare)

The following categories of persons are included in the (N/A) category for the variables P82 thru P85:
Under 16 years (under 15 years for MOBILLIM and PERSCare);
In wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere;
In hospitals or wards for the chronically ill;
In military stockades or jails;
In crews of civilian vessels;
In transient quarters for temporary residents;
In military quarters on base;
On military ships.
Appendix C: Notes on Selected Data Items (continued)

P181 Augmented Person

In rare instances during the implementation of the sample weighting process, the sample size was considered inadequate to make estimates of sample data. In collection block groups with a designated 1-in-2 sampling rate, augmentation was employed if the 100% housing unit count was at least 6 and the observed sampling rate was less than 1-in-12. In collection block groups with a designated 1-in-6 or 1-in-8 sampling rate, augmentation was employed if the 100% housing unit was at least 12 and the observed sampling rate was less than 1-in-30. Augmentation was performed separately for group quarters persons using the same criteria as for the 1-in-6 or 1-in-8 designated sampling rates. Augmentation was achieved by selecting a sample of housing units (or group quarters persons) to increase the observed sampling rates to at least 1-in-12 or 1-in-30. Using the 100% characteristics, the selected households (or group quarters persons) were matched by a hot deck procedure to similar housing units (or group quarters persons) with sample data. The sample data were then copied to the augmented housing units (or group quarters persons). The augmentation rate was very small. Most augmentation occurred for group quarters persons.

Allocation of...

See the discussion of allocation flags beginning on page 3-17.

For other data items

See appendix B. Many common derived variables are explained.

Comparing Estimates from PUMS to other census data

Users of the PUMS files should be aware that estimates derived from these files are subject to sampling variability as with statistics derived from any sample.

Sampling variability increases as the sample size decreases. Therefore, estimates derived from the full census sample are more reliable than the corresponding estimates from the PUMS data products. Estimates in standard sample data products, such as summary tape files (STF 3 and 4) and the reports from the characteristics of population and housing series (CHP-3, 4, and 5) are more adequate than the corresponding estimates from the PUMS files, particularly for rare populations and population subgroups.

The PUMS files are produced by processing the full census sample through a second sampling operation. Given the census sample, the PUMS estimates are unbiased. This means that the average value of the estimated characteristic over all possible PUMS samples would match the estimate from the full census sample. In general, the PUMS estimates are no more biased than the census sample estimates. Subsampling the census sample to produce the PUMS files increases the variance of the estimates derived from these data products. In general, the variance of an estimate derived from the 5-percent PUMS is about 4 times the variance of the same estimate derived from the full census sample. For the 1-percent PUMS, the variance increases by a factor of about 20.

As an example, consider the census sample and the 1-percent PUMS estimate for the characteristic Number of families with 1 worker for a given metropolitan area. The total number of families is 200,000.

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<table>
<thead>
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<td>Census sample</td>
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<tr>
<td>PUMS estimate</td>
<td>73,570</td>
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</table>

NOTES ON SELECTED DATA ITEMS
Appendix C: Notes on Selected Data Items (continued)

Computing the variance of the estimates shows that the variance of the PUMS estimate is about 20 times that of the full census estimate. The standard error of an estimate is the square root of the variance. The variance of the full census sample estimate is \((14)^2\), while the corresponding PUMS estimate has variance \((2709)^2\). The figure in parenthesis is the standard error of the estimate. The user should refer to Chapter 3 - Accuracy of the Data - of the PUMS technical documentation for a detailed explanation on how to compute variance estimates. It is important to note that although the ratio of the variances is about 20, the coefficient of variation (CV) of the PUMS estimate is about 4.4 percent. The CV measures the reliability (or adequacy) of an estimate. A CV of less that 20 percent is considered adequate in most cases.

**Should the Estimates be Equal?** Is the difference between the estimate derived from the full census sample and that derived from the PUMS -- 4,446 families with 1 worker -- due to sampling?

Confidence intervals and hypothesis testing are used to answer the above question. We want to address the question as to whether we should be concerned by the size of the difference between the two estimates.

If we add and subtract two standard errors from the PUMS estimate, we develop a 95-percent confidence interval. If the full census sample estimate falls in the interval, then it can be concluded that the difference is within sampling variability. In this case, the 95-percent confidence interval around the PUMS estimate is 67,132 to 80,008, which includes the census sample estimate. 69,124. This suggests that the difference should not be cause for concern.

Data users should be especially cautious in using estimates for rare populations or population subgroups since these estimates can be expected to vary widely from the figures derived from the full census sample.

**Combining PUMS Files**

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) data users can combine the 1-percent and the 5-percent PUMS files and compute estimates based on a 6 percent sample. Estimates from a 6 percent sample are more reliable, however additional computations are required to produce estimates and standard error estimates. The user must decide whether the increase in reliability is enough to compensate for the additional computational work and cost to produce estimates from the 6 percent sample.

**How to Compute Estimates from the 6 Percent Sample**

The PUMS weight is a function of the census sample weight (see Chapter 3 of the PUMS Technical Documentation). The census sample weight is not included in either the housing or the person record of the PUMS files. Therefore, it is not possible to compute a new PUMS weight based on the 6 percent sample.

To compute estimates from the 6 percent sample (for a geographic area, say, Metropolitan Area estimates) we suggest the following method.

**Notation**

\[ \hat{X}_1 \] - Estimate derived from the 1-percent sample.

\[ \hat{X}_5 \] - Estimate derived from the 5-percent sample.

\[ \sigma_1^2 \] - Variance estimate for \( \hat{X}_1 \).
Appendix C: Notes on Selected Data Items (continued)

\[ \sigma_5^2 \] - Variance estimate for \( \hat{X}_5 \).

\( \hat{X}_c \) - Composite estimate derived from the 1-percent and 5-percent sample estimates.

The composite estimate is a function of the two sample estimates, that is, the 1-percent and 5-percent sample estimates and is defined as follows.

\[ \hat{X}_c = (\hat{X}_1 + 5\hat{X}_5)/6 \]

An approximation of the variance of \( \hat{X}_c \) is as follows.

\[ \text{var}(\hat{X}_c) = [ \sigma_1^2 + 25\sigma_5^2 - 10\hat{X}_c(1 - \hat{X}_c/N)]/36 \]; Where \( N \) is the size of the area. The square root of \( \text{var}(\hat{X}_c) \) is the estimated standard error of \( \hat{X}_c \).

Multiply the standard error estimate by the appropriate design factor from Table E in Chapter 3 of the PUMS Technical Documentation.
APPENDIX D.
Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures ........................................... D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules ..................................... D-1
Processing Procedures .................................................... D-4

ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

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

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

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in Puerto Rico was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census. As in previous censuses, persons in Puerto Rico specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence in Puerto Rico.

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

Residence Rules

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

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

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

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

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

Persons on U.S. Maritime Ships—Persons aboard U.S. maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship and were attributed as follows:
1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in Puerto Rico, the United States, or its other territories.

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

3. The port of destination in Puerto Rico, the United States, or its other territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.

4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or was at sea between foreign ports.

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

**Persons in Institutions**—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Commonwealth of Puerto Rico prisons; local jails; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at those places.

**Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day**—In some parts of the island, Hurricane Hugo, which struck in September 1989, displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

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

**DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES**

The 1990 Census of Puerto Rico was conducted through a combination of self-enumeration and personal interview. This method, formerly known as conventional or door-to-door enumeration, is called list enumeration.

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

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

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as the 100-percent questions. (This questionnaire contained the same items as the questionnaire delivered by the USPS 1 week before Census Day, but was designed to be administered by the enumerator during personal interviews.)

2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to answer the long-form questionnaire. This form was used by enumerators during personal interviews; thus, there were no respondent instructions.

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

**Enumeration of Housing Units**

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

**Field Followup**

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

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

**Special Enumeration Procedures**

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

**Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)**

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

1. Emergency shelters for homeless persons, with sleeping facilities (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway, neglected, and homeless children.
4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families, and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

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

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

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the New York Regional Census Center (RCC) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33(L) PR(S)) to the mayor of each municipio requesting that he/she identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as churches, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.
5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

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

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

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

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

The “street” count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by each municipio. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for “Shelter and Street Night,” the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

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

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

**PROCESSING PROCEDURES**

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

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires passed through a check-in procedure upon their arrival at the processing office. Selected written entries on both the short and long forms were coded clerically. The coded information included written entries for industry and occupation, migration, place of birth, and household relationship. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICRs), Military Census Reports (MCRs), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCRs) were keyed. After all coding operations were completed, the short and long forms were keyed. The resulting file was sent to the Census Bureau headquarters for computer editing, weighting, and tabulating operations.
APPENDIX E.
Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages
(No Respondent Instructions were provided for the long-form questionnaire.)

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

INTRODUCTION

• FOR PERSONAL VISIT

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

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

• FOR TELEPHONE INTERVIEW

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

If YES — We are taking the 1990 Census of Puerto Rico and our records show that we have not been able to obtain a census form for this address. I'd like to complete the form now over the telephone. For the average household, this interview should take about 31 minutes.

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

FOR CENSUS USE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A1. DO code</th>
<th>A2. Unit ID</th>
<th>A3. ARA</th>
<th>A4. Block</th>
<th>B. Map spot</th>
<th>C. Form type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

D. Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>E. Type of Unit</th>
<th>F1. Complete after</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Occupied</td>
<td>1 □ LR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 □ MV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 □ TC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4 □ P6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5 □ SM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vacant</td>
<td>1 □ 1h</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

City
Municipio
PUERTO RICO
ZIP Code

H. Method of completion — Mark (X) ONE box

1 □ Personal visit
2 □ Telephone

I. Respondent's name

J. Respondent's telephone number
(809)

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

Enumenator's signature
Date

Crew leader's initials
Date
CLD number

NOTES

FACSIMILES OF RESPONDENT INSTRUCTIONS AND QUESTIONNAIRE PAGES
The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

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

**Do NOT include**
- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LAST</th>
<th>FIRST</th>
<th>INITIAL</th>
<th>LAST</th>
<th>FIRST</th>
<th>INITIAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>House number</th>
<th>Street or road/Rural route and box number</th>
<th>Apartment number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>City</td>
<td>State or Puerto Rico</td>
<td>ZIP Code</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

County/Municipio/Foreign country  Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>PERSON 1</th>
<th></th>
<th>PERSON 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><strong>Last name</strong></td>
<td><strong>Last name</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>First name</strong></td>
<td><strong>First name</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Middle initial</strong></td>
<td><strong>Middle initial</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><strong>Do not ask for Person 1.</strong></td>
<td><strong>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>How is . . . related to (Person 1)?</strong></td>
<td><strong>If a RELATIVE of Person 1:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Mark (X) ONE box for each person.</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Husband/wife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>If Other relative of person in column 1, mark (X) the box and print exact relationships such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</strong></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Natural-born or adopted son/daughter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</strong></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Stepson/stepdaughter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>If NOT RELAT FD in Person 1:</strong></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Brother/sister</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>**8</td>
<td>Roomer, boarder, or foster child</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>**9</td>
<td>Housemate, roommate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>**10</td>
<td>Unmarried partner/Compañero</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>**11</td>
<td>Other nonrelative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td><strong>Is . . . male or female?</strong></td>
<td>**1</td>
<td>Male**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Mark (X) ONE box for each person.</strong></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>**1</td>
<td>Male**</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>**2</td>
<td>Female**</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td><strong>Age and year of birth</strong></td>
<td><strong>a. Age</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>a. How old is . . . ?</strong></td>
<td><strong>b. Year of birth</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>(Age should be as of April 1, 1990.)</strong></td>
<td><strong>1</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>If unknown, say —</strong></td>
<td><strong>b. Year of birth</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Please give me your best estimate.</strong></td>
<td><strong>1</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Mark the age in the boxes.</strong></td>
<td><strong>b. Year of birth</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>b. In what year was . . . born?</strong></td>
<td><strong>1</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Print the year of birth in the boxes.</strong></td>
<td><strong>b. Year of birth</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td><strong>Is . . . now married, consensually married, widowed, divorced, separated, or has . . . never been married?</strong></td>
<td>**1</td>
<td>Now married**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Mark (X) ONE box for each person.</strong></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Consensually married</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>**2</td>
<td>Consensually married**</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>**3</td>
<td>Widowed**</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>**3</td>
<td>Widowed**</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>**4</td>
<td>Divorced**</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>**4</td>
<td>Divorced**</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>**5</td>
<td>Separated**</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>**5</td>
<td>Separated**</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>**6</td>
<td>Never married**</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>**6</td>
<td>Never married**</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### NOW PLEASE ASK QUESTIONS H1a—H30b FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

