

APPENDIX A.

Area Classifications

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

AREA MEASUREMENT

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

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

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER File because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all

the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with an island subdivision but is not assigned to any block numbering area. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements.

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

BLOCK

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

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of census subdistricts, towns, or block numbering areas (BNA's). The 1990 census is the first for which the Virgin Islands is block-numbered.

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

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their identifying numbers within a block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of census subdistricts and places. BG's in

the Virgin Islands were structured to generally contain approximately 200 housing units. Local officials delineated BG's for the 1990 census, using Census Bureau guidelines.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of census subdistrict and place shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a town and partly outside the town, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data throughout the Virgin Islands in the 1990 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data throughout the Virgin Islands for previous decennial censuses.

BLOCK NUMBERING AREA (BNA)

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

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9999.99, and are unique within an island. The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian ships. A crews-of-vessels BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

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

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

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

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

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

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

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

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including the Virgin Islands, island subdivision, and place. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* and in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files and CD-ROM's.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including congressional district, county (including statistically equivalent entities such as the islands in the Virgin Islands), census subdistrict, place, and State (including statistically equivalent entities such as the Virgin Islands). The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* and in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files and CD-ROM's.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More

information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

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

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

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

```
Virgin Islands of the United States
  Island
    Census subdistrict
      Place (or part)
        Block numbering area (or part)
          Block group (or part)
            Block
```

Inventory Presentation

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

```
Virgin Islands of the United States
  Island "A"
  Island "B"
  Island "C"
  Place "X"
  Place "Y"
  Place "Z"
```

HISTORICAL COUNTS

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

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a new place, the symbol three dots "... " is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional census subdistrict since the preceding census.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas, such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point may approximate the geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. By definition, the internal point for a block cannot fall in a body of water. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

ISLAND

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

ISLAND SUBDIVISION

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

PLACE

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

Census Designated Place (CDP)

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

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

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

Incorporated Place

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

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

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

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the equivalents of States for presenting 1990 census data. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Republic of Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States.

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

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes

needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats the outlying areas (see "State") as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census of the Virgin Islands as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in places of 2,500 or more persons. Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In most data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

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

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there may be both urban and rural territory within any island or census subdistrict.

APPENDIX B.

Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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DEFINITIONS OF SUBJECT CHARACTERISTICS

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

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

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

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

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

B-2

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

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

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

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

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of all persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the Virgin Islands of the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "St.

DEFINITIONS OF SUBJECT CHARACTERISTICS

Thomian" might reflect total involvement in a "St. Thomian" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an edit and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data.

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Dutch-British, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Dutch and another for British.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "Scotch-Irish" and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish British," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("British"). If a person reported "British Irish French," only British and Irish were coded.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Dutch," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Dutch" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Dutch" would include all those who reported only Dutch and those who reported Dutch first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Dutch" in this category includes all persons who reported Dutch as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1990 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to this census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

Categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were included in the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of all persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

Puerto Rico, Guam, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1950, 1970, and 1980. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)" persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Interviewers were instructed that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were

not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "higher school, occupational,

listed suggested that doctorate degrees were higher than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be "high school dropouts." There is no restriction on when they "dropped out" of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, "Median school years completed" was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. "Percent high school graduate or higher" and "Percent bachelor's degree or higher" are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, "Percent high school graduate or higher" can be calculated and "Percent bachelor's degree or higher" can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—Educational attainment questions in terms of years of school completed were included on the census from 1950 to 1980. In 1950, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1960 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether "completed the fourth year of college," "completed the senior year of college," and "college graduate" were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of "college graduates" from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and "Associate" degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of all persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as "Not in Labor Force". In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) "at work"—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked

in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were "with a job but not at work"—those 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. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an off season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of "actual hours" differs from that of "usual hours" described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons "at work" is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed "with a job, but not at work" is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers,

unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see "Reference Week").

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau may not be comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example, figures on unemployment compensation claims may exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation may differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of all women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the

specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—The user is cautioned that the data may be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked only of ever-married women. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized:

(1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

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

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

Correctional Institutions—Includes police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

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

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

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

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

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

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff.

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

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/ nursing care from formally-trained staff.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students

in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children and shelters for abused women.

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who

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

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

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

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

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

Comparability—The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. This question was asked in the Virgin Islands for the first time in 1980. For 1990, the word “descent” was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the category “Dominican (Dominican Republic)” was added to the responses of “Puerto Rican,” “Cuban,” and “Other Spanish/Hispanic origin.” Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as “Other Spanish/Hispanic” to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a houseboat, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living

quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units.

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

Relationship to Householder

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

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

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons classified as "consensually married." The number of spouses is equal to the number of "married-couple families" or "married-couple households" in 100-percent tabulations.

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

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption,

regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

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

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

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

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

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

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder. Persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

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

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

Unrelated Individual

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

Family Type

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

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

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

Other Family:

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

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

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

Subfamily

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

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

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

Unmarried-Partner Household

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

Unmarried-Couple Household

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

Foster Children

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

Stepfamily

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

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

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. **Wage or Salary Income**—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. **Nonfarm Self-Employment Income**—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. **Farm Self-Employment Income**—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not local and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. **Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income**—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.
5. **Social Security Income**—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.
6. **Public Assistance Income**—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or local welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and

(3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.

7. **Retirement or Disability Income**—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, local, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.
8. **All Other Income**—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$30,000 or less are

calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$25,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various

reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$1,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income

- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, each person 14 years and over 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, all persons 14 years and over were 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 1989 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 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of all 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.

All cases were coded by a 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 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 secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. 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."

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

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees 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 1960); 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 following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

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." Those 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 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 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 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 exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (town or area); the island, if in the U.S. Virgin Islands; or State, if in the U.S. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

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 address 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 islands, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked on the same island on which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located someplace other than on the island on which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the U.S. Virgin Islands and its individual islands, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (island, census subdistrict, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation. 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 be shown for island subdivisions called "census subdistricts" based on the responses to the place-of-work question. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a census subdistrict, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the census subdistrict. The accuracy of the data for some census subdistricts may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the census subdistrict in which the workplace was located or when a census subdistrict and a place of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived on St. Thomas and worked in Puerto Rico). 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— Since items on commuting characteristics were asked for the first time in the 1990 census, no comparable data exist.

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 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 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 understate 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 address 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 address

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 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 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, safari bus, taxi bus, ferryboat, water taxi, 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 or water taxi, in an area where there actually is no ferryboat or water taxi 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 such service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived.

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a 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 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a 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 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a 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.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of all persons born before April 1, 1985.

Interviewers were instructed to mark "Yes" in question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and not to mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Hispanic origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were coded into more than 380 detailed language categories. Coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries using a 2,000 name reference list.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer,

boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home With Illustrative Examples

Classification	Classification	Examples
Spanish	Spanish and Spanish Creole	
French	French and French Creole	
Other Indo-European	Dutch	
	Portuguese or Portuguese Creole	
	German	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi.
All other languages	Other Indo-European	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish, Italian, Greek, Russian, Polish, Czech, Persian
	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Korean	
	Tagalog	
All other languages	Vietnamese	
	Other Asian or Pacific Island languages	Thai, Mon-Khmer, Chamorro, Hawaiian
All other languages	All other languages	Arabic, Amharic, Hungarian, Native North American languages, Finnish, Hebrew, languages of Africa

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instructions to interviewers did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Hispanic origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they speak English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in the Virgin Islands.

Comparability—These same questions on language were asked for the first time in the 1980 census. The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In some tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they speak English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

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

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

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

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

Separated—Defined above.

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

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas.

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

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

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of all 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.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked of all persons. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the name of the island in the U.S. Virgin Islands or the U.S. State, commonwealth, territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the Virgin Islands or the United States 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 emigration, 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 foreign born also were not allocated a specific country of birth, but were classified as "Born abroad, country not specified."