#### H1a. When you told me the names of persons living here on April 1, did you leave anyone out because you were not sure if the person should be listed?—for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays over once in a while and has no other home?
   - **Yes**
   - **No**

#### H1b. When you told me the names of persons living here on April 1, did you include anyone even though you were not sure that the person should be listed?—for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else?
   - **Yes**
   - **No**

#### H2. Which kind describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.
   - A mobile home or trailer
   - A one-family house detached from any other house
   - A one-family house attached to one or more houses
   - A building with 2 apartments
   - A building with 3 or 4 apartments
   - A building with 5 to 9 apartments
   - A building with 10 to 19 apartments
   - A building with 20 to 29 apartments
   - A building with 30 or more apartments
   - Other

#### H3. How many rooms do you have in this house/apartment? Count living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, and bedrooms, but do NOT count bathrooms, balconies, porches, or halls.
   - 1 room
   - 2 rooms
   - 3 rooms
   - 4 rooms
   - 5 rooms

#### H4a. Is there hot and cold piped water in this house/apartment?
   - **Yes**
   - **No**

#### H4b. Is there a bathtub or shower in this house/apartment?
   - **Yes**
   - **No**

#### H5. Is this (house/apartment) part of a condominium?
   - **Yes**
   - **No**

### FOR ENUMERATOR USE

**C1. Vacancy status**
   - **For rent**
   - **For sale only**
   - **For rent and sale**
   - **For rent or sale, not occupied**
   - **For lease/rent**
   - **For migrant workers**
   - **Other vacancy**

**C2. Is this unit boarded up?**
   - **Yes**
   - **No**

**D. Months vacant**
   - **Less than 1**
   - **1 to 2**
   - **3 to 6**
   - **6 to 12**
   - **12 or more**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Options</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H10a. Is this house on 3 cuerdas?</td>
<td>1. Less than 3 cuerdas? 2. 3 to 9 cuerdas? 3. 10 or more cuerdas?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. In 1990, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products</td>
<td>1. None  2. $1 to $99  3. $100 to $499  4. $500 to $999  5. $1,000 to $2,499  6. $2,500 or more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>building?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H14. Do you get water from 1. A public system?</td>
<td>2. A private well? 3. A cistern, tanks, or drums? 4. A spring or some other source, such as a river, irrigation canal, etc.?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H15. Is this building connected to a public sewer? 1. Yes, connected</td>
<td>2. No, connected to septic tank or cesspool 3. No, use other means</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to public sewer?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H16. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms</td>
<td>1. No bedroom 2. 1 bedroom 3. 2 bedrooms 4. 3 bedrooms 5. 4 bedrooms 6. 5 or more bedrooms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>would you list if this (house/apartment) were on the market for sale</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or rent?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H17. How many bathrooms do you have? A COMPLETE bathroom is a room</td>
<td>1. None 2. Only half bathroom 3. 1 complete bathroom 4. 1 complete bathroom, plus half bath(1) 5. 2 or more complete bathrooms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and wash basin with piped water.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H19. Which fuel is used MOST for cooking?</td>
<td>1. Electricity 2. Gas 3. Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H20. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, a sink with</td>
<td>1. Yes 2. No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>piped water, a range or cookstove, and a refrigerator?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H21. Do you have air conditioning?</td>
<td>1. Yes, a central air conditioning system 2. Yes, 1 individual room unit 3. Yes, 2 or more individual room units 4. No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H22. Do you have a telephone in this (house/apartment)?</td>
<td>1. Yes 2. No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H23. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or</td>
<td>1. None 2. 1 3. 2 4. 3 5. 4 or more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>less are kept at home for use by members of this household?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**QUESTIONS FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD**

H24. What is the average monthly cost for electricity for this (house/apartment)?

$  

Average monthly cost

OR

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

H25. What were the real estate taxes on this property last year?

$  

Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

0. None

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

$  

Average monthly cost

OR

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

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

$  

Average monthly cost

OR

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

d. What is the yearly cost for oil, charcoal, kerosene, wood, etc. for this (house/apartment)?

$  

Yearly cost

OR

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

**INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION.**

Ask questions H25 TO H29, if this is a one-family house, a condominium or a mobile home that someone in this household owns or is buying, otherwise go to H30.

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

$  

Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

0. No regular payment required

H26. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on this property?

$  

Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

0. None

H27a. Is there a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on this property?

1. Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt
2. Yes, contract to purchase
3. No — Skip to H28a

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

$  

Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

0. No regular payment required — Skip to H28a

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

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

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

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

H28a. Is there a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on this property?

1. Yes
2. No — Skip to H29

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

$  

Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

0. No regular payment required

H29. Is the monthly condominium fee?

$  

Monthly amount — Dollars

H30. MARK FROM OBSERVATION

CONDITION OF THIS HOUSING UNIT —

a. Original construction

1. Adequate
2. Inadequate

b. "INADEQUATE" - present condition is —

1. Sound
2. Deteriorating
3. Dilapidated

Please turn to page 6.
PERSON 1

Last name: ___________ First name: ___________ Middle initial: ___________

6. Where was... born? Circuit the appropriate box and print the name of the municipality, State, or foreign country.
   □ Puerto Rico - Print name of municipality _______ □ United States - Print name of foreign country _______
   □ Elsewhere - Print name of foreign country _______

7. If the answer to question 6 appears in one of the first two "Yes" categories listed below, mark (X) the appropriate "Yes" category. Otherwise, ask...
   Is... a citizen of the United States? That is... have at least one American parent or... a citizen by naturalization?
   □ Yes, born in Puerto Rico - Skip to 9
   □ Yes, born in the United States, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Mariana Islands
   □ Yes, born abroad of American parent(s) or
   □ Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization
   □ No, not a citizen of the United States

8. Where and... come to Puerto Rico to stay? If entered country more than once, ask...
   What is the latest year?
   □ 1987 or before 1990 ___________ □ 1970 to 1974 ___________
   □ 1970 to 1974 ___________ □ 1965 to 1969 ___________
   □ 1965 to 1969 ___________ □ 1960 to 1964 ___________
   □ 1960 to 1964 ___________ □ 1959 to 1953 ___________
   □ 1959 to 1953 ___________ □ 1950 to 1959 ___________
   □ 1950 to 1959 ___________ □ Before 1950 ___________

9. At any time since February 1, 1990, has... attended regular school or college? Include only
   pre-kindergarten, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree.
   □ Yes, public or private? ___________
   □ Yes, has not attended since February 1
   □ Yes, public school, public college ___________
   □ Yes, private school, private college ___________

10. How much school has... COMPLETED? Name of the person is incorrect. Mark (X) ONE box on the highest level (CONMOEDU) or Degree.
    (ROGAE) if currently enrolled, mark the previous grade attended or highest degree received.
    □ No school completed ___________
    □ Pre-kindergarten ___________
    □ Kindergarten ___________
    □ 1st grade ___________
    □ 2nd grade ___________
    □ 3rd grade ___________
    □ 4th grade ___________
    □ 5th grade ___________
    □ 6th grade ___________
    □ 7th grade ___________
    □ 8th grade ___________
    □ 9th grade ___________
    □ 10th grade ___________
    □ 11th grade ___________
    □ 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA ___________
    □ High school graduate - high school diploma
      (ROGAE) or equivalent (example: GED) ___________
    □ Bachelor's degree or equivalent (example: BA, BS) ___________
    □ Associate degree in college - occupational program ___________
    □ Associate degree in college - academic program ___________
    □ Bachelor's degree in education (example: BA, BS) ___________
    □ Professional education (example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JSD) ___________

11a. Where was... 's other born? Circuit the appropriate box and print the name of the municipality, State, or foreign country.

11b. Where was... 's mother born?
    □ Puerto Rico __________
    □ United States __________
    □ Elsewhere - Print name of foreign country _______

12a. If person was born after April 1, 1980, mark (X) the box without asking 12a, and go to next person.
    Did... live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?
    □ Yes, born before April 1, 1985 - Go to questions for the next person
    □ No, Skip to 13a

12b. Where did... live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?
    □ Print Puerto Rico or the name of the U.S. State or foreign country _______

12c. Print the name of the municipality in Puerto Rico
    or the name of the county in the U.S. _______

12d. Print the name of the city, town, or village _______

12e. During the last 5 years did... live in the United States at any time for a period of 6 or more consecutive months?
    □ Yes __________
    □ No, Skip to 14 ___________

12f. How long did... live in the United States during the last period of 6 or more months?
    □ 6 months to 1 year ___________
    □ 1 to 2 years ___________
    □ 2 to 5 years ___________
    □ 5 to 10 years ___________
    □ 10 or more years ___________

13. When did... come to Puerto Rico after that period in the United States?
    □ 1990 __________
    □ 1989 __________
    □ 1988 __________
    □ 1987 __________
    □ 1986 __________
    □ 1985 __________
    □ 1984 or before 1985 ___________

14. Does... know how to read and write (in any language)?
    □ Yes __________
    □ No __________

15a. Can... speak Spanish?
    □ Yes __________
    □ No __________

15b. Can... speak English? If "Yes," ask... Does... speak English easily or with difficulty?
    □ Yes, easily __________
    □ Yes, with difficulty __________
    □ No __________

16. INTERVIEW CHECKLIST
    Mark (X) ONE box based on question 4
    □ Born before April 1, 1975 - Go to 17 ___________
    □ Born April 1, 1975 or later - Go to questions for the next person

17. If this person is female, ask...
    How many babies has... ever had, not counting stillbirths? (Do not count stepchildren or children... has adopted.)
    □ None __________
    □ 1 __________
    □ 2 __________
    □ 3 __________
    □ 4 __________
    □ 5 __________
    □ 6 __________
    □ 7 __________
    □ 8 __________
    □ 9 __________
    □ 10 __________
    □ 11 __________
    □ 12 or more

18a. Has... ever been or active duty military service in the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserve or the National Guard? "Active duty" does NOT include training for the military reserves or National Guard.
    □ Yes __________
    □ No __________

18b. If yes, how many active duty?
    □ Yes __________
    □ No __________

19. Does... have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which... limits the kind or amount of work... can do at a job?
    □ Yes __________
    □ No __________

20. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does... have any difficulty... going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office?
    □ Yes __________
    □ No __________

21a. Has... completed the requirements for a vocational training program at a trade school, business school, hospital or some other kind of school for occupational training? Do not include academic college courses.
    □ Yes __________
    □ No __________

21b. At which kind of school was the training received?
    □ Business school, trade school or junior college __________
    □ High school vocational program __________
    □ Training program n/a/field of work __________
    □ Other school - Specify ______

22a. Did... work at any time LAST WEEK, either full time or part time? Work includes part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm; it also includes active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces. Work does NOT include own household, school work, or volunteer work.
    □ Yes __________
    □ No __________

22b. How many hours did... work LAST WEEK at all jobs? Subtract any time off and add any overtime or extra hours worked.
    □ 1 __________
    □ 2 __________
    □ 3 __________
    □ 4 __________
    □ 5 __________
    □ 6 __________
    □ 7 __________
    □ 8 __________
    □ 9 __________
    □ 10 __________
    □ 11 __________
    □ 12 __________
    □ 13 __________
    □ More
23a. Where did ... usually work LAST WEEK? If an individual worked at more than one location, ask ... work most last week?
1 □ In U.S. State or foreign country — Skip to 23b
2 □ Puerto Rico — Continue with 23b
b. What is the name of the city, town, or village?

23c. What is the name of the municipality?

23d. What is the name of the U.S. State or foreign country?

24a. What type of transportation did ... usually use to get to work LAST WEEK? If more than one method of transportation usually was used during the trip, mark (X) the box of the one used for most of the distance.
1 □ Car, truck, or van
2 □ Bus
3 □ Púlpico
4 □ Farm-horn
5 □ Taxi/cab
6 □ Motorcycle

24b. How many people, including ..., usually rode to work together LAST WEEK?
1 □ Live alone
2 □ 2 people
3 □ 3 people
4 □ 4 people
5 □ 5 or more people

25a. What time did ... usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK? “Usually” means on most days last week.

25b. How many minutes did it usually take ... to get from home to work? ...

26. Was ... on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?
1 □ Yes — Layoff
2 □ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
3 □ No

27a. Has ... been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?
1 □ Yes
2 □ No — Skip to 28

27b. Could ... have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?
1 □ No — For what reason?
2 □ No, temporarily ill
3 □ No, other reasons (in school, etc.)
4 □ Yes, could have taken a job

28. When did ... last work, even for a few days?
1 □ 1990
2 □ 1989
3 □ 1988
4 □ 1987 to 1989
5 □ 1981 to 1984
6 □ 1979 or earlier
7 □ Never worked

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

29a. For whom did ... work? If now on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces, mark (X) this box and mark (X) the branch of the Armed Forces. If Armed Forces, what company, business, or other employee?

29b. What kind of business or industry was this? Describe the activity at location where employed.

29c. Is this mainly manufacturing, wholesale trade, retail trade, or something else?

30a. What kind of work was ... doing? For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of department, sales clerk.

30b. What was ... most important activity or duties?

31. Was ... — Read last box (00 ONE box)
1 □ Employee of a PRIVATE NON-FOR-PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
2 □ Employee of a PRIVATE NON-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization
3 □ Municipal GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)
4 □ Commonwealth GOVERNMENT employee (province, etc.)
5 □ Federal GOVERNMENT employee
6 □ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
7 □ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
8 □ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

32a. Last year (1989), did ... work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or start?
1 □ Yes
2 □ No — Skip to 33

32b. How many weeks did ... work in 1989? Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

32c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did ... usually work each week?

33. The following questions are about income received during 1989? If an exact amount is not known, accept a best estimate. If not income in 1989 (e.g., if only question 34 was a loss), write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

33a. Did ... earn income from wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips? Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.
1 □ Yes — How much?
2 □ No — (Annual amount - Dollars)

33b. Did ... earn any income from (his/her) own farm business, proprietorship, or partnership? Report net income after business expenses.
1 □ Yes — How much?
2 □ No — (Annual amount - Dollars)

33c. Did ... earn any income from (his/her) own farm business? Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper. Report net income after operating expenses.
1 □ Yes — How much?
2 □ No — (Annual amount - Dollars)

33d. Did ... receive any interest, dividends, net rental or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts? Include income payments received from an individual.
1 □ Yes — How much?
2 □ No — (Annual amount - Dollars)

33e. Did ... receive any Social Security or Railroad Retirement payments? Report as payments as a retired worker, dependent, or disabled worker.
1 □ Yes — How much?
2 □ No — (Annual amount - Dollars)

33f. Did ... receive any income from government programs for Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid for Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), food stamps, or other public assistance or public welfare payments?
1 □ Yes — How much?
2 □ No — (Annual amount - Dollars)

33g. Did ... receive any income from retirement, survivor, or disability payments? Include payments from companies, unions, Federal, State, and local governments, the U.S. military. Do NOT include Social Security.
1 □ Yes — How much?
2 □ No — (Annual amount - Dollars)

33h. Did ... receive any income from Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, or any other regular source of income? Do NOT include lump sum payments such as amounts from an inheritance or the sale of a home.
1 □ Yes — How much?
2 □ No — (Annual amount - Dollars)

34. Do not ask this question if 33a through 33h are complete. Instead, sum these entries and enter the amount below. What was ...'s total income in 1989?

0 □ None OR — (Annual amount - Dollars)

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

DID YOU —

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

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

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

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

5. □ Make the necessary entries on the address listing page and map(s)?
APPENDIX F.
Data Products and User Assistance

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

The 1990 census data products for Puerto Rico, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the data center program has over 1,400 organizations (including 25 in Puerto Rico) to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires for Puerto Rico. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-6. As the figure shows, there are 145 subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked of one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. One report, 1990 CPH-3, (see figure 2, page F-7), presents both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH), 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP), and 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH). In addition, there are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the United States, the Virgin Islands of the United States, and the Pacific territories under U.S. jurisdiction. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The content and geographic coverage of the Puerto Rico reports are listed in figure 2. Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-9 and F-10.

Redistricting Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, population 18 years old and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)—These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)
Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Most STF's have two file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 contain sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

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

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

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a single municipio, a group of municipios, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with metropolitan areas (MA's). (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Puerto Rico Redistricting tile, an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks, and STF's 1A and 3A also are available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, Compuserve and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of municipio, MA, and place data from the Redistricting Data tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations—UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census block maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, CD-ROM, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the
census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

**County Block Maps**—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by municipio (Puerto Rico's equivalent of a county for reporting statistics) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.


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

**Voting District Outline Maps**—Maps in this municipio-based series depict voting district boundaries and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show the boundaries and names of municipio subdivisions and places. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

**Geographic Publications**

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for Puerto Rico and its metropolitan areas, urbanized areas, municipios, municipio subdivisions, and places, as well as for States and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

**Machine-Readable Geographic Files**

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and total water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for Puerto Rico, the entire United States, the Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories under U.S. jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the Redistricting Data file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area included in TIGER. For example, a map for a particular municipio could show the distribution of the voting age population by block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line™ files. TIGER/Line™ files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment endpoints and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line™ files also provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses, and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/ Boundary™ and TIGER/Database™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

**REFERENCE MATERIALS**

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

• **Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community.** A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.

• **Strength in Numbers.** A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and redistricting counts. It does not deal directly with Puerto Rico geography and census products, but it should still be of help in redistricting. Request from Customer Services.

• **TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base.** A free booklet describing the structure and use of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.

• **Census and You.** The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

• **Monthly Product Announcement.** A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications, microfiche, maps, data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM, and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.

• **Census Catalog and Guide.** A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

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

**SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE**

**U.S. Bureau of the Census**

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and the New York regional office, which serves Puerto Rico. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

**Washington, DC Contacts—**To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (FAX number, 301-783-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.


**Regional Office Contact—**

New York, NY 212-264-4730

**Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office**


**Other Sources of Products and Services**

**State Data Centers—**The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to Puerto Rico, all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the Virgin Islands. Data centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. The lead agency of the Puerto Rico data center program is the Junta de Planificación, Centro Gubernamental Minillas, P.O. Box 41119, San Juan, PR 00940-9965, telephone 809-728-4430. For a list of all State Data Centers, see the Census Catalog and Guide or contact Customer Services.

**Census Information Center (CIC)—**The CIC program provides data-related services for nationally based non-profit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically

**DATA PRODUCTS AND USER ASSISTANCE**
undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through the project, five nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the program, write to the Census Information Center Branch, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

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

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries in the United States, Puerto Rico, and other areas that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The Census Catalog and Guide includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing for Puerto Rico, the United States, the Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories under U.S. jurisdiction. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data for the United States and sometimes Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- People: Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- Business and industry: Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- Housing and construction: Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- Farms: Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- Governments: Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- Foreign trade: Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- Other nations: Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in “2” and “7.” Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly “economic indicators” that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers’ shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

Statistical activities of the Census Bureau relevant to Puerto Rico are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the annual Census Catalog and Guide. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau’s Customer Services for more information.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in “2” and “7.” The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

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

Agriculture Census

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the municipio level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by
shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. territories.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base, which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. Content of the 1990 Census of Puerto Rico

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>100 PERCENT COMPONENT</th>
<th>SAMPLE COMPONENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Population</strong></td>
<td><strong>Housing</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household relationship</td>
<td>Number of units in structure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
<td>Number of rooms in unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>Plumbing facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital status</td>
<td>Condominium status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tenure—owned or rented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Value of owned unit or rent paid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vacancy characteristics</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100 percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Series</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Report(s) issued for</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Geographic areas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>Summary Population and Housing Characteristics</td>
<td>Puerto Rico</td>
<td>Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, household relationship, units in structure, number of rooms, plumbing facilities, tenure, value of home or monthly rent, and vacancy characteristics</td>
<td>Puerto Rico, its municipios, barrios-pueblos and barrios, subbarrios, and places</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>Population and Housing Unit Counts</td>
<td>Puerto Rico</td>
<td>Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses</td>
<td>Puerto Rico, its municipios, barrios-pueblos and barrios, subbarrios, places, metropolitan areas (MSA's/PMSA's and CMSA), urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural, and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan residence)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas</td>
<td>For Puerto Rico, one report will be published for each MSA/ PMSA, and one for the non-metropolitan balance</td>
<td>Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects</td>
<td>Statistics presented in a geographic hierarchy of MSA/ PMSA-municipio-place of 10,000 or more inhabitants-census tract/ block numbering area (BNA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics</td>
<td>Puerto Rico</td>
<td>Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects</td>
<td>Puerto Rico, its municipios, barrios-pueblos and barrios, subbarrios, and places</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>General Population Characteristics</td>
<td>Puerto Rico</td>
<td>Detailed statistics on age, sex, marital status, and household relationship characteristics</td>
<td>Puerto Rico; its municipios; metropolitan areas (MSA's/PMSA's and CMSA); UA's; barrios-pueblos and barrios, subbarrios, and places of 1,000 or more inhabitants; and summary geographic areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>Social and Economic Characteristics</td>
<td>Puerto Rico</td>
<td>Statistics generally on sample population subjects</td>
<td>Puerto Rico (including summaries such as urban and rural); municipios; metropolitan areas (MSA's/PMSA's and CMSA); UA's; and barrios-pueblos and barrios, subbarrios, and places of 2,500 or more inhabitants</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports for Puerto Rico—Con.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Series</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Report(s) issued for</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Geographic areas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990 CH-1-53</td>
<td><strong>General Housing Characteristics</strong></td>
<td>Puerto Rico</td>
<td>Detailed statistics on units in structure, plumbing facilities, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics</td>
<td>Puerto Rico, its municipios; metropolitan areas (MSA's/ PMSA's and CMSA); UA's; barrios-pueblos and barrios, subbarrios, and places of 1,000 or more inhabitants; and summary geographic areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990 CH-2-53</td>
<td><strong>Detailed Housing Characteristics</strong></td>
<td>Puerto Rico</td>
<td>Statistics generally on sample housing subjects</td>
<td>Puerto Rico; municipios; metropolitan areas (MSA's/ PMSA's and CMSA); UA's; barrios-pueblos and barrios, subbarrios, and places of 2,500 or more inhabitants; and summary geographic areas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files for Puerto Rico

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Summary Tape File (STF 1A, 1B) and data type (100 percent or sample)</th>
<th>Geographic areas</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **STF 1** (100 percent) | A²  
Puerto Rico and its component areas in hierarchical sequence down to the block group level. Summaries also tabulated for whole barrios-pueblos and barrios, whole subbarrios, whole places, whole census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), and whole block groups | Over 500 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area |
|  | B⁶  
Puerto Rico and its component areas in hierarchical sequence down to the block level. Data also provided for metropolitan areas (MSA's/ PMSA's and CMSA), UA's, and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural) | |
| **STF 2** (100 percent) | A  
Data for census tracts/BNA's in metropolitan areas and in the remainder of Puerto Rico in a geographic hierarchy of municipios-places of 10,000 or more inhabitants—census tract/BNA. It also presents census tract/BNA summaries for split tracts/BNA's | Over 2,700 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area |
|  | B  
Puerto Rico, municipios, metropolitan areas (MSA's/ PMSA's and CMSA), UA's, barrios-pueblos and barrios, subbarrios, and places of 1,000 or more inhabitants; and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural) | |
| **STF 3** (Sample) | A²  
Puerto Rico and its subareas in hierarchical sequence down to the block group level. Separate summaries provided for metropolitan areas (MSA's/ PMSA's and a CMSA), UA's, whole barrios-pueblos and barrios, whole subbarrios, whole places, whole census tracts/BNA's, and whole block groups | Over 1,800 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area |
| **STF 4** (Sample) | A  
Data for census tracts/BNA's in metropolitan areas and in the remainder of Puerto Rico in a geographic hierarchy of municipios-places of 10,000 or more inhabitants—census tract/BNA. It also presents census tract/BNA summaries for split tracts/BNA's | Over 3,600 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area |
|  | B  
Puerto Rico, municipios, metropolitan areas (MSA's/ PMSA's and CMSA); UA's; barrios-pueblos and barrios, subbarrios, and places of 2,500 or more inhabitants; and summary geographic areas | |

¹Similar STF's will be prepared for States, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.  
²Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.  
⁶Also available on microfiche.
Figure 4. **Other 1990 Census Data Products for Puerto Rico**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Geographic areas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Special Supplementary Report—Detailed Population and Housing Characteristics</td>
<td>A series of cross-tabulations of detailed population and housing data</td>
<td>Puerto Rico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puerto Rico Redistricting Data Project</td>
<td>Counts for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units (total, occupied, and vacant). Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings</td>
<td>Puerto Rico, municipios, barrios-pueblos and barrios, subbarrios, places, census tracts/block numbering areas, block groups, blocks, and voting districts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files</td>
<td>Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-term census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed</td>
<td>Municipal groups or smaller areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Percent—PUMS Municipio Groups</td>
<td></td>
<td>MA's that will be used in the 1990 census</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User-Defined Areas Tabulations</td>
<td>A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)</td>
<td>User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Tabulations</td>
<td>User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products</td>
<td>User-defined areas or standard areas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX G.
PUMS MAPS

These are the maps which show the PUMAs for the 5% and 1% PUMS files. These maps are for user convenience. The detailed components of the Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs) are presented in the equivalency files which accompanied your tapes.
APPENDIX H.