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the U.S. Virgin Islands, the United States, Puerto Rico, or another outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born on the island on which they resided at the time of the census; persons born on a different island in the U.S. Virgin Islands; persons born in the United States; persons born in Puerto Rico or another outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as "Native." The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in the data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Prior to the 1990 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native. Earlier censuses did not ask for the specific State or U.S. territory of birth.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's usual place of residence instead of the location of the hospital (if born in a hospital) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 U.S. census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally ignored or misunderstood. Although the hospital and the mother's residence is the same island or U.S. State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on island of birth and on State of birth in the United States for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State boundaries.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (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 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 householder (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 the Virgin Islands are the same as those used in 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: 1988 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 \$15,843 ($\$12,674 \times 1.25$) 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. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

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 impoverishment of 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

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

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years									
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more	
One person (unrelated individual).....	\$6,310										
Under 65 years.....	6,451	\$6,451									
65 years and over.....	5,947	5,947									
Two persons.....	8,076										
Householder under 65 years.....	8,343	8,303	\$8,547								
Householder 65 years and over.....	7,501	7,495	8,515								
Three persons.....	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990							
Four persons.....	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619						
Five persons.....	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572					
Six persons.....	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259				
Seven persons.....	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828			
Eight persons.....	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230		
Nine or more persons.....	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973	

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 1960 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.

RACE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups. In the 1980 census, there were no separate categories for persons identifying as "Asian or

Pacific Islander" or "Indian (Amer.), Eskimo, or Aleut." Persons who identified as such were reported in the "Other" category. In the 1990 census, there were separate categories for "Asian or Pacific Islander" and "Indian (Amer.), Eskimo, or Aleut," as well as two write-in spaces allowing "Asian or Pacific Islander" persons or "Other race" persons to identify specific race groups. (In 1980 there was just one write-in space for persons identifying as "Other.") Persons entering a write-in response had their individual entries coded and classified to the appropriate race regardless of whether they filled a check box. This allowed for the accurate tabulation and reporting of persons identifying as "Asian or Pacific Islander" or "Indian (Amer.), Eskimo, or Aleut" along with those reporting as "Black or Negro" or "White" in the 1990 census.

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 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 14b. This item asked for the name of the island in the U.S. Virgin Islands, the U.S. State, commonwealth, territory, or foreign country where the person was living on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. 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 among the islands and between the islands and the U.S. States and foreign countries.

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 that were 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 the U.S. Virgin Islands," includes persons who lived in the U.S. Virgin Islands in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, persons who moved within the U.S. Virgin Islands are divided into those moving within the same island and those moving from a different island. Movers from outside the U.S. Virgin Islands are usually divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "In the United States," "On another Caribbean island," and "Elsewhere." The last group "Elsewhere," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or another outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents.

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 on a different island may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked in the 1970 and 1980 censuses but nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses.

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 rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations,

but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school*, *high school graduate*, and *not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of all persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. The interviewers were instructed that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." A public school is defined as "any school or college controlled and supported by the local or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in

"preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the decennial census since 1930; grade attended was first asked in 1950; type of school was first asked in 1970. In 1930, the enrollment question referred to attendance since September 1. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

In past years, instructions on the types of schools to include have changed. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as were nursery school and kindergarten. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school, but included kindergarten. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree."

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons 5 to 24 years old in 1940; for persons 5 to 29 years old in 1950; for persons age 5 to 34 in 1960; and for those 3 years old and over since 1970. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980 and 1990. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally

were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1970 census. The type of school was incorporated into the yes... response categories for the enrollment question. The types identified were "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1950 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1960 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1950. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of all persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

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 self-care limitation was included in the census.

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

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

SEX

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

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

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

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of all persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both

during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

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 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 17c (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 (17a) 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 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 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of all 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.

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 31, which was asked of all 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 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a 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 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 31c. 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 21b).

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 exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate 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 10, which was asked of all persons. The question, "When did this person come to the U.S. Virgin Islands to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the U.S. Virgin Islands. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the U.S. Virgin Islands before becoming residents of the U.S. Virgin Islands 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 the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. 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 the 1970 and 1980 censuses. 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 not born in the Virgin Islands 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 under "Group Quarters.") Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, and dormitories.

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

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

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

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

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

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

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such

as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

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

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

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

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

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Questions H5a and H19a were asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre, 1 to 9 acres, or 10 or more acres. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see 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.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, 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.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. 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 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 U.S. 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" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

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

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

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

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

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected for the Virgin Islands since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. 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 H21 and H22.

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 H18, 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 prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

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.

CONTRACT RENT

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

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow

occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

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

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

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

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

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses and mobile homes on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

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

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the Virgin Islands has

increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

COOKING FUEL

The data on cooking fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. The data show the type of fuel used most for cooking.

Bottled or Tank Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood or charcoal—Includes purchased wood or charcoal, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, sawmill or construction scraps, or the like.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have kitchen facilities.

Comparability—Data on cooking fuel were collected for the first time 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 the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

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

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

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$100 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant 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) amounted to at least \$100 in 1989. 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 acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

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—Farm residence was not defined in the 1980 Census of the Virgin Islands. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

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. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations.

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 H22, which was asked at all 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 (H23d) 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 business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, 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—Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

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

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

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

MOBILE HOME OR BOAT COSTS

The data on mobile home/boat costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes and boats.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, marina fees or ship rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes and boats. The instructions are to not include taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile home and boat occupants.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner occupied one-family houses, condominiums, boats, and mobile homes. Question H23b 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 these 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 business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, 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 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, boats, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

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 H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, boats, 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—The item was asked for the first time in 1980. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 3 acres. Excluded were mobile homes, boats, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 3 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, boats, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

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."

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 item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and 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 facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round housing units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. 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 H21, 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 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate 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 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 (H23c) 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 business or medical office on the property, houses on 3 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business 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 this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

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

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole

number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

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

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

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, boats, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b 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 respondents 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 H24a and blank in question H24b.

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 H20 through H26 for owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, boats, 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, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums, and boat and mobile home costs such as personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. 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 boats, mobile homes, and condominiums for the first time in 1990. In 1980 and 1990, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs.

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, condominiums, boats, and mobile homes.

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 H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. 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 items H15a and H15b, which were asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. 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 only" or "a public system and cistern." Another source of water may be "a cistern, tanks, or drums only" in which rain water is collected. "A public standpipe" is an elevated tank or vertical storage cylinder or street hydrant which is connected to a public system from which nearby residents draw water. The category "some other source such as an individual well or a spring" includes water obtained from creeks, rivers, lakes, etc.

Purchase of water from water vendor—Households were asked whether or not water was purchased from a water vendor from January through December 1989. Households are considered to have purchased water from a water vendor, even if only one purchase was made during the year; and even though their primary source of water is from a public system, and public standpipe, or some other source. Bottled water purchased from a commercial establishment such as a grocery store or drugstore is not included.

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

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. 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—This is a new item in 1990.

TENURE

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

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

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

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in

exchange for services such as a resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category.

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

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected for the Virgin Islands since 1930. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

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

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

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

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

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

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure which has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses

attached to nonresidential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

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

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

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

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

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected for the Virgin Islands since 1940, on mobile homes and trailers since 1950, and on boats since 1980. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units. The category, "Tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category, "Other."

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

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

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

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

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked at all occupied housing units.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). The average monthly costs are included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

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 tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records.

Comparability—Data on utilities were collected for the first time in 1980.

VACANCY STATUS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home is owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits is not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value is the price asked for the property.

Value is tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale-only housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units include only one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified" units exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

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

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

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

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

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

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. 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.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected for the first time in 1980.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. 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 H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. 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 medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. "Pareto interpolation" is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the 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 the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C.

Accuracy of the Data

CONTENTS

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

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain confidentiality as required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to ensure that published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, and housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into some of the census characteristics to prevent identification of specific individuals, households, or housing units. The confidentiality edit is controlled so that the counts of total persons, totals by race, Hispanic origin, and persons age 18 years and over are *not affected*. In addition, total counts for housing units by tenure are not affected by this edit.

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

The confidentiality edit for the Virgin Islands was conducted by selecting a sample of census households from the internal census files and blanking and imputing a random subset of either its 100-percent equivalent data or its sample equivalent data from other households that have identical characteristics on a set of selected key variables, but are in different geographic locations within the Virgin Islands. To provide more

protection for "small areas," a higher sampling rate was used for these areas. The net result of this procedure is that the data user's ability to obtain census data, particularly for small areas and subpopulation groups, has been enhanced significantly while maintaining confidentiality of individual responses.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

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

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

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Allocations, or computer assignments of acceptable data in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable data in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. For example, when there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people

within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated for the person(s) and/or housing unit without characteristic data. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when no housing information was available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing and person characteristics as well as the number of persons were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

SOURCES OF ERROR

In any large-scale statistical operation, such as the 1990 decennial census, human- and machine-related errors occur. These errors are commonly referred to as nonsampling errors. Such errors include not enumerating every household or every person in the population, not obtaining all required information from the respondents, obtaining incorrect or inconsistent information, and recording information incorrectly. In addition, errors can occur during the field review of the enumerators' work, during clerical handling of the census questionnaires, or during the electronic processing of the questionnaires.