Machine-Readable Data Dictionary Layout

Data dictionary lines are 80 characters. The character in the first position determines the type of line. Each variable may have the following lines:

1. COMMENTS (***) lines
2. DATA DICTIONARY ('D'); line and DATA DESCRIPTION
3. VALUE DESCRIPTION ('V') lines
4. One blank line at the end

FORMAT

"**" Line - Comments

a. "**" in the first position indicates that this is a comment line. This line can appear any place in the dictionary. It will be used for short comments or to nullify any value codes.

"D" Line - Data Dictionary

This line contains the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>&quot;D&quot;</th>
<th>COL.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BLANK</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAME</td>
<td>Variable name</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLANK</td>
<td></td>
<td>3-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIZE</td>
<td>Size of data field</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLANK</td>
<td></td>
<td>12-14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEGIN</td>
<td>Begin position of data</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Text describing the variable will allow the variable will follow this "D" line, and appears in COL. 5-65 for as many lines as are needed.

"V" Line - Value Description

This line contains the value description.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>&quot;V&quot;</th>
<th>COL.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BLANK</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VALUE</td>
<td>Value code-right justified</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLANK</td>
<td></td>
<td>3-29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;.&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DESCRIPTION</td>
<td>Value description - left justified</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Any value description exceeding column 80 is continued in COL. 14-80 for as many lines as are needed.)
APPENDIX I.
Code Lists

GENERAL NOTE:

These appendixes, unless otherwise specified, are applicable to all 1990 Census Products based on sample data. In some instances you may see a range of codes in a list. In most cases, these code ranges are provided for ease of programming, and to provide detailed descriptions of the codes, and do not mean that all the values in the range will appear in a given PUMS file. The valid codes for the PUMS files are in Chapter 5. Please refer to that chapter when writing your tabulation code.
APPENDIX I.
Code Lists

CONTENTS

GROUP QUARTERS

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

Staff
GQ residents
codes GQ codes

07-N —
A. College Quarters Off Campus
(Code only if occupied by 10 or more unrelated persons. If less than 10, these are classified as a housing unit.)

22-I 22-N
1. Federal Detention Centers: Including Park Police, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) centers, INS detention centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons. INS detention centers also include INS Federal Alien Detention Facilities, INS Service Processing Centers, and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings and aliens who require custodial departures.

21-I 21-N
2. Federal Prisons: Including criminally insane wards operated by a Federal prison within a mental or general hospital. If ward is not operated by a prison, code according to paragraph H4. For detention centers within Federal prisons, see B1 above.

23-I 23-N
3. Halfway Houses: Operated for correctional purposes, including probation and restitution centers, prerelease centers, and community-residential treatment centers.

27-I 27-N
4. Local (County/City) Jails and Other Local Confinement Facilities: Including work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences (usually of a year or less), and jails run by private businesses under contract.

5. Military Stockades, Jails

28-I 28-N
6. Police Lockups: Temporary-holding facilities or other facilities that hold persons only if they have not been formally charged in court (usually detained less than 48 hours).

24-I 24-N
7. State Prisons: Prisons run by private businesses (under contract); including criminally insane wards operated by a state prison within a mental or general hospital. If ward is not operated by a prison, code according to paragraph H4.

20-I 20-N
8. Other Types of Correctional Institutions: Including private correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse. (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.)

91-N —
C. Crews of Civilian Vessels

D. Dormitories

92-N —
1. Agriculture Workers' Dormitories on Farms: Including migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms including those on "tree farms."

CODE LISTS
D. Dormitories—Con.

2. College Student Dormitories, and Fraternity and Sorority Houses (on campus): Including residential quarters for those in religious orders.

3. Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals

4. Military Quarters on Base: Including barracks, bachelor officers quarters, unaccompanied officer personnel housing, unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing, and similar noninstitutional group living quarters for military personnel.

5. Other Workers’ Dormitories: Including logging camps, construction workers’ camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), Alaskan pipeline camps, nonfarm migratory workers’ camps, such as workers who lay oil and gas pipelines.

6. Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children: Including emergency shelters/group homes which provide temporary sleeping facilities for juveniles, see paragraph F2.

E. Elderly: Skilled nursing facilities, intermediate care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, nursing, convalescent, and rest homes including soldiers’, sailors’, veterans’, and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care.

NOTE: Do not include dormitories for nurses’ and interns’: see paragraph D3.

1. Public Ownership


63-I 63-N  b. State ownership

64-I 64-N  c. County or city ownership

65-I 65-N  d. Don’t know if Federal, State, or county-city ownership (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.)

2. Private Ownership

66-I 66-N  a. Private not-for-profit

67-I 67-N  b. Private for profit

60-I 60-N  c. Don’t know if for profit or not (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.)

61-I 61-N  3. Don’t Know If Federal, State, Local, or Private Ownership (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.)

F. Emergency Shelter/Street Night Enumeration (“S-NIGHT”)

82-N --  1. Shelters for the Homeless with Sleeping Facilities: Including emergency housing, missions and flophouses, Salvation Army shelters, hotels and motels charging $12 or less a night (excluding taxes), hotels and motels used entirely for homeless persons, the group of rooms in hotels and motels used partially for the homeless, and similar places known to have persons with no usual home elsewhere who stay overnight.

83-N --  2. Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children: Including emergency shelters/group homes which provide temporary sleeping facilities for juveniles.

3. Street Enumeration Predesignated Sites

84-N --  a. Nonstructure locations, other than commerce places: Including street corners, parks, bridges, abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (“tent cities”), and similar sites.

85-N --  b. Commerce places: Including railroad stations, airports, bus depots, subway stations, all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, and other similar predesignated sites.

75-N --  4. Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters against domestic violence)
G. Group Homes: Including those providing community-based care and supportive services such as halfway houses for the groups listed below. (Code only if occupied by 10 or more unrelated persons. If less than 10, these are classified as a housing unit.)

76-N —

1. Drug/Alcohol Abuse: Including group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses such as residential treatment facilities that work closely with an accredited hospital, halfway houses, recovery homes for ambulatory, and mentally competent recovering alcoholics who may be re-entering the work force. (Ask usual home elsewhere in these places. Include as living there only persons who have no usual home elsewhere.)

20-N —

2. Maternity (Home for unwed mothers) (Ask usual home elsewhere in these places. Include as living there only persons who have no usual home elsewhere.)

16-N —

3. Mentally Ill
   a. Federal
   b. State
   c. Private
   d. Don't know if public/private ownership (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.)

56-N —

4. Mentally Retarded
   a. Federal
   b. State
   c. Private
   d. Don't know if public/private ownership (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.)

59-N —

5. Physically Handicapped

72-N —

6. Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children: Including emergency shelters/group homes which provide temporary sleeping facilities for juveniles, see paragraph H2.

73-N —

7. Other Group Homes: Including communes, foster care homes and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated children. Do not include emergency housing for persons with no other home. See paragraph H1. (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.)

H. Hospitals/Schools for the Handicapped

86-N —

1. Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals

60-I 60-N

2. Drug/Alcohol Abuse: Including hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities/wards are in a medical setting equipped and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from a formally trained staff. For group homes, see paragraph G.

54-I 86-N

3. Hospitals for Chronically Ill
   a. Military hospitals or wards for chronically ill

55-I 86-N

b. Other hospitals or wards for chronically ill: Including tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices; wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases; and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Do not include mental or alcohol/drug abuse hospitals or wards.

4. Mentally Ill (Psychiatric): Hospitals or wards, including wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. This is a medical setting designed for the treatment of mental illness. Patients receive supervised and medical/nursing care from a formally trained staff. Code wards for the mentally retarded according to paragraph H5. Do not include hospitals or wards for alcohol/drug abuse; see paragraph H2.
H. Hospitals/Schools for the Handicapped—Con.

46-I 46-N  
a. Federal ownership

47-I 47-N  
b. State or local ownership

48-I 48-N  
c. Private ownership

45-I 45-N  
d. Don't know if Federal, State, local, or private ownership (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.)

5. Mentally Retarded: Schools, hospitals, wards, including wards in hospitals for the mentally ill, and intermediate care facilities for the mentally retarded. This is in a suitably-equipped setting and with supervised and medical/nursing care from a formally trained staff.

41-I 41-N  
a. Federal ownership

43-I 43-N  
b. State or local ownership

42-I 42-N  
c. Private ownership

40-I 40-N  
d. Don't know if Federal, State, local, or private ownership (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.)

6. Physically Handicapped: Including schools, hospitals, or wards in a suitably-equipped medical setting and designed primarily for the physically handicapped who receive supervised care and medical/nursing care from a formally trained staff.

38-I 38-N  
(1) Public ownership

39-I 39-N  
(2) Private ownership

37-I 37-N  
(3) Don't know if public/private ownership (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.)

b. Institutions for the blind

35-I 35-N  
(1) Public ownership

36-I 36-N  
(2) Private ownership

34-I 34-N  
(3) Don't know if public/private ownership (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.)

c. Orthopedic wards and institutions for physically handicapped: Including accident victims, and persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy.

32-I 32-N  
(1) Public ownership

33-I 33-N  
(2) Private ownership

31-I 31-N  
(3) Don't know if public/private ownership (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.)

50-I 06-N  
7. Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere: Including maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, surgical wards, and other purpose wards of hospitals and wards for infectious diseases.

Note: Do not include long-term care rooms for the elderly in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, see paragraph E.

I. Hotels/Motels: "S-Night" locations, see paragraph F.

J. Juvenile Institutions: Including homes, schools, and hospitals.

1. Long-Term Care (length of stay usually more than 30 days)


03-I 03-N  
(1) Public ownership

04-I 04-N  
(2) Private ownership
J. Juvenile Institutions: Including homes, schools, and hospitals—Con.

(3) Don’t know if public/private ownership (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.)

b. Emotionally disturbed children: Including residential treatment centers (psychiatric care provided).

c. Delinquent children: Placed by court, parents, or social service agency, in residential training school or home, including industrial schools, camps, or farms.

(1) Public ownership: Committed by courts.

(2) Private ownership: Some are committed by courts, others are referred by parents or social service agencies because of delinquent behavior.

(3) Don’t know if public/private ownership (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.)

2. Short-term (length of stay usually 30 days or less)

a. Delinquent children: Including those receiving temporary care in detention or diagnostic centers pending court disposition of case.

b. Runaway, neglected, and homeless children: Including emergency shelters/group homes which provide temporary sleeping facilities for juveniles, see paragraph F2.

3. Don’t Know Type of Juvenile Institution: Including homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for children. (List only as a last resort if no other type code applies.)

K. Military Quarters

1. On Base

a. Barracks, bachelor officers quarters, unaccompanied officer personnel housing, unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing, and similar noninstitutional group living quarters for military personnel

b. Transient quarters (noninstitutional) for temporary residents (military or civilian)

c. Dormitories for nurses and interns in general military hospitals

d. Hospitals or wards for chronically ill

e. Stockades and jails

2. Military Ships

L. Natural Disaster: Including those temporarily displaced by a natural disaster, such as “Hurricane Hugo.”

M. Religious Group Quarters: Including convents, monasteries, and rectories. Members of religious orders who live in a dormitory at a hospital or college were classified according to the type of place where they live, such as 86-N if at a general hospital, or 87-N if at a college. (Code only if occupied by 10 or more unrelated persons. If less than 10, these are classified as a housing unit.)

N. Rooming and Boarding Houses

(Code only if occupied by 10 or more unrelated persons. If less than 10, these are classified as a housing unit.)

O. Schools for the Handicapped: See paragraphs H5 and H6.

P. Shelter/Street Night Enumeration (“S-Night”): See paragraph F.

Q. Other Nonhousehold Living Situations: Including places not covered by other GQ codes shown herein, such as commercial or public campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, hostels, and similar transient sites. (Ask usual home elsewhere in these places. Include as living there only persons who have no usual home elsewhere.)

R. Staff of Institutions: Including staff personnel residing in group quarters. Code according to the appropriate type of group quarters shown under the column “Staff residents GQ codes.” Staff residents are coded with an “N” suffix.

Note: Do not assign GQ codes to staff residents in group quarters where a “—” is shown.
INDUSTRY

The list presents the industrial classification developed for the 1990 Census of Population and Housing. There are 235 categories for the employed, with 1 additional category for the experienced unemployed, and 7 additional categories for the Armed Forces. These categories are aggregated into 13 major groups. The classification is developed from the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification. "n.e.c." is the abbreviation for not elsewhere classified.

010-039 AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES

010 Agricultural production, crops (01)
011 Agricultural production, livestock (02)
012 Veterinary services (074)
013-020 Landscape and horticultural services (078)
021-030 Agricultural services, n.e.c. (071, 072, 075, 076)
031 Forestry (09)
032-039 Fishing, hunting, and trapping (09)

040-059 MINING

040 Metal mining (10)
041 Coal mining (12)
042 Oil and gas extraction (13)
043-059 Nonmetallic mining and quarrying, except fuel (14)

060-099 CONSTRUCTION (15, 16, 17)

100-399 MANUFACTURING

100-229 Nondurable Goods

100-129 Food and kindred products
100 Meat products (201)
101 Dairy products (202)
102-109 Canned, frozen and preserved fruits and vegetables (203)
110 Grain mill products (204)
111 Bakery products (205)
112-119 Sugar and confectionery products (206)
120 Beverage industries (208)
121 Miscellaneous food preparations and kindred products (207, 209)
122-129 Not specified food industries

130-131 Tobacco manufactures (21)

132-150 Textile mill products
132-139 Knitting mills (225)
140 Dyeing and finishing textiles, except wool and knit goods (226)
141 Carpets and rugs (227)
142-149 Yarn, thread, and fabric mills (221-224, 228)
150 Miscellaneous textile mill products (229)

151-159 Apparel and other finished textile products
151 Apparel and accessories, except knit (231-238)
152-159 Miscellaneous fabricated textile products (239)

160-170 Paper and allied products
160 Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills (261-263)
161 Miscellaneous paper and pulp products (267)
162-170 Paperboard containers and boxes (265)
MANUFACTURING—Con.

171-179 Printing, publishing, and allied industries
   171 Newspaper publishing and printing (271)
   172-179 Printing, publishing, and allied industries, except newspapers (272-279)

180-199 Chemicals and allied products
  180 Plastics, synthetics, and resins (282)
  181 Drugs (283)
  182-189 Soaps and cosmetics (284)
  190 Paints, varnishes, and related products (285)
  191 Agricultural chemicals (287)
  192-199 Industrial and miscellaneous chemicals (281, 286, 289)

200-209 Petroleum and coal products
  200 Petroleum refining (291)
  201-209 Miscellaneous petroleum and coal products (295, 299)

210-219 Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products
  210 Tires and inner tubes (301)
  211 Other rubber products, and plastics footwear and belting (302-306)
  212-219 Miscellaneous plastics products (308)

220-229 Leather and leather products
  220 Leather tanning and finishing (311)
  221 Footwear, except rubber and plastic (313, 314)
  222-229 Leather products, except footwear (315, 317, 319)

230-399 Durable Goods

230-241 Lumber and wood products, except furniture
  230 Logging (241)
  231 Sawmills, planing mills, and millwork (242, 243)
  232-240 Wood buildings and mobile homes (245)
  241 Miscellaneous wood products (244, 249)

242-249 Furniture and fixtures (25)

250-269 Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products
  250 Glass and glass products (321-323)
  251 Cement, concrete, gypsum, and plaster products (324, 327)
  252-260 Structural clay products (325)
  261 Pottery and related products (326)
  262-269 Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral and stone products (328, 329)

270-309 Metal industries
  270 Blast furnaces, steelworks, rolling and finishing mills (331)
  271 Iron and steel foundries (332)
  272-279 Primary aluminum industries (3334, part 334, 3353-3355, 3363, 3365)
  280 Other primary metal industries (3331, 3339, part 334, 3351, 3356, 3357, 3364, 3366, 3369, 339)
  281 Cutlery, handtools, and general hardware (342)
  282-289 Fabricated structural metal products (344)
  290 Screw machine products (345)
  291 Metal forgings and stampings (346)
  292-299 Ordnance (348)
  300 Miscellaneous fabricated metal products (341, 343, 347, 349)
  301-309 Not specified metal industries
MANUFACTURING—Con.

310-350 Machinery and computing equipment
310 Engines and turbines (351)
311 Farm machinery and equipment (352)
312-319 Construction and material handling machines (353)
320 Metalworking machinery (354)
321 Office and accounting machines (3578, 3579)
322-330 Computers and related equipment (3571-3577)
331 Machinery, except electrical, n.e.c. (355, 356, 358, 359)
332-339 Not specified machinery

340-350 Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies
340 Household appliances (363)
341 Radio, TV, and communication equipment (365, 366)
342-349 Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies, n.e.c. (361, 362, 364, 367, 369)
350 Not specified electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies

351-370 Transportation equipment
351 Motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment (371)
352-359 Aircraft and parts (372)
360 Ship and boat building and repairing (373)
361 Railroad locomotives and equipment (374)
362-369 Guided missiles, space vehicles, and parts (376)
370 Cycles and miscellaneous transportation equipment (375, 379)

371-389 Professional and photographic equipment, and watches
371 Scientific and controlling instruments (381, 382 except 3827)
372-379 Medical, dental, and optical instruments and supplies (3827, 384, 385)
380 Photographic equipment and supplies (386)
381-389 Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (387)

390 Toys, amusement, and sporting goods (394)

391 Miscellaneous manufacturing industries (39 except 394)

392-399 Not specified manufacturing industries

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES

400-499 Transportation
400 Railroads (40)
401 Bus service and urban transit (41, except 412)
402-409 Taxicab service (412)
410 Trucking service (421, 423)
411 Warehousing and storage (422)
412-419 U.S. Postal Service (43)
420 Water transportation (44)
421 Air transportation (45)
422-431 Pipe lines, except natural gas (46)
432-439 Services incidental to transportation (47)

440-449 Communications
440 Radio and television broadcasting and cable (483, 484)
441 Telephone communications (481)
442-449 Telegraph and miscellaneous communications services (482, 469)

450-499 Utilities and sanitary services
450 Electric light and power (491)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>400-499</th>
<th>TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES—Con.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>451</td>
<td>Gas and steam supply systems (492, 496)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>452-469</td>
<td>Electric and gas, and other combinations (493)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>470</td>
<td>Water supply and irrigation (494, 497)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>471</td>
<td>Sanitary services (495)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>472-499</td>
<td>Not specified utilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500-579</td>
<td>WHOLESALE TRADE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500</td>
<td>Durable Goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500</td>
<td>Motor vehicles and equipment (501)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>501</td>
<td>Furniture and home furnishings (502)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>502-509</td>
<td>Lumber and construction materials (503)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>510</td>
<td>Professional and commercial equipment and supplies (504)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>511</td>
<td>Metals and minerals, except petroleum (505)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>512-520</td>
<td>Electrical goods (506)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>521-529</td>
<td>Hardware, plumbing and heating supplies (507)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>530</td>
<td>Machinery, equipment, and supplies (508)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>531</td>
<td>Scrap and waste materials (5093)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>532-539</td>
<td>Miscellaneous wholesale, durable goods (500 except 5003)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>540-579</td>
<td>Nondurable Goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>540</td>
<td>Paper and paper products (511)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>541</td>
<td>Drugs, chemicals and allied products (512, 516)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>542-549</td>
<td>Apparel, fabrics, and notions (513)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>550</td>
<td>Groceries and related products (514)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>551</td>
<td>Farm-product raw materials (515)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>552-559</td>
<td>Petroleum products (517)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>560</td>
<td>Alcoholic beverages (518)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>561</td>
<td>Farm supplies (5191)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>562-570</td>
<td>Miscellaneous wholesale, nondurable goods (5192-5199)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>571-579</td>
<td>Not specified wholesale trade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>580-699</td>
<td>RETAIL TRADE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>580</td>
<td>Lumber and building material retailing (521, 523)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>581</td>
<td>Hardware stores (525)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>582-589</td>
<td>Retail nurseries and garden stores (526)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>590</td>
<td>Mobile home dealers (527)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>591</td>
<td>Department stores (531)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>592-599</td>
<td>Variety stores (533)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>600</td>
<td>Miscellaneous general merchandise stores (539)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>601</td>
<td>Grocery stores (541)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>602-609</td>
<td>Dairy product stores (545)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>610</td>
<td>Retail bakeries (546)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>611</td>
<td>Food stores, n.e.c. (542, 543, 544, 549)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>612-619</td>
<td>Motor vehicle dealers (551, 552)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>620</td>
<td>Auto and home supply stores (553)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>621</td>
<td>Gasoline service stations (554)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>622</td>
<td>Miscellaneous vehicle dealers (555, 556, 557, 559)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>623-629</td>
<td>Apparel and accessory stores, except shoe (56, except 566)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>630</td>
<td>Shoe stores (566)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>631</td>
<td>Furniture and home furnishings stores (571)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>632</td>
<td>Household appliance stores (572)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>633-639</td>
<td>Radio, TV, and computer stores (5731, 5734)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>640</td>
<td>Music stores (5735, 5736)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>641</td>
<td>Eating and drinking places (58)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>642-649</td>
<td>Drug stores (591)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>650</td>
<td>Liquor stores (592)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
580-699  RETAIL TRADE—Con.
       651    Sporting goods, bicycles, and hobby stores (5941, 5945, 5946)
       662-659  Book and stationery stores (5942, 5943)
       660    Jewelry stores (5944)
       661    Gift, novelty, and souvenir shops (5947)
       662    Sewing, needlework and piece goods stores (5949)
       663-669  Catalog and mail order houses (5961)
       670    Vending machine operators (5962)
       671    Direct selling establishments (5963)
       672-680  Fuel dealers (598)
       681    Retail florists (5992)
       682-690  Miscellaneous retail stores (593, 5948, 5993-5995, 5999)
       091-099  Not specified retail trade

700-720  FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE
       700    Banking (60 except 603 and 606)
       701    Savings institutions, including credit unions (603, 606)
       702-709  Credit agencies, n.e.c. (61)
       710    Security, commodity brokerage, and investment companies (62, 67)
       711    Insurance (63, 64)
       712-720  Real estate, including real estate-insurance offices (65)

721-760  BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES
       721    Advertising (731)
       722-730  Services to dwellings and other buildings (734)
       731    Personnel supply services (736)
       732-739  Computer and data processing services (737)
       740    Detective and protective services (7381, 7382)
       741    Business services, n.e.c. (732, 733, 735, 7303-7309)
       742-749  Automotive rental and leasing, without drivers (751)
       750    Automotive parking and carwashes (752, 7542)
       761    Automotive repair and related services (753, 7549)
       752-759  Electrical repair shops (762, 7694)
       760    Miscellaneous repair services (763, 764, 7692, 7699)

761-799  PERSONAL SERVICES
       761    Private households (88)
       762-769  Hotels and motels (701)
       770    Lodging places, except hotels and motels (702, 703, 704)
       771    Laundry, cleaning, and garment services (721 except part 7219)
       772-779  Beauty shops (723)
       780    Barber shops (724)
       781    Funeral service and crematories (726)
       782-789  Shoe repair shops (725)
       790    Dressmaking shops (part 7210)
       791-799  Miscellaneous personal services (722, 729)