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

planning, data collection, and data processing activities. Quality assurance methods were used throughout the data collection and processing phases of the census to improve the quality of the data.

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

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

Telephone and personal visit followups also contributed to improve coverage. The governor of the Virgin Islands established a committee which reviewed the census tallies, and census enumerators conducted additional recanvassing. Computer and clerical edits were aimed at improving the quality and consistency of the data.

APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

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Processing Procedures	D-2

ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

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

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

Enumeration Rules

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

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

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place

where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

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

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

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

Personnel assigned to each Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship.

Persons on U.S. Maritime Ships—Persons aboard U.S. maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the Virgin Islands, the United States, Puerto Rico, or the Pacific Outlying Areas.

2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the Virgin Islands, the United States, Puerto Rico, or the Pacific Outlying Areas.
3. The port of destination in the Virgin Islands, the United States, Puerto Rico, or the Pacific Outlying Areas, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The U.S. overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports.

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

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

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—In the Virgin Islands, Hurricane Hugo displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location rather than the temporary quarters where they were staying.

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

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census of the Virgin Islands was conducted using modified list/ enumerate procedures (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration).

Enumeration of Housing Units

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

Field Followup

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

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

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports) included the same population questions as the regular census questionnaire but did not include any housing questions.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

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

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires passed through a check-in procedure upon their arrival at the processing office. Selected written entries on the questionnaire were coded clerically. The coded information included written entries for industry and occupation, migration, place of birth, place of work, race, Hispanic origin, ancestry, language, and relationship. After all coding operations were completed, the questionnaires (including Individual Census Reports) were keyed and the resulting file was sent to the Census Bureau headquarters for editing and tabulating operations.

APPENDIX E. Facsimile of Questionnaire Pages

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

<p>Form D-2A VI</p> <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS</p> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: large; font-weight: bold;">1990 CENSUS OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS OF THE UNITED STATES</p>	<p>NOTICE -- Response to this inquiry is required by law (Title 13, U.S. Code). By the same law, your report to the Census Bureau is confidential. It may be seen only by persons who have sworn to uphold the confidentiality of the census and may be used only for statistical purposes.</p> <p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">INTRODUCTION</p> <p>• FOR LIST/ENUMERATE AREAS (PERSONAL VISIT)</p> <p>Hello, my name is <i>(Your name)</i> and I'm an official census taker for the 1990 census of the Virgin Islands. This is my identification <i>(PAUSE)</i> and here's some information about the purpose of my visit. <i>(Give respondent copy of Privacy Act Notice)</i>. For the average household, this interview should take about 25 minutes.</p> <p>NEXT: Ask the questions at the top of the listing page. Complete a form for each housing unit.</p>
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FOR CENSUS USE								
A1. DO code	A2. Unit ID	A3. ARA	A4. Block	B. Map spot	C. Form type			
	-				L			
D. Population	E. Type of Unit	F1. Complete after			F2. Coverage			
	Occupied 3 <input type="checkbox"/> First Form 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Continuation	Vacant 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Regular 2 <input type="checkbox"/> UHE	1 <input type="checkbox"/> LR 2 <input type="checkbox"/> P/F	3 <input type="checkbox"/> MV 4 <input type="checkbox"/> ED	5 <input type="checkbox"/> TC 6 <input type="checkbox"/> RE	7 <input type="checkbox"/> P0 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 1A	9 <input type="checkbox"/> SM 0 <input type="checkbox"/> P1	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1b 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 1a
G. Address -- Number, street, apartment number or location description								
City		Island		ZIP Code				
		VIRGIN ISLANDS						
H. Method of completion -- Mark (X) ONE box		I. Respondent's name		J. Respondent's telephone number				
1 <input type="checkbox"/> Personal visit 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone				(809)				
O. CERTIFICATION -- I certify that the entries I have made on this questionnaire are true and correct to the best of my knowledge.								
Enumerator's signature				Date				
Crew leader's initials		Date		CLD number				

NOTES

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

Include

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

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

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

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
<u>1</u>			<u>7</u>		
<u>2</u>			<u>8</u>		
<u>3</u>			<u>9</u>		
<u>4</u>			<u>10</u>		
<u>5</u>			<u>11</u>		
<u>6</u>			<u>12</u>		

1 b. If EVERYONE listed above is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, mark (X) this box and ask — Where do these people usually live?

DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED IN ITEM G ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State/Island	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.	PERSON 1		PERSON 2	
	Last name		Last name	
	First name	Middle initial	First name	Middle initial
<p>2. Do not ask for Person 1.</p> <p>How is . . . related to (Person 1)? Mark (X) ONE box for each person.</p> <p>If Other relative of person in column 1, mark (X) the box and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p>	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.</p> <p>If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p>		<p>If a RELATIVE of Person 1:</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Husband/wife 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Brother/sister 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Father/mother 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Stepson/stepdaughter 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Grandchild 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: center;">[] [] []</p> <p>If NOT RELATED to Person 1:</p> <p>8 <input type="checkbox"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child 10 <input type="checkbox"/> Unmarried partner 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Housemate, roommate 11 <input type="checkbox"/> Other nonrelative</p>	
<p>3. Is . . . male or female?</p> <p>Mark (X) ONE box for each person.</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Male 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Female</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Male 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Female</p>		
<p>4. What is . . . 's race? For example, Black, White, Asian or Pacific Islander, American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.</p> <p>Mark (X) ONE box for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.</p> <p>If response is "Asian or Pacific Islander," ask — Which Asian or Pacific Islander group does . . . consider (himself/herself) to be?</p> <p>If response is "Other race," ask — Which group does . . . consider (himself/herself) to be?</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Black or Negro 2 <input type="checkbox"/> White 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (Print one group, for example: Chinese, Filipino, Hawaiian, Japanese, Laotian, Asian Indian, Korean, Samoan, Vietnamese, and so on.) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: center;">[] [] []</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Indian (Amer.), Eskimo, or Aleut 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other race (Print race) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: center;">[] [] []</p>		<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Black or Negro 2 <input type="checkbox"/> White 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (Print one group, for example: Chinese, Filipino, Hawaiian, Japanese, Laotian, Asian Indian, Korean, Samoan, Vietnamese, and so on.) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: center;">[] [] []</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Indian (Amer.), Eskimo, or Aleut 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other race (Print race) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: center;">[] [] []</p>	
<p>5. AGE AND YEAR OF BIRTH</p> <p>a. How old is . . . ? (Age should be as of April 1, 1990.) If unknown, ask — Please give me your best estimate. Print the age in the boxes.</p> <p>b. In what year was . . . born? Print the year of birth in the boxes.</p>	<p>a. Age [] [] []</p> <p>b. Year of birth 1 [] [] []</p>		<p>a. Age [] [] []</p> <p>b. Year of birth 1 [] [] []</p>	
<p>6. Is . . . now married, consensually married, widowed, divorced, separated, or has . . . never been married?</p> <p>Mark (X) ONE box for each person.</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Now married 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Consensually married 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Separated 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Never married</p>		<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Now married 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Consensually married 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Separated 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Never married</p>	
<p>7. Is . . . of Spanish/Hispanic origin? For example: Mexican, Mexican-American, Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Ecuadoran, Dominican (Dominican Republic), Spaniard, Salvadoran, and so on.</p> <p>If "Yes," ask — Which Spanish/Hispanic group is . . . ? Mark (X) the appropriate box and if "Other Spanish/Hispanic," print one group.</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Dominican (Dominican Republic) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Puerto Rican 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Cuban 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Mexican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: center;">[] [] []</p>		<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Dominican (Dominican Republic) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Puerto Rican 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Cuban 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Mexican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: center;">[] [] []</p>	

NOW PLEASE ASK QUESTIONS H1a—H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