800-811  ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES
       800    Theaters and motion pictures (781-783, 792)
       801    Video tape rental (784)
       809-809  Bowling centers (793)
       810-811  Miscellaneous entertainment and recreation services (791, 794, 799)
### PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>812-899</td>
<td><strong>OFFICES AND CLINICS OF PHYSICIANS (801, 803)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>820</td>
<td><strong>OFFICES AND CLINICS OF DENTISTS (802)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>821</td>
<td><strong>OFFICES AND CLINICS OF CHIROPRACTORS (8041)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>822-829</td>
<td><strong>OFFICES AND CLINICS OF OPTOMETRISTS (8042)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>830</td>
<td><strong>OFFICES AND CLINICS OF HEALTH PRACTITIONERS, N.E.C. (8043, 8049)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>831</td>
<td><strong>HOSPITALS (806)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>832-839</td>
<td><strong>NURSING AND PERSONAL CARE FACILITIES (805)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>840</td>
<td><strong>HEALTH SERVICES, N.E.C. (807, 808, 809)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>841</td>
<td><strong>LEGAL SERVICES (81)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>842-849</td>
<td><strong>ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (821)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>850</td>
<td><strong>COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES (822)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>851</td>
<td><strong>VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS (824)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>852-859</td>
<td><strong>LIBRARIES (823)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>860</td>
<td><strong>EDUCATIONAL SERVICES, N.E.C. (829)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>861</td>
<td><strong>JOB TRAINING AND VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION SERVICES (833)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>862</td>
<td><strong>CHILD DAY CARE SERVICES (PART 835)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>863-869</td>
<td><strong>FAMILY CHILD CARE HOMES (PART 835)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>870</td>
<td><strong>RESIDENTIAL CARE FACILITIES, WITHOUT NURSING (836)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>871</td>
<td><strong>SOCIAL SERVICES, N.E.C. (832, 839)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>872</td>
<td><strong>MUSEUMS, ART GALLERIES, AND ZOOS (84)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>873-879</td>
<td><strong>LABOR UNIONS (863)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>880</td>
<td><strong>RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS (866)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>881</td>
<td><strong>MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS, N.E.C. (861, 862, 864, 865, 869)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>882-889</td>
<td><strong>ENGINEERING, ARCHITECTURAL, AND SURVEYING SERVICES (871)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>890</td>
<td><strong>ACCOUNTING, AUDITING, AND BOOKKEEPING SERVICES (882)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>891</td>
<td><strong>RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND TESTING SERVICES (873)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>892</td>
<td><strong>MANAGEMENT AND PUBLIC RELATIONS SERVICES (874)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>893-899</td>
<td><strong>MISCELLANEOUS PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES (899)</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>900-939</td>
<td><strong>EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE OFFICES (911-910)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>901-909</td>
<td><strong>GENERAL GOVERNMENT, N.E.C. (919)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>910-920</td>
<td><strong>JUSTICE, PUBLIC ORDER, AND SAFETY (92)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>921</td>
<td><strong>PUBLIC FINANCE, TAXATION, AND MONETARY POLICY (93)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>922-929</td>
<td><strong>ADMINISTRATION OF HUMAN RESOURCES PROGRAMS (94)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>930</td>
<td><strong>ADMINISTRATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AND HOUSING PROGRAMS (95)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>931</td>
<td><strong>ADMINISTRATION OF ECONOMIC PROGRAMS (96)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>932-939</td>
<td><strong>NATIONAL SECURITY AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (97)</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ACTIVE DUTY MILITARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>940-991</td>
<td><strong>ARMED FORCES</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>940</td>
<td><strong>ARMY</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>941</td>
<td><strong>AIR FORCE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>942-949</td>
<td><strong>NAVY</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>950</td>
<td><strong>MARINES</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>951</td>
<td><strong>COAST GUARD</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>962-969</td>
<td><strong>ARMED FORCES, BRANCH NOT SPECIFIED</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>960-991</td>
<td><strong>MILITARY RESERVES OR NATIONAL GUARD</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### EXPERIENCED UNEMPLOYED NOT CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>992</td>
<td><strong>UNEMPLOYED, LAST WORKED 1984 OR EARLIER</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
OCCUPATION

The list presents the occupational classification developed for the 1990 Census of Population and Housing. There are 500 categories for the employed with 1 additional category for the experienced unemployed and 3 additional categories for the Armed Forces. These categories are grouped into 6 summary groups and 13 major groups. The classification is developed from the 1980 Standard Occupational Classification. “n.e.c.” is the abbreviation for not elsewhere classified.

003-202 MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS
003-042 Executive, Administrative, and Managerial Occupations

003
Legislators (111)
004
Chief executives and general administrators, public administration (112)
006
Administrators and officials, public administration (1132-1133)
006
Administrators, protective services (1131)
007
Financial managers (122)
008
Personnel and labor relations managers (123)
009-012 Purchasing managers (124)
013
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations (125)
014
Administrators, education and related fields (128)
015
Managers, medicine and health (131)
016
Postmasters and mail superintendents (1344)
017
Managers, food serving and lodging establishments (1351)
019
Managers, properties and real estate (1363)
019-020 Funeral directors (part 1359)
021
Managers, service organizations, n.e.c. (127, 1352, 1354, part 1359)
022
Managers and administrators, n.e.c. (121, 126, 132-1343, 136-139)

023-042 Management Related Occupations
023
Accountants and auditors (1412)
024
Underwriters (1414)
025
Other financial officers (1415, 1419)
026
Management analysts (142)
027
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists (143)
028
Purchasing agents and buyers, farm products (1443)
029-032 Buyers, wholesale and retail trade except farm products (1442)
033
Purchasing agents and buyers, n.e.c. (1449)
034
Business and promotion agents (145)
035
Construction inspectors (1472)
036
Inspectors and compliance officers, except construction (1473)
037-042 Management related occupations, n.e.c. (149)

043-202 Professional Specialty Occupations

043-063 Engineers, Architects, and Surveyors
043
Architects (161)
044-067 Engineers
044
Aerospace (1622)
045
Metallurgical and materials (1623)
046
Mining (1624)
047
Petroleum (1625)
048
Chemical (1626)
049-052 Nuclear (1627)
053
Civil (1620)
054
Agricultural (1632)
055
Electrical and electronic (1633, 1636)
056
Industrial (1634)
057
Mechanical (1635)
000-202 MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS—Con.

058 Marine and naval architects (1637)
059-062 Engineers, n.e.c. (1639)
063 Surveyors and mapping scientists (164)

064-060 Mathematical and Computer Scientists
064 Computer systems analysts and scientists (171)
065 Operations and systems researchers and analysts (172)
066 Actuaries (1739)
067 Statisticians (1733)
068 Mathematical scientists, n.e.c. (1739)

069-083 Natural Scientists
069-072 Physicists and astronomers (1842, 1843)
073 Chemists, except biochemists (1845)
074 Atmospheric and space scientists (1846)
075 Geologists and geodesists (1847)
076 Physical scientists, n.e.c. (1849)
077 Agricultural and food scientists (1853)
078 Biological and life scientists (1854)
079-082 Forestry and conservation scientists (1852)
083 Medical scientists (1855)

084-094 Health Diagnosing Occupations
084 Physicians (261)
085 Dentists (262)
086 Veterinarians (27)
087 Optometrists (281)
088 Podiatrists (283)
089-094 Health diagnosing practitioners, n.e.c. (289)

095-112 Health Assessment and Treating Occupations
095 Registered nurses (29)
096 Pharmacists (301)
097 Dietitians (302)
098-100 Therapists
098 Respiratory therapists (3031)
099-102 Occupational therapists (3032)
103 Physical therapists (3033)
104 Speech therapists (3034)
105 Therapists, n.e.c. (3039)
106-112 Physicians’ assistants (304)

113-154 Teachers, Postsecondary
113 Earth, environmental, and marine science teachers (2212)
114 biological science teachers (2213)
115 Chemistry teachers (2214)
116 Physics teachers (2215)
117 Natural science teachers, n.e.c. (2216)
118 Psychology teachers (2217)
119-122 Economics teachers (2218)
123 History teachers (2222)
124 Political science teachers (2223)
125 Sociology teachers (2224)
126 Social science teachers, n.e.c. (2225)
127 Engineering teachers (2226)
128 Mathematical science teachers (2227)
MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS—Con.

129-132  Computer science teachers (2228)
133      Medical science teachers (2231)
134      Health specialties teachers (2232)
135      Business, commerce, and marketing teachers (2233)
136      Agriculture and forestry teachers (2234)
137      Art, drama, and music teachers (2235)
138      Physical education teachers (2236)
139-142  Education teachers (2237)
143      English teachers (2238)
144      Foreign language teachers (2242)
145      Law teachers (2243)
146      Social work teachers (2244)
147      Theology teachers (2245)
148      Trade and industrial teachers (2246)
149-152  Home economics teachers (2247)
153      Teachers, postsecondary, n.e.c. (2249)
154      Postsecondary teachers, subject not specified

155-162  Teachers, Except Postsecondary
155      Teachers, prekindergarten and kindergarten (231)
156      Teachers, elementary school (232)
157      Teachers, secondary school (233)
158      Teachers, special education (235)
159-162  Teachers, n.e.c. (236, 239)

163      Counselors, Educational and Vocational (24)

164-165  Librarians, Archivists, and Curators
164      Librarians (251)
165      Archivists and curators (252)

166-173  Social Scientists and Urban Planners
166      Economists (1912)
167      Psychologists (1915)
169-172  Social scientists, n.e.c. (1913, 1914, 1919)
173      Urban planners (192)

174-177  Social, Recreation, and Religious Workers
174      Social workers (2032)
175      Recreation workers (2033)
176      Clergy (2042)
177      Religious workers, n.e.c. (2049)

178      Lawyers and Judges
178      Lawyers (211)
179-182  Judges (212)

183-202  Writers, Artists, Entertainers, and Athletes
183      Authors (321)
184      Technical writers (398)
185      Designers (322)
186      Musicians and composers (323)
187      Actors and directors (324)
188      Painters, sculptors, craft-artists, and artist printmakers (325)
189-192  Photographers (326)
MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS—Con.

193 Dancers (327)
194 Artists, performers, and related workers, n.e.c. (328, 329)
195-196 Editors and reporters (331)
197 Public relations specialists (332)
198 Announcers (333)
199-202 Athletes (34)

TECHNICAL, SALES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS

203-242 Technicians and Related Support Occupations

203-212 Health Technologists and Technicians
  203 Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians (362)
  204 Dental hygienists (363)
  205 Health record technologists and technicians (364)
  206 Radiologic technicians (365)
  207 Licensed practical nurses (366)
  208-212 Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c. (369)

213-242 Technologists and Technicians, Except Health
  213-222 Engineering and Related Technologists and Technicians
  213 Electrical and electronic technicians (3711)
  214 Industrial engineering technicians (3712)
  215 Mechanical engineering technicians (3713)
  216 Engineering technicians, n.e.c. (3719)
  217 Drafting occupations (372)
  218-222 Surveying and mapping technicians (373)

223-225 Science Technicians
  223 Biological technicians (382)
  224 Chemical technicians (3831)
  225 Science technicians, n.e.c. (3832, 3833, 384, 389)

226-242 Technicians, Except Health, Engineering, and Science
  226 Airplane pilots and navigators (825)
  227 Air traffic controllers (3222)
  228 Broadcast equipment operators (393)
  229-232 Computer programmers (3971, 3972)
  233 Tool programmers, numerical control (3974)
  234 Legal assistants (396)
  235-242 Technicians, n.e.c. (399)

243-302 Sales Occupations

243-252 Supervisors and Proprietors, Sales Occupations (40)
  252-267 Sales Representatives, Finance and Business Services
  253 Insurance sales occupations (4122)
  254 Real estate sales occupations (4123)
  255 Securities and financial services sales occupations (4124)
  256 Advertising and related sales occupations (4153)
  257 Sales occupations, other business services (4152)

258-262 Sales Representatives, Commodities, Except Retail
  258 Sales engineers (421)
  259-262 Sales representatives, mining, manufacturing, and wholesale (423, 424)
### TECHNICAL, SALES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS—Con.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>263-282</td>
<td>Sales Workers, Retail and Personal Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>263</td>
<td>Sales workers, motor vehicles and boats (4342, 4344)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>264</td>
<td>Sales workers, apparel (4346)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>265</td>
<td>Sales workers, shoes (4351)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>266</td>
<td>Sales workers, furniture and home furnishings (4348)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>267</td>
<td>Sales workers, radio, TV, hi-fi, and appliances (4343, 4352)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>268</td>
<td>Sales workers, hardware and building supplies (4353)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>269-273</td>
<td>Sales workers, parts (4367)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>274</td>
<td>Sales workers, other commodities (4345, 4347, 4354, 4356, 4359, 4362, 4369)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>275</td>
<td>Sales counter clerks (4363)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>276</td>
<td>Cashiers (4364)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>277</td>
<td>Street and door-to-door sales workers (4366)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>278-282</td>
<td>News vendors (4365)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>283-302</td>
<td>Sales Related Occupations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>283</td>
<td>Demonstrators, promoters and models, sales (446)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>284</td>
<td>Auctioneers (447)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>285-302</td>
<td>Sales support occupations, n.e.c. (444, 446, 449)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>303-402</td>
<td>Administrative Support Occupations, Including Clerical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>303-307</td>
<td>Supervisors, Administrative Support Occupations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>303</td>
<td>Supervisors, general office (4511, 4513, 4514, 4515, 4519, 4529)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>304</td>
<td>Supervisors, computer equipment operators (4512)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>305</td>
<td>Supervisors, financial records processing (4521)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>306</td>
<td>Chief communications operators (4523)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>307</td>
<td>Supervisors, distribution, scheduling, and adjusting clerks (4522, 4524-4528)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>309-312</td>
<td>Computer Equipment Operators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>309</td>
<td>Computer operators (4612)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>309-312</td>
<td>Peripheral equipment operators (4613)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>313-315</td>
<td>Secretaries, Stenographers, and Typists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>313</td>
<td>Secretaries (4622)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>314</td>
<td>Stenographers (4623)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>315</td>
<td>Typists (4624)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>316-324</td>
<td>Information Clerks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>316</td>
<td>Interviewers (4642)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>317</td>
<td>Hotel clerks (4643)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>318</td>
<td>Transportation ticket and reservation agents (4644)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>319-322</td>
<td>Receptionists (4645)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>323-324</td>
<td>Information clerks, n.e.c. (4649)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>325-336</td>
<td>Records Processing Occupations, Except Financial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>325</td>
<td>Classified-ad clerks (4662)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>326</td>
<td>Correspondence clerks (4663)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>327</td>
<td>Order clerks (4664)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>328</td>
<td>Personnel clerks, except payroll and timekeeping (4692)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>329-334</td>
<td>Library clerks (4694)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>335</td>
<td>File clerks (4696)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>336</td>
<td>Records clerks (4699)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>337-344</td>
<td>Financial Records Processing Occupations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>337</td>
<td>Bookkeepers, accounting, and auditing clerks (4712)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>338</td>
<td>Payroll and timekeeping clerks (4713)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


CODE LISTS
203-402 TECHNICAL, SALES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS—Con.
339-342 Billing clerks (4715)
343 Cost and rate clerks (4716)
344 Billing, posting, and calculating machine operators (4718)
345-347 Duplicating, Mail and Other Office Machine Operators
345 Duplicating machine operators (4722)
346 Mail preparing and paper handling machine operators (4723)
347 Office machine operators, n.e.c. (4729)
348-353 Communications Equipment Operators
348-352 Telephone operators (4732)
353 Communications equipment operators, n.e.c. (4733, 4739)
354-358 Mail and Message Distributing Occupations
354 Postal clerks, except mail carriers (4742)
355 Mail carriers, postal service (4743)
356 Mail clerks, except postal service (4744)
357-358 Messengers (4745)
359-374 Material Recording, Scheduling, and Distributing Clerks
359-362 Dispatchers (4751)
363 Production coordinators (4752)
364 Traffic, shipping, and receiving clerks (4753)
365 Stock and inventory clerks (4754)
366 Meter readers (4755)
368-372 Weighers, measurers, checkers, and samplers (4756, 4757)
373 Expediters (4758)
374 Material recording, scheduling, and distributing clerks, n.e.c. (4759)
375-378 Adjusters and Investigators
375 Insurance adjusters, examiners, and investigators (4782)
376 Investigators and adjusters, except insurance (4783)
377 Eligibility clerks, social welfare (4784)
378 Bill and account collectors (4786)
379-402 Miscellaneous Administrative Support Occupations
379-382 General office clerks (463)
383 Bank tellers (4791)
384 Proofreaders (4792)
385 Data-entry keyers (4793)
386 Statistical clerks (4794)
387-388 Teachers’ aides (4795)
389-402 Administrative support occupations, n.e.c. (4787, 4799)

403-472 SERVICE OCCUPATIONS
403-412 Private Household Occupations
403 Launderers and ironers (503)
404 Cooks, private household (504)
405 Housekeepers and butlers (505)
406 Child care workers, private household (506)
407-412 Private household cleaners and servants (502, 507, 509)
413-432 Protective Service Occupations
413-415 Supervisors, Protective Service Occupations
413 Supervisors, firefighting and fire prevention occupations (6111)
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS—Con.

414 Supervisors, police and detectives (5112)
415 Supervisors, guards (5113)
416-417 Firefighting and Fire Prevention Occupations
416 Fire inspection and fire prevention occupations (5122)
417 Firefighting occupations (5123)
419-424 Police and Detectives
418-422 Police and detectives, public service (5132)
423 Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers (5134)
424 Correctional institution officers (5133)
425-432 Guards
425 Crossing guards (5142)
426 Guards and police, except public service (5144)
427-432 Protective service occupations, n.e.c.: (5149)

433-472 Service Occupations, Except Protective and Household

433-444 Food Preparation and Service Occupations
433 Supervisors, food preparation and service occupations (5211)
434 Bartenders (5212)
435 Waiters and waitresses (5213)
436-437 Cooks (5214, 5215)
438 Food counter, fountain and related occupations (5216)
439-442 Kitchen workers, food preparation (5217)
443 Waiters'/waitresses' assistants (5218)
444 Miscellaneous food preparation occupations (5219)

445-447 Health Service Occupations
445 Dental assistants (5232)
446 Health aides, except nursing (5233)
447 Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants (5236)

448-455 Cleaning and Building Service Occupations, Except Household
448 Supervisors, cleaning and building service workers (5241)
449-452 Maids and housemen (5242, 5249)
453 Janitors and cleaners (5244)
454 Elevator operators (5245)
455 Pest control occupations (5246)

456-472 Personal Service Occupations
456 Supervisors, personal service occupations (5251)
457 Barbers (5252)
458 Hairdressers and cosmetologists (5253)
459-460 Attendants, amusement and recreation facilities (5254)
461 Guides (5255)
462 Ushers (5256)
463 Public transportation attendants (5267)
464 Baggage porters and bellhops (5262)
465 Welfare service aides (5263)
466 Family child care providers (part 5264)
467 Early childhood teacher's assistants (part 5264)
468 Child care workers, n.e.c. (part 5264)
469-472 Personal service occupations, n.e.c. (5258, 5269)
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING OCCUPATIONS

Farm Operators and Managers
Farmers, except horticultural (5512-5514)
Horticultural specialty farmers (5515)
Managers, farms, except horticultural (5522-5524)
Managers, horticultural specialty farms (5525)

Other Agricultural and Related Occupations
Supervisors, farm workers (5611)
Farm workers (5612-5617)
Marine life cultivation workers (5618)
Nursery workers (5619)

Related Agricultural Occupations
Supervisors, related agricultural occupations (5621)
Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm (5622)
Animal caretakers, except farm (5624)
Graders and sorters, agricultural products (5625)
Inspectors, agricultural products (6607)

Forestry and Logging Occupations
Supervisors, forestry and logging workers (571)
Forestry workers, except logging (572)
Timber cutting and logging occupations (573, 579)

Fishers, Hunters, and Trappers
Captains and other officers, fishing vessels (part 8241)
Fishers (583)
Hunters and trappers (584)

PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR OCCUPATIONS

Mechanics and Repairers
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers (60)
Mechanics and Repairers, Except Supervisors
Vehicle and Mobile Equipment Mechanics and Repairers
Automobile mechanics (part 6111)
Automobile mechanic apprentices (part 6111)
Bus, truck, and stationary engine mechanics (6112)
Aircraft engine mechanics (6113)
Small engine repairers (6114)
Automobile body and related repairers (6115)
Aircraft mechanics, except engine (6116)
Heavy equipment mechanics (6117)
Farm equipment mechanics (6118)
Industrial machinery repairers (613)
Machinery maintenance occupations (614)

Electrical and Electronic Equipment Repairers
Electronic repairers, communications and industrial equipment (6151, 6153, 6155)
Data processing equipment repairers (6154)
Household appliance and power tool repairers (6156)
Telephone line installers and repairers (6157)
Telephone installers and repairers (6158)
Miscellaneous electrical and electronic equipment repairers (6152, 6159)

Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics (616)

CODE LISTS
503-702 PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR OCCUPATIONS—Con.

535-552 Miscellaneous Mechanics and Repairers
   Camera, watch, and musical instrument repairers (6171, 6172)
   Locksmiths and safe repairers (6173)
   Office machine repairers (6174)
   Mechanical controls and valve repairers (6175)
   Elevator installers and repairers (6176)
   Millwrights (6178)
   Specified mechanics and repairers, n.e.c. (6177, 6179)
   Not specified mechanics and repairers

553-612 Construction Trades

553-562 Supervisors, Construction Occupations
   Supervisors, brickmasons, stonemasons, and tile setters (6312)
   Supervisors, carpenters and related workers (6313)
   Supervisors, electricians and power transmission installers (6314)
   Supervisors, painters, paperhangers, and plasterers (6315)
   Supervisors, plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters (6316)
   Supervisors, construction, n.e.c. (6311, 6318)

563-612 Construction Trades, Except Supervisors

503-604 Brickmasons and stonemasons (part 6412, part 6413)
   Brickmason and stonemason apprentices (part 6412, part 6413)
   Tile setters, hard and soft (part 6414, part 6462)
   Carpenter installers (part 6462)
   Carpenters (part 6422)
   Carpenter apprentices (part 6422)
   Drywall installers (6424)
   Electricians (part 6432)
   Electrician apprentices (part 6432)
   Electrical power installers and repairers (6433)
   Painters, construction and maintenance (6442)
   Paperhangers (6443)
   Plasterers (6444)
   Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters (part 645)
   Plumber, pipelayer, and steamfitter apprentices (part 645)
   Concrete and terrazzo finishers (6463)
   Glaziers (6464)
   Insulation workers (6465)
   Paving, surfacing, and tamping equipment operators (6466)
   Roofers (6468)
   Sheetmetal duct installers (6472)
   Structural metal workers (6473)
   Drillers, earth (6474)
   Construction trades, n.e.c. (6477, 6478, 6479, 6479)

593-012 Extractive Occupations

613-627 Supervisors, extractive occupations (632)
   Drillers, oil well (652)
   Explosives workers (653)
   Mining machine operators (654)
   Mining occupations, n.e.c. (656)

628-702 Precision Production Occupations

628-633 Supervisors, production occupations (67, 71)

634-655 Precision Metal Working Occupations
503-702   PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR OCCUPATIONS—Con.