PERSON 7	
Last name	
First name	Middle initial
If a RELATIVE of Person 1:	
1 <input type="checkbox"/> Husband/wife	4 <input type="checkbox"/> Brother/sister
2 <input type="checkbox"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter	5 <input type="checkbox"/> Father/mother
3 <input type="checkbox"/> Stepson/stepdaughter	6 <input type="checkbox"/> Grandchild
	7 <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
If NOT RELATED to Person 1:	
8 <input type="checkbox"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child	10 <input type="checkbox"/> Unmarried partner
9 <input type="checkbox"/> Housemate, roommate	11 <input type="checkbox"/> Other nonrelative
1 <input type="checkbox"/> Male	2 <input type="checkbox"/> Female
1 <input type="checkbox"/> Black or Negro 2 <input type="checkbox"/> White 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (Print one group, for example: Chinese, Filipino, Hawaiian, Japanese, Laotian, Asian Indian, Korean, Samoan, Vietnamese, and so on.) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
4 <input type="checkbox"/> Indian (Amer.), Eskimo, or Aleut 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other race (Print race) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
a. Age <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
b. Year of birth <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
1 <input type="checkbox"/> Now married 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Consensually married 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Separated 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Never married	
1 <input type="checkbox"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Dominican (Dominican Republic) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Puerto Rican 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Cuban 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Mexican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	

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

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

b. When you told me the names of persons living here on April 1, did you include anyone even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else?

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

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

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

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

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

H4. Is this (house/apartment) —

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

If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —
H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres?

- 1 Yes
 2 No

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

- 1 Yes
 2 No

Ask only if someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house, apartment, mobile home, or boat —
H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this (house and lot/condominium unit/mobile home/boat) would sell for if it were for sale?

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

Ask only if this house, apartment, mobile home, or boat is RENTED FOR CASH RENT —

H7a. What is the monthly rent?

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

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than \$80 | 14 <input type="checkbox"/> \$375 to \$399 |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> \$80 to \$99 | 15 <input type="checkbox"/> \$400 to \$424 |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> \$100 to \$124 | 16 <input type="checkbox"/> \$425 to \$449 |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> \$125 to \$149 | 17 <input type="checkbox"/> \$450 to \$474 |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> \$150 to \$174 | 18 <input type="checkbox"/> \$475 to \$499 |
| 6 <input type="checkbox"/> \$175 to \$199 | 19 <input type="checkbox"/> \$500 to \$524 |
| 7 <input type="checkbox"/> \$200 to \$224 | 20 <input type="checkbox"/> \$525 to \$549 |
| 8 <input type="checkbox"/> \$225 to \$249 | 21 <input type="checkbox"/> \$550 to \$599 |
| 9 <input type="checkbox"/> \$250 to \$274 | 22 <input type="checkbox"/> \$600 to \$649 |
| 10 <input type="checkbox"/> \$275 to \$299 | 23 <input type="checkbox"/> \$650 to \$699 |
| 11 <input type="checkbox"/> \$300 to \$324 | 24 <input type="checkbox"/> \$700 to \$749 |
| 12 <input type="checkbox"/> \$325 to \$349 | 25 <input type="checkbox"/> \$750 to \$999 |
| 13 <input type="checkbox"/> \$350 to \$374 | 26 <input type="checkbox"/> \$1,000 or more |

b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?

- 1 Yes
 2 No

FOR ENUMERATOR USE

C1. Vacancy status

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

C2. Is this unit boarded up?

- 1 Yes
 2 No

D. Months vacant

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

<p>H8. When did (Person listed in column 1 on page 2) move into this (house/apartment)?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1989 or 1990 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 1985 to 1988 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 1980 to 1984 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 1970 to 1979 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 1960 to 1969 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 1959 or earlier</p>	<p>H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for cooking in this (house/apartment)?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Gas: bottled or tank 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Electricity 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Wood or charcoal 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other fuel 6 <input type="checkbox"/> No fuel used</p>	<p>H20a. What is the average monthly cost for electricity for this (house/apartment/mobile home/boat)?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">\$ _____ .00 Average monthly cost — Dollars</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No charge or electricity not used</p>
<p>H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this (house/apartment) were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p>0 <input type="checkbox"/> No bedroom 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 bedroom 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 bedrooms 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 bedrooms 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 bedrooms 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 or more bedrooms</p>	<p>H15a. Do you get water from —</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> A public system only? 2 <input type="checkbox"/> A public system and cistern? 3 <input type="checkbox"/> A cistern, tanks, or drums only? 4 <input type="checkbox"/> A public standpipe? 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Some other source such as an individual well or a spring?</p>	<p>b. What is the average monthly cost for gas for this (house/apartment/mobile home/boat)?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">\$ _____ .00 Average monthly cost — Dollars</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No charge or gas not used</p>
<p>H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this (house/apartment); that is, piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, have all three facilities 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	<p>H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, connected to public sewer 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool 3 <input type="checkbox"/> No, use other means</p>	<p>c. What is the average monthly cost for water for this (house/apartment/mobile home/boat)?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">\$ _____ .00 Average monthly cost — Dollars</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No charge or gas not used</p>
<p>H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, a sink with piped water, a range or cookstove, and a refrigerator?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	<p>H17. About when was this building first built?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1989 or 1990 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 1985 to 1988 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 1980 to 1984 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 1970 to 1979 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 1960 to 1969 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 1950 to 1959 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 1940 to 1949 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 1939 or earlier 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p>	<p>d. What is the average monthly cost for oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc. for this (house/apartment/mobile home/boat)?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">\$ _____ .00 Average monthly cost — Dollars</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No charge or these fuels not used</p>
<p>H12. Do you have a telephone in this (house/apartment)?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	<p>H18. Is this (house/apartment) part of a condominium?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	<p><i>If respondent reported living in an apartment building or boat, skip to H20.</i></p>
<p>H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of this household?</p> <p>0 <input type="checkbox"/> None 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 or more</p>	<p>H19a. Is this house on —</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 acre? 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 to 9 acres? 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 10 or more acres?</p>	<p>b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p>0 <input type="checkbox"/> None 1 <input type="checkbox"/> \$1 to \$99 2 <input type="checkbox"/> \$100 to \$499 3 <input type="checkbox"/> \$500 to \$999 4 <input type="checkbox"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 5 <input type="checkbox"/> \$2,500 or more</p>

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION:

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

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

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

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

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

- 0 No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

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

- 1 Yes
- 2 No — Skip to H25

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

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

- 0 No regular payment required

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

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

- 0 None

Ask ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —
H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

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

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

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

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

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

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

- 0 None

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

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

<p>PERSON 1</p> <p>Last name _____ First name _____ Middle initial _____</p> <p>8. Where was ... born? Print the name of the island in the U.S. Virgin Islands, or the name of the U.S. State, commonwealth, territory, or foreign country in the space below.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>9. If the answer to question 8 appears in one of the first two "Yes" categories listed below, mark (X) the appropriate "Yes" category. Otherwise, ask — Is ... a CITIZEN of the United States? That is, does ... have at least one American parent or is ... a citizen by naturalization?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, born in the U.S. Virgin Islands — Skip to 11 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, born in the United States, Puerto Rico, Guam, or Northern Mariana 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization 5 <input type="checkbox"/> No, not a citizen of the United States</p> <p>10. When did ... come to the U.S. Virgin Islands to stay? If entered country more than once, ask — What is the latest year?</p> <p>0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1989 or 1990 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 1970 to 1974 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1985 to 1988 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 1965 to 1969 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 1982 to 1984 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 1960 to 1964 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 1980 or 1981 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 1950 to 1959 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 1975 to 1979 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Before 1950</p> <p>11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has ... attended regular school or college? Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree. If "Yes," ask — Public or private?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> No, has not attended since February 1 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, public school, public college 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, private school, private college</p> <p>12. How much school has ... COMPLETED? Read categories if person is unsure. Mark (X) ONE box for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received.</p> <p>31 <input type="checkbox"/> No school completed 32 <input type="checkbox"/> Nursery school 33 <input type="checkbox"/> Kindergarten 34 <input type="checkbox"/> 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade 35 <input type="checkbox"/> 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade 36 <input type="checkbox"/> 9th grade 37 <input type="checkbox"/> 10th grade 38 <input type="checkbox"/> 11th grade 39 <input type="checkbox"/> 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA 40 <input type="checkbox"/> HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED) 41 <input type="checkbox"/> Some college but no degree 42 <input type="checkbox"/> Associate degree in college - Occupational program 43 <input type="checkbox"/> Associate degree in college - Academic program 44 <input type="checkbox"/> Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS) 45 <input type="checkbox"/> Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA) 46 <input type="checkbox"/> Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD) 47 <input type="checkbox"/> Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD)</p> <p>13. What is ...'s ancestry or ethnic origin? Ancestry means ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. For example: Croatian, St. Johnian, St. Thomasian, Dane, British Virgin Islander, Nigerian, Angolan, Nevisian, Antiguan, British, Barbadian, French, Puerto Rican, Haitian, Russian, Aztec Indian, Lebanese, Polish, Canadian, German, etc.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>14a. If the person was born after April 1, 1985, mark (X) that box without asking 14a, and go to next person. Did ... live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for the next person 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — Skip to 15a 3 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>b. Where did ... live 5 years ago? Print the name of the island in the U.S. Virgin Islands, or the name of the U.S. State, commonwealth, territory, or foreign country in the space below.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>15a. Does ... speak a language other than English at home?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No — Skip to 16</p> <p>b. What is this language? _____</p> <p>For example: French, Spanish, Chinese, Italian</p> <p>c. How well does ... speak English — very well, well, not well, or not at all?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Very well 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Not well 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Well 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all</p> <p>16. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM — Mark (X) ONE box based on question 5.</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 17a 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions for the next person</p> <p>17a. Has ... ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? "Active duty" does NOT include training for the military Reserves or National Guard.</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, now on active duty 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, on active duty in past, but not now 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — Skip to 18 4 <input type="checkbox"/> No — Skip to 18</p> <p>b. Did ... serve on active duty during — Read each category and mark (X) each box for which the answer is "Yes."</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> September 1980 or later 2 <input type="checkbox"/> May 1975 to August 1980 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975) 4 <input type="checkbox"/> February 1955—July 1964 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955) 6 <input type="checkbox"/> World War II (September 1940—July 1947) 7 <input type="checkbox"/> World War I (April 1917—November 1918) 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Any other time</p> <p>c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has ... had?</p> <p>_____ Years</p>	<p>18. Does ... have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which —</p> <p>a. Limits the kind or amount of work ... can do at a job? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>b. Prevents ... from working at a job? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does ... have any difficulty —</p> <p>a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>20. If this person is female, ask — How many babies has ... ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count stepchildren or children ... has adopted.</p> <p>0 <input type="checkbox"/> None 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 10 <input type="checkbox"/> 10 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 11 <input type="checkbox"/> 11 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 12 <input type="checkbox"/> 12 or more</p> <p>21a. Did ... work at any time LAST WEEK, either full time or part time? Work includes part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm; it also includes active duty in the Armed Forces. Work does NOT include own housework, school work, or volunteer work.</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No — Skip to 25</p> <p>b. How many hours did ... work LAST WEEK at all jobs? Subtract any time off and add any overtime or extra hours worked.</p> <p>_____ Hours</p> <p>22a. Where did ... usually work LAST WEEK? If ... worked at more than one location, ask — Where did ... work most last week?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> In U.S. State, Puerto Rico, or foreign country — Skip to 22b 2 <input type="checkbox"/> In U.S. Virgin Islands — Continue with 22b</p> <p>b. What is the name of the island where ... worked? _____</p> <p>c. What is the street address where ... worked? If the exact address is not known, ask for a description of the location such as the building name or shopping center. _____</p> <p>d. What is the name of the town or area of the island where ... worked? _____</p> <p>Skip to 23a</p> <p>e. What is the name of the U.S. State, commonwealth, territory, or foreign country where ... worked? _____</p>
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23a. What type of transportation did... usually use to get to work LAST WEEK? If more than one method of transportation usually was used during the trip, mark (X) the box of the one used for most of the distance.

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

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

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

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

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

1 a.m.
 2 p.m.

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

Minutes — Skip to 28

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

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

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

- 1 Yes
 2 No — Skip to 27

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

If "No," ask — For what reason?

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

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

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

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

28a. For whom did... work?

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

b. What kind of business or industry was this?

Describe the activity at location where employed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

For example: patient care, abstracting billing policies, supervising order clerks, sewing shirts, icing cakes.

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

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

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

- 1 Yes
 2 No — Skip to 32

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

Weeks

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

Hours

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

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

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

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

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

1 Yes — How much? \$.00
 2 No
 Annual amount — Dollars

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

1 Yes — How much? \$.00
 2 No
 Annual amount — Dollars

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

1 Yes — How much? \$.00
 2 No
 Annual amount — Dollars

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

1 Yes — How much? \$.00
 2 No
 Annual amount — Dollars

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

1 Yes — How much? \$.00
 2 No
 Annual amount — Dollars

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

1 Yes — How much? \$.00
 2 No
 Annual amount — Dollars

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

1 Yes — How much? \$.00
 2 No
 Annual amount — Dollars

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

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

0 None OR \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

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

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTIONS:

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

- 1.** Information in items A1, A3, A4 and B through E, F1 (when necessary), G and H on the front cover of the questionnaire.
- 2.** The respondent's name in item I and the respondent's telephone number (if any) in item J on the front cover of the questionnaire.
- 3.** **Your** signature (name) and the date under item O on the front cover of the questionnaire.

Also, be sure you have —

- 4.** Completed as many of the census questions as possible, including the last resort questions.
- 5.** Completed the FOR ENUMERATOR USE section on page 3, for vacant units only.
- 6.** Entered the required information on the address listing

APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

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

The 1990 census data products for the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands) are being released during 1991-93 and are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau increased the product options available to data users to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, flexible diskettes for microcomputers are a new data delivery medium for the Virgin Islands.

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

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

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers some data on microfiche and flexible diskettes. These various products are described in this section. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires for the Virgin Islands. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-6.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports for the Virgin Islands in several series (see figure 2, page F-7) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing*

Facility Outlying Areas (American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, and the Republic of Palau). The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

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

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, page F-8.

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

Here are some important features of STF's for the Virgin Islands:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- An STF may have two file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF 1 contains population and housing counts and basic or stateside 100-percent equivalent population (age, race, sex, marital status, relationship, Hispanic origin) and housing (tenure and vacancy data) characteristics. There are two files:

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

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

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

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

The microdata file enables users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There is one PUMS file for the Virgin Islands. It presents a 10-percent sample of housing units.

Flexible Diskettes

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

Microfiche

Printed reports are available on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published. Plans to prepare microfiche versions of selected other products were canceled. Instead, the products are offered on CD-ROM.

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

Following revised product plans, the Census Bureau is offering STF's 1A, 1B, and 3A for the Virgin Islands 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 data from STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

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

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

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations

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

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

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the

census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps for the Virgin Islands. Among the most useful are these three series:

County Block Maps (1990)—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and legally defined entities, such as census subdistricts, places, and block numbering areas; and physical features. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by island (the Virgin Islands' equivalent of a county for reporting statistics), with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. Data users may purchase these maps from Customer Services.

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

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

Geographic Publications

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

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

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

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

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

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

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/ Boundary™ and TIGER/SDTS™ (Spatial Data Transfer Standard), are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

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

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program for the Virgin Islands of the United States*. A free report describing 1990 census products for the Virgin Islands, comparing 1990 products with those of the 1980 census, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program*. A free report describing 1990 census products for the States, comparing 1990 products with those of the 1980 census, and more. Request from Customer Services.

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

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

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

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

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

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

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contact—

New York, NY

212-264-4730

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Center—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to the Virgin Islands, all States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and Guam. Data centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. The lead agency of the Virgin Islands data center program is the Eastern Caribbean Center, University of the Virgin Islands, Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, VI 00802, telephone 809-776-9200, ext. 1238. For a list of all State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

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

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries in the United States, Virgin Islands, and other areas that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal

publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

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

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

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

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

Statistical activities of the Census Bureau relevant to the Virgin Islands are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of

their data products in the annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

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

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

Agriculture Census

The agriculture census is conducted every 5 years (for years ending in 2 and 7) in the Virgin Islands. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the island level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Foreign Trade Statistics

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

Other Statistical Activities

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

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

Figure 1. Content of the 1990 Census of the Virgin Islands of the United States

BASIC SUBJECTS *

Population

Household relationship
Sex
Race
Age
Marital status
Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure
Number of rooms in unit
Tenure—owned or rented
Value of home or monthly rent
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
Vacancy characteristics

DETAILED SUBJECTS *

Population

Social characteristics:

Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into the Virgin Islands
Education—enrollment and attainment
Ancestry
Migration (residence in 1985)
Language spoken at home
Veteran status
Disability
Fertility

Economic characteristics:

Labor force
Place of work and journey to work
Year last worked
Occupation, industry, and class of worker
Work experience in 1989
Income in 1989

Housing

Year householder moved into residence
Number of bedrooms
Complete plumbing and complete kitchen facilities
Telephone in unit
Vehicles available
Cooking fuel
Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Purchase of water from water vendor
Year structure built
Condominium status
Farm residence
Shelter costs, including utilities

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

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

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

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

Summary Tape File (STF 1A, 1B, etc.)	Geographic areas	Description
STF 1	A ¹	Virgin Islands and its component areas in a geographic hierarchy of island/ census subdistrict/ place/ block numbering area (BNA)/ block group (BG)
	B ¹	Virgin Islands of the United States and its component areas in a geographic hierarchy of island/ census subdistrict/ place/ BNA/ BG/ block
STF 2	A	Virgin Islands and its component areas in a geographic hierarchy of island/ census subdistrict/ place/ BNA. It also presents BNA summaries for split BNA's.
STF 3	A ¹	Virgin Islands and its component areas in a geographic hierarchy of island/ census subdistrict/ place/ BNA/ BG
STF 4	A	Data for BNA's and larger areas in the Virgin Islands in a geographic hierarchy of island/ census subdistrict/ place/ BNA. It also presents BNA summaries for split BNA's.

¹Also available on CD-ROM. STF 1B CD-ROM provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

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

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Special Supplementary Report	A series of cross tabulations of detailed population and housing data	Virgin Islands
Census/ Equal Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulations by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Virgin Islands
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) File	Machine-readable file containing a sample of individual census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
10 Percent—PUMS Area		Virgin Islands
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	Sample data provided on printouts, tapes, or other products, with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas

APPENDIX G. Maps

CONTENTS

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area

Outline Map Sample	G-4
County Block Map Sample	G-3
County Subdivision Map Sample	G-5
Legend	G-2
Map Descriptions	G-1
Terminology	G-1

There are three map series that relate to the geographic entities for which the Census Bureau provides statistics in the STF 3 data tapes for the Virgin Islands of the United States. Copies of county block maps and county subdivision maps will be reproduced on electrostatic plotters in response to orders received by Customer Services, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233 (301) 763-4100. Census tract/block numbering area outline maps may be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

MAP DESCRIPTIONS

County Block Maps—These maps depict each island on one or more map sheets at various scales, depending on the island's areal size and the density of the block pattern. The maps display block numbers and feature identifiers as well as the boundaries, names, and codes for the legal and statistical entities in the Virgin Islands. The map for each island includes an index map sheet that shows the locations of the map sheets comprising the set.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These island-based maps depict the boundaries and codes of block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries, and the boundaries and names of islands, island subdivisions, and places. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. The maps may include one or more insets for densely settled areas.

County Subdivision Maps—The map of the Virgin Islands depicts the islands and the boundaries and names of the island subdivisions and places. (The Census Bureau also publishes a sectionalized page-size version of this map in the 1990 census reports for the Virgin Islands.)

TERMINOLOGY

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

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

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

Legend

LEGEND

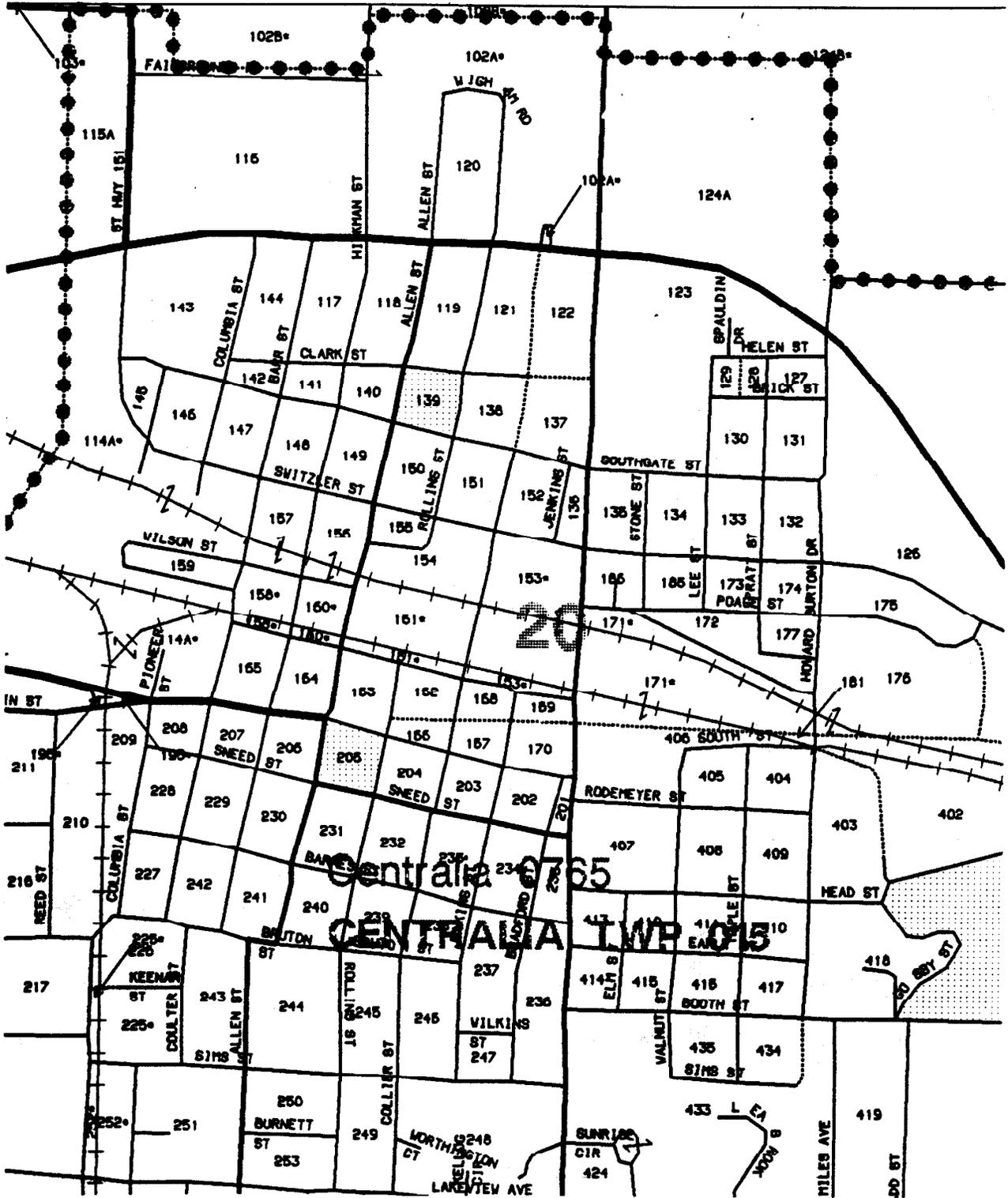
<u>SYMBOL DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>SYMBOL</u>	<u>NAME STYLE</u>	<u>FIPS CODE</u>	<u>CENSUS CODE</u>
International	*****	CANADA		
American Indian Reservation	XXXXXXXXXX	CAMPO RSVN	10522	(0450)
Trust Land	XXXXXXXXXX		10522	(045CT)
Alaska Native Regional Corporation	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	ALEUT ANRC		(14)
Alaska Native Village Statistical Area, Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area, or Tribal Designated Statistical Area	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	KAW TJSA	38870	(5340)
State ¹	//////	NEW YORK	(36)	
County ²	□□□□□□□□	ERIE COUNTY	(029)	
Minor Civil Division ³	●●●●●●●●	YORK TWP	83908	(070)
Census County Division	●●●●●●●●	KULA DIV	91999	(030)
Incorporated Place	○●●●●●●●	Rome City	63418	(3120)
Census Designated Place	○●●●●●●●	Zena	84187	(4100)
Corporate Corridor	○●●●●●●●	1860		
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	██████████	5702.01		
Block Number (With Asterisk) ⁴	→			
Fishhook ⁵	↔			
Cree-of-Vessel	↑Treat ↓Block	↑100.00 ↓5012		

Note: An international boundary also depicts a state boundary and a county boundary; a state boundary also depicts a county boundary. The symbols for all other coincident boundaries are shown alternately, as shown in the example:
 e.g.: ■●●●■●●●●●●●

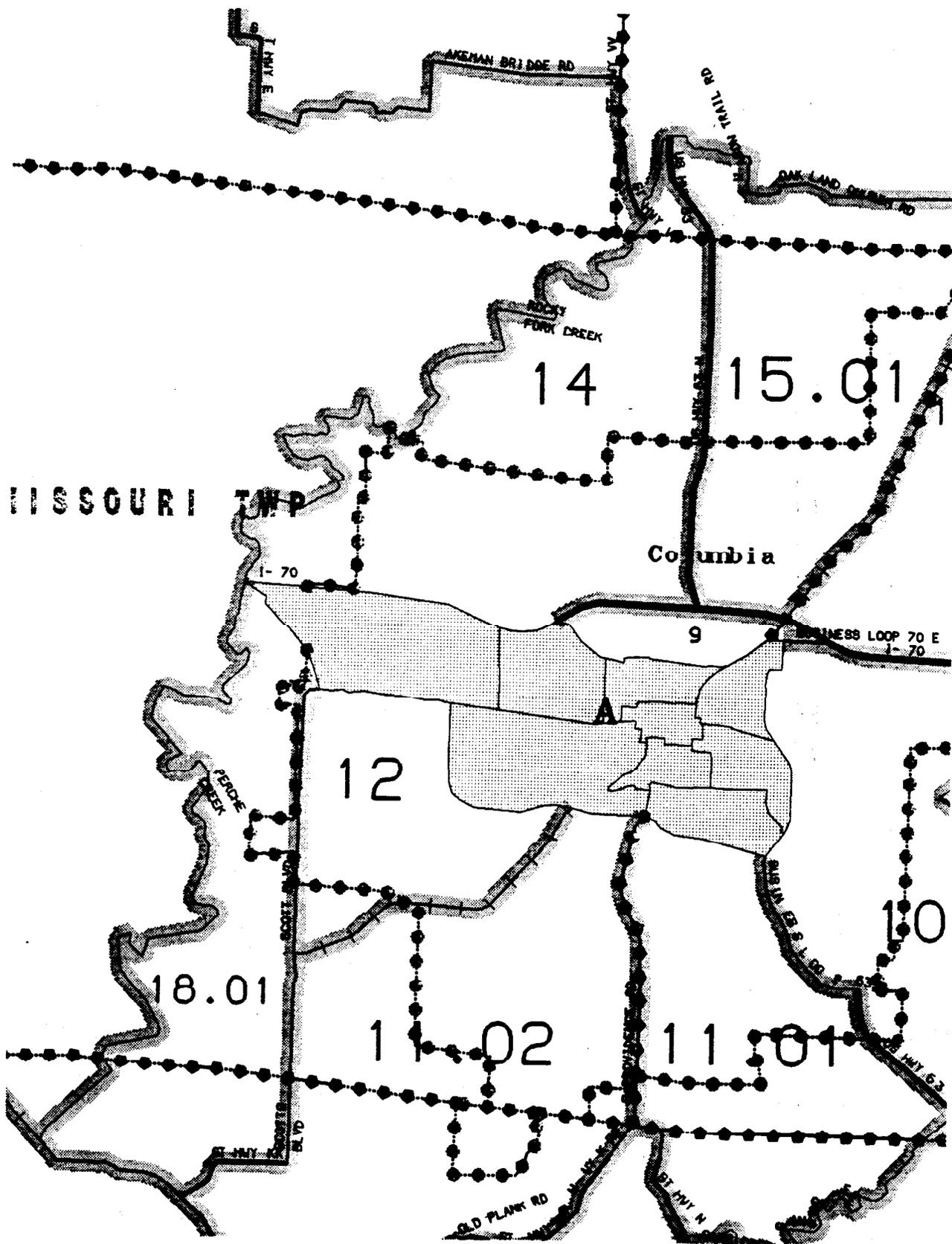
<u>FEATURE</u>	<u>SYMBOL</u>	<u>NAME STYLE</u>
Interstate Highway and Limited Access Road ⁶	=====	Interstate 835
Other Highway ⁶	=====	Rte 101
City Street, Other Connecting Road, or Dirt Road ⁶	=====	Marsh Ln
Jeep Trail, Walkway, or Stairway	- - - - -	Labelle Walk
Railroad	—+—+—+—+—+—+—	
Ferry Crossing	- - - - - FERRY	
Pipeline or Power Transmission Line	- - - - -	
Ridge, Fence, Canyon, or Other Physical Feature	- - - - -	RIDGE
Nonvisible Boundary or Other Feature Not Elsewhere Classified	PROPERTY LINE
Perennial Stream, or Shoreline of Perennial Water Body	~~~~~	Tumbling Creek
Intermittent Stream, or Shoreline of Intermittent Water Body	~~~~~	Piney Creek
Large River, Lake, or Other Water Body	▨▨▨▨▨▨▨▨	Pleasant Lake
Military Installation	N/A	Fort Belvoir
Park (National, State, or Local)	▭	Yosemite
Mountain Peak	▲	Pikes Peak
Inset Area	▭ A	

¹ State or County; or their equivalent area for statistical purposes.
² A five-spoked asterisk following a minor civil division indicates that the minor civil division is coterminous with an incorporated place and has the same name.
³ An asterisk following a block number indicates that the block number is repeated elsewhere in the block or is shown partially on an adjacent map sheet.
⁴ A fishhook across a map feature or boundary indicates that the areas on both sides of the feature or boundary belong to the same census block.
⁵ A Z symbol indicates that there was insufficient space to plot a road name. Road names in parentheses indicate that the road has more than one name.

County Block Map Sample



Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Map Sample



APPENDIX H. Record Layout of Machine-Readable Data Dictionary

CONTENTS

Geographic Description.....	H-1
Table (Matrix) Description.....	H-2

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

GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION

Geographic Record 1—Field Mnemonic, Size, and Type

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

Example 1

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

Example 2

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

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

Geographic Record 1—Con.

31	Blank
32	Number of implied decimals
33-80	Blank

Geographic Record 2—Field Description

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

Geographic Record 3—Code Identification

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

Geographic Description Examples¹

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

TABLE (MATRIX) DESCRIPTION

Table Record 1—Table Number and Characteristics

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

Table Record 2—Table Title

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

Table Record 3—Universe Description

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

Example 3

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

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

Table Record 3—Con.

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

Table Record 4-N—Table Variable Descriptions

Position	Description
1-2	Identifier "Tn" n = sequence number of variable in the table being described.
3	Blank
4-9	Table (matrix) number (left justified)
10	Blank
11-76	Variable name (left justified)
77	Blank
78-80	Number of categories for this variable (right justified)

Note: Subsequent "T" records with the same "n" will have the variable categories described in positions 11-80.

Filler Record

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

Matrix Example¹

See example 3 below.

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

APPENDIX I. Code Lists

CONTENTS

Ancestry	I-1
Group Quarters	I-17
Hispanic Origin	I-22
Industry	I-24
Language	I-30
Occupation	I-37
Place of Birth	I-50
Race	I-54

ANCESTRY

This section contains the code list for ancestry categories. Each person enumerated in the census had the opportunity to enter two distinct ancestry identities which indicated his or her ethnic origin. Each entry received one of the unique three-digit codes listed below. All codes are listed below. However, not all ancestry entries are listed. The ancestry codes can be aggregated to create commonly recognized national groupings. For example, the code for Walloon can be collapsed with other "Belgian" entries to form a national grouping representative of an area in Europe. National groupings can also be collapsed to represent continental areas. For example, Belgium can be added to France and other European clusters to form a representation of that continent. "n.e.c." is the abbreviation for not elsewhere classified.

000-099 WESTERN EUROPE (EXCEPT SPAIN)

000-001	ALSATIAN
000-001	Alsace Lorraine
002	ANDORRAN
002	Andorra
003-004	AUSTRIAN
003	AUSTRIAN
003	Austria
004	TIROL
004	Tirol
005-007	BASQUE
005	BASQUE
005	Euskalduna
005	Euzkadi
006	FRENCH BASQUE
007	SPANISH BASQUE
007	Vasco
008-010	BELGIAN
008	BELGIAN
008	Belgium
009	FLEMISH
009	Flanders
009	Fleming
009	Viamand
010	WALLOON

000-099 WESTERN EUROPE (EXCEPT SPAIN)—Con.

011-014	BRITISH
011	BRITISH
011	Great Britain
011	United Kingdom
012	BRITISH ISLES
013	CHANNEL ISLANDER
013	Guernsey Islander
013	Jersey Islander
014	GIBRALTAR
015	CORNISH
015	Cornwall
016	CORSICAN
016	Corsica
017-019	CYPRIOT
017	CYPRIOT
017	Cyprus
018	GREEK CYPRIOTE
019	TURKISH CYPRIOTE
020	DANISH
020	Denmark
021	DUTCH
021	Holland
021	Netherlands

000-099 WESTERN EUROPE (EXCEPT SPAIN)—Con.

022 ENGLISH
 022 Anglican
 022 England
 022 Mayflower

023 FAEROE ISLANDER
 023 Faeroe Islands

024-025 FINNISH
 024 FINNISH
 024 Finland
 025 KARELIAN

026-027 FRENCH
 026 FRENCH
 026 France
 026 Gascon
 026 Huguenot
 026 Normandy
 027 LORRAINE

028 BRETON
 028 Breizh
 028 Bretagne
 028 Brittany

029 FRISIAN
 029 Friesian Islands

030-031 FRIULIAN
 030 FRIULIAN
 030 Friuli
 030 Furlan
 031 LADIN

032-045 GERMAN
 032 GERMAN
 032 Germany
 033 BAVARIA
 034 BERLIN
 035 HAMBURG
 036 HANNOVER
 037 HESSIAN
 038 LUBECKER
 039 POMERANIAN
 040 PRUSSIAN
 041 SAXON
 042 SUDETENLANDER
 043 WESTPHALIAN
 044 EAST GERMAN
 045 WEST GERMAN
 045 Palatinate
 045 Rhineland

000-099 WESTERN EUROPE (EXCEPT SPAIN)—Con.

046-048 GREEK
 046 GREEK
 046 Greece
 047 CRETAN
 048 CYCLADES
 048 Dodecanese Islander
 048 Peloponnesian

049 ICELANDER
 049 Iceland

050 IRISH
 050 Black Irish
 050 Clare
 050 Cork
 050 Donegal
 050 Dubliner
 050 Eire
 050 Galway
 050 Ireland
 050 Irish Free State
 050 Kerry
 050 Kildare
 050 Kilkenny
 050 Laoighis
 050 Leitrim
 050 Leix
 050 Limerick
 050 Longford
 050 Louth
 050 Mayo
 050 Meath
 050 Monaghan
 050 Offaly
 050 Roscommon
 050 Sligo
 050 Tipperary
 050 Waterford
 050 Westmeath
 050 Wexford
 050 Wicklow

051-074 ITALIAN
 051 ITALIAN
 051 Istria
 051 Italy
 052 TRIESTE
 053 ABRUZZI
 054 APULIAN
 054 Apulia
 055 BASILICATA
 055 Lucania
 056 CALABRIAN
 057 AMALFIN
 057 Campania

000-099 WESTERN EUROPE (EXCEPT**SPAIN)—Con.**

058 EMILIA ROMAGNA
 059 ROME
 059 Lazio
 059 Vatican City
 060 LIGURIAN
 061 LOMBARDIAN
 062 MARCHE
 063 MOLISE
 064 NEAPOLITAN
 065 PIEDMONTESE
 066 PUGLIA
 067 SARDINIAN
 068 SICILIAN
 068 Sicily
 069 TOSCANA
 069 Tuscany
 070 TRENTINO
 071 UMBRIAN
 072 VALLE DAOST
 073 VENETIAN
 073 Venezia Giulia
 074 SAN MARINO

075 LAPP
 075 Lapland
 075 Sameilat

076 LIECHTENSTEINER
 076 Liechtenstein

077 LUXEMBURGER
 077 Luxemburg

078 MALTESE
 078 Gozo
 078 Malta

079 MANX
 079 Isle of Man

080 MONEGASQUE
 080 Monaco

081 NORTH IRISH
 081 Antrim
 081 Armagh
 081 Derry
 081 Down
 081 Fermanagh
 081 Londonderry
 081 Northern Ireland
 081 Orangeman
 081 Tyrone
 081 Ulster

000-099**WESTERN EUROPE (EXCEPT****SPAIN)—Con.**

082 NORWEGIAN
 082 Jan Meyen Islander
 082 Norway
 082 Spitsbergen
 082 Svalbard Islander

083 OCCITAN
 083 Provence

084-086 PORTUGUESE
 084 PORTUGUESE
 084 Lusitania
 084 Luso
 084 Portugal
 085 AZORES ISLANDER
 086 MADEIRA ISLANDER

087 SCOTCH-IRISH
 087 Scot-Irish

088 SCOTTISH
 088 Orkney Islander
 088 Pict
 088 Scot
 088 Scotland
 088 Shetland Islander

089-090 SWEDISH
 089 SWEDISH
 089 Sweden
 090 ALAND ISLANDER

091-096 SWISS
 091 SWISS
 091 Switzerland
 092 SUISSE
 093 SWITZER
 093-094 Schweiz
 095 ROMANSCH
 096 SUISSE ROMANE
 096 Ticino

097 WELSH
 097 Wales

098 SCANDINAVIAN
 098 Nordic
 098 Scandinavia

099 CELTIC
 099 Celtic

100-180	EASTERN EUROPE AND SOVIET UNION	100-180	EASTERN EUROPE AND SOVIET UNION—Con.
100	ALBANIAN	115-116	ESTONIAN
100	Albania	115	ESTONIAN
100	Arberesh	115	Estonia
100	Gheg	116	LIVONIAN
100	Italo Albanian		
100	Kossovo	117-119	FINNO UGRIAN
100	Tosc	117	FINNO UGRIAN
		117	Komi
101	AZERBAIJANI	117	Mari
101	Adjerbajjani	117	Udmurt
101	Azerbaldzhan	118	MORDOVIAN
101	Azeri	119	VOYTAK
102	BELORUSSIAN	120-121	GRUZIIA
102	Byelorussian	120-121	Gruzinets
103	BULGARIAN	122-123	GERMAN FROM RUSSIA
103	Bulgaria	122	GERMAN FROM RUSSIA
103	Bulgaro Macedonian	123	VOLGA
103	Eastern Rumelian	123	Black Sea German
		123	Volhynian German
104-105	CARPATHO RUSYN		
104	CARPATHO RUSYN	124	ROM
104	Carpatho Rus	124	Boyash
104	Carpatho Russian	124	Cali
104	Carpatho Ruthenian	124	Dom
105	CARPATHIAN	124	Gitanos
		124	Gypsy
106	RUSYN	124	Kalderash
106	Rus	124	Luri
106	Rusin	124	Manouche
106	Rusnak	124	Nat
		124	Romnichal
107	RUTHENIAN	124	Senti
107	Ruthenia	124	Xoraxaya
108	COSSACK	125-126	HUNGARIAN
108	Don Cossack	125	HUNGARIAN
108	Orenburg Cossack	125	Hungary
108	Terek Cossack	125	Szekler
108	Ural Cossack	126	MAGYAR
109-110	CROATIAN	127	KALMYK
109	Croatia	127	Kalmuck
109	Dalmatian		
109-110	Zadar	128	LATVIAN
		128	Latvia
		128	Lettish
111-113	CZECH		
111	CZECH	129	LITHUANIAN
112	BOHEMIAN	129	Jmoud
113	MORAVIAN	129	Lithuania
114	CZECHOSLOVAKIAN		
114	Czechoslovakia	130	MACEDONIAN
114	Tczechoslovakia	130	Macedonia

100-180	EASTERN EUROPE AND SOVIET UNION—Con.	100-180	EASTERN EUROPE AND SOVIET UNION—Con.
130	Slavophone	152	SERBIAN
131	MONTENEGRIN	152	Serb
131	Orna Gora	153	SLOVAK
132-141	NORTH CAUCASIAN