634-635  Tool and die makers (part 6811)
635      Tool and die maker apprentices (part 6811)
636      Precision assemblers, metal (6812)
637-642  Machinists (part 6813)
639-642  Machinist apprentices (part 6813)
643      Boilermakers (6814)
644      Precision grinders, filers, and tool sharpeners (6816)
645      Patternmakers and model makers, metal (6817)
640      Lay-out workers (0021)
647-648  Precious stones and metals workers (Jewelers) (6822, 6866)
649-652  Engravers, metal (6823)
653-654  Sheet metal workers (part 6824)
654      Sheet metal worker apprentices (part 6824)
655      Miscellaneous precision metal workers (6829)
656-665  Precision Woodworking Occupations
656      Patternmakers and model makers, wood (6831)
657      Cabinet makers and bench carpenters (6832)
658      Furniture and wood finishers (6835)
659-665  Miscellaneous precision woodworkers (0039)
666-674  Precision Textile, Apparel, and Furnishings Machine Workers
666      Dressmakers (part 6852, part 7752)
667      Tailors (part 6852)
668      Upholsterers (6853)
669-673  Shoerepairers (6854)
674      Miscellaneous precision apparel and fabric workers (6856, 6859, part 7752)
675-685  Precision Workers, Assorted Materials
675      Hand molders and shapers, except jewelers (6861)
676      Patternmakers, lay-out workers, and cutters (6862)
677      Optical goods workers (6864, part 7477, part 7677)
678      Dental laboratory and medical appliance technicians (6865)
679-682  Bookbinders (6844)
682      Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers (6867)
684-685  Miscellaneous precision workers, n.e.c. (6869)
686-688  Precision Food Production Occupations
686      Butchers and meat cutters (6871)
687      Bakers (6872)
688      Food batchmakers (6873, 6879)
689-693  Precision Inspectors, Testers, and Related Workers
689-692  Inspectors, testers, and graders (6881, 828)
693      Adjusters and calibrators (6882)
694-702  Plant and System Operators
694      Water and sewage treatment plant operators (691)
695      Power plant operators (part 693)
696-698  Stationary engineers (part 693, 7668)
699-702  Miscellaneous plant and system operators (692, 694, 695, 696)

703-902   OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS

703-802  Machine Operators. Assemblers, and Inspectors

703-782  Machine Operators and Tenders, Except Precision

703-716  Metal Working and Plastic Working Machine Operators
703      Lathe and turning machine set-up operators (7312)
704      Lathe and turning machine operators (7512)
705      Milling and planing machine operators (7313, 7513)
706      Punching and stamping press machine operators (7314, 7317, 7514, 7517)

CODE LISTS
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS—Con

707 Rolling machine operators (7316, 7516)
708 Drilling and boring machine operators (7318, 7518)
709-712 Grinding, abrading, buffing, and polishing machine operators (7322, 7324, 7522)
713 Forging machine operators (7319, 7519)
714 Numerical control machine operators (7326)
715-716 Miscellaneous metal, plastic, stone, and glass working machine operators (7329, 7529)

717-718 Fabricating machine operators, n.e.c. (7339, 7539)

719-725 Metal and Plastic Processing Machine Operators
719-722 Molding and casting machine operators (7315, 7342, 7515, 7542)
723 Metal plating machine operators (7343, 7543)
724 Heat treating equipment operators (7344, 7544)
725 Miscellaneous metal and plastic processing machine operators (7349, 7549)

726-733 Woodworking Machine Operators
726 Wood lathe, routing, and planing machine operators (7431, 7432, 7631, 7632)
727 Sawing machine operators (7433, 7633)
728 Shaping and joining machine operators (7435, 7635)
729-732 Nailing and tacking machine operators (7636)
733 Miscellaneous woodworking machine operators (7434, 7439, 7634, 7639)

734-737 Printing Machine Operators
734 Printing press operators (7443, 7643)
735 Photoengravers and lithographers (6842, 7444, 7644)
736 Typocutters and compositors (6841, 7642)
737 Miscellaneous printing machine operators (6849, 7449, 7649)

738-752 Textile, Apparel, and Furnishings Machine Operators
738 Winding and twisting machine operators (7451, 7651)
739-742 Knitting, looping, taping, and weaving machine operators (7452, 7652)
743 Textile cutting machine operators (7654)
744 Textile sewing machine operators (7659)
745-746 Shoe machine operators (7656)
747 Pressing machine operators (7657)
748 Laundering and dry cleaning machine operators (6855, 7658)
749-752 Miscellaneous textile machine operators (7459, 7659)

753-782 Machine Operators, Assorted Materials
753 Cementing and gluing machine operators (7661)
754 Packaging and fusing machine operators (7462, 7662)
755 Extruding and forming machine operators (7463, 7663)
756 Mixing and blending machine operators (7664)
757 Separating, filtering, and clarifying machine operators (7476, 7666, 7676)
758 Compressing and compacting machine operators (7467, 7667)
759-762 Painting and paint spraying machine operators (7669)
763 Roasting and baking machine operators, food (7472, 7672)
764 Washing, cleaning, and pickling machine operators (7673)
765 Foiling machine operators (7474, 7674)
766-767 Furnace, kiln, and oven operators, except food (7675)
768 Crushing and grinding machine operators (part 7477, part 7677)
769-772 Slicing and cutting machine operators (7478, 7678)
773 Motion picture projectionists (part 7479)
774-776 Photographic process machine operators (6863, 6868, 7671)
777-778 Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c. (part 7479, 7665, 7679)
779-782 Machine operators, not specified
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>703-902</td>
<td>OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS—Con.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>783-795</td>
<td>Fabricators, Assemblers, and Hand Working Occupations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>783</td>
<td>Welders and cutters (7332, 7532, 7714)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>784</td>
<td>Solderers and brazers (7333, 7533, 7717)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>785</td>
<td>Assemblers (772, 774)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>786</td>
<td>Hand cutting and trimming occupations (7753)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>787-788</td>
<td>Hand molding, casting, and forming occupations (7754, 7755)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>789-792</td>
<td>Hand painting, coating, and decorating occupations (7756)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>793-794</td>
<td>Hand engraving and printing occupations (7757)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>795</td>
<td>Miscellaneous hand working occupations (7758, 7759)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>796-802</td>
<td>Production Inspectors, Testers, Samplers, and Weighers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>796</td>
<td>Production inspectors, checkers, and examiners (782, 787)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>797</td>
<td>Production testers (783)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>798</td>
<td>Production samplers and weighers (784)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>799-802</td>
<td>Graders and sorters, except agricultural (785)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>803-863</td>
<td>Transportation and Material Moving Occupations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>803-822</td>
<td>Motor Vehicle Operators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>803</td>
<td>Supervisors, motor vehicle operators (8111)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>804-805</td>
<td>Truck drivers (8212-8214)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>806-807</td>
<td>Driver-sales workers (8218)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>808</td>
<td>Bus drivers (8215)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>809-812</td>
<td>Taxicab drivers and chauffeurs (8216)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>813</td>
<td>Parking lot attendants (874)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>814-822</td>
<td>Motor transportation occupations, n.e.c. (8219)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>823-842</td>
<td>Transportation Occupations, Except Motor Vehicles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>823-827</td>
<td>Rail Transportation Occupations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>823</td>
<td>Railroad conductors and yardmasters (8113)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>824</td>
<td>Locomotive operating occupations (8232)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>825</td>
<td>Railroad brake, signal, and switch operators (8233)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>826-827</td>
<td>Rail vehicle operators, n.e.c. (8239)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>828-842</td>
<td>Water Transportation Occupations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>828</td>
<td>Ship captains and mates, except fishing boats (part 8241, 8242)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>829-832</td>
<td>Sailors and deckhands (8243)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>833</td>
<td>Marine engineers (8244)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>834-842</td>
<td>Bridge, lock, and lighthouse tenders (8245)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>843-863</td>
<td>Material Moving Equipment Operators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>843</td>
<td>Supervisors, material moving equipment operators (812)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>844</td>
<td>Operating engineers (8312)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>845-847</td>
<td>Longshore equipment operators (8313)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>848</td>
<td>Hoist and winch operators (8314)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>849-852</td>
<td>Crane and tower operators (8315)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>853-854</td>
<td>Excavating and loading machine operators (8316)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>855</td>
<td>Grader, dozer, and scraper operators (8317)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>856-858</td>
<td>Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators (8318)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>860-900</td>
<td>Miscellaneous material moving equipment operators (8319)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>864-902</td>
<td>Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, Helpers, and Laborers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>864</td>
<td>Supervisors, handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers, n.e.c. (85)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>865</td>
<td>Helpers, mechanics, and repairers (863)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>866-868</td>
<td>Helpers, Construction, and Extractive Occupations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>866</td>
<td>Helpers, construction trades (8641-8645, 8648)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>867</td>
<td>Helpers, surveyor (8646)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
703-902 OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS—Con.

860  Helpers, extractive occupations (865)
869-873 Construction laborers (871)
874  Production helpers (861, 862)
875-884 Freight, Stock, and Material Handlers
875  Garbage collectors (8722)
876  Stevedores (8723)
877  Stock handlers and baggers (8724)
878-882 Machine feeders and offbearers (8725)
883-884 Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c. (8726)
885-886 Garage and service station related occupations (873)
887  Vehicle washers and equipment cleaners (875)
899  Hand packers and packagers (8761)
889-902 Laborers, except construction (8769)

903-908 MILITARY OCCUPATIONS (Includes only uniquely military occupations. Other Armed Forces members are coded to civilian occupations.)

903  Commissioned officers and warrant officers
904  Non-commissioned officers and other enlisted personnel
905-908 Military occupation, rank not specified

909  EXPERIENCED UNEMPLOYED NOT CLASSIFIED BY OCCUPATION

909  Unemployed, last worked 1984 or earlier
PLACE OF BIRTH

This section contains the code list for place of birth. An alphabetical list of U.S. States and territories, foreign countries, and other areas was used to assign a three-digit code to the birthplace reported by each person. The alphabetical list used in coding included abbreviations and alternate names, including some historical names for countries and names of States, provinces, counties, or other subdivisions of countries.

The following list does not include any of these alternate names, but does include continent and area names used as defaults if a specific country was not named but a broader region or area of birth was reported. The names for foreign countries shown on this list and in the publications reflect the most commonly used names in this country, not their official or legal names. Each entry shown on the following list has a unique code.

The U.S. States and territories were assigned their Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code preceded by a zero. For foreign countries, codes were generally assigned by listing the countries or areas in alphabetical order (followed by default codes) within eight broad continent or regional areas: (1) Europe, (2) Asia, (3) North America, (4) Central America, (5) Caribbean, (6) South America, (7) Africa, and (8) Oceania. The entries for the USSR and the Baltic States are listed following the other entries for Europe for convenience in combining with either Europe or Asia. The entries for Germany also do not follow strict alphabetical order; codes 110-114 can be combined to tabulate an overall figure including Germany (not specified), East Germany, West Germany, and Berlin. The entries for the United Kingdom also do not follow strict alphabetical order; codes 138-145 can be combined to tabulate an overall figure including United Kingdom (not specified), England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, Guernsey, Jersey, and the Isle of Man. The codes for Asia also include a code for Korea (not specified) since it is often reported in that fashion.

<table>
<thead>
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<td>001</td>
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<td>Alaska</td>
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<td>Arizona</td>
<td>042-043</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
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<td>044</td>
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<td>California</td>
<td>045</td>
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<td>048</td>
<td>Texas</td>
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<td>049</td>
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<td>Idaho</td>
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<td>Illinois</td>
<td>055</td>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
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<td>Indiana</td>
<td>056-059</td>
<td>Wyoming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>019</td>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>060-099</td>
<td>U.S. Outlying Areas and Puerto Rico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>020</td>
<td>Kansas</td>
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<td>060-065</td>
<td>American Samoa</td>
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<td>Louisiana</td>
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<td>Guam</td>
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<td>Maine</td>
<td>067-068</td>
<td>Johnston Atoll</td>
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<td>Maryland</td>
<td>069-070</td>
<td>Northern Mariana Islands</td>
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<td>Massachusetts</td>
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<td>Midway Islands</td>
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<td>Puerto Rico</td>
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<td>Navassa Island</td>
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<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>078</td>
<td>U.S. Virgin Islands</td>
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<td>Wake Island</td>
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<td>Baker Island</td>
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<td>Nebraska</td>
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<td>Howland Island</td>
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<td>Navarre</td>
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<td>Jarvis Island</td>
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<td>New Hampshire</td>
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</tr>
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<td>095</td>
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<td>North Carolina</td>
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<td>Palmira Atoll</td>
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CODE LISTS
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<th>Europe</th>
<th>100-199</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>Union of Soviet Socialist Republics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td>Andorra</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>(USSR)</td>
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</tr>
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<td>103</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>Estonia</td>
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<td>104</td>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>184-199</td>
<td>Latvia</td>
</tr>
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<td>Czechoslovakia</td>
<td>200-299</td>
<td>Lithuania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106</td>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td></td>
<td>Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107</td>
<td>Faroe Islands</td>
<td></td>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108</td>
<td>Finland</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
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Note: The code lists are not fully accurate and may contain errors. The entries for Oceania are incomplete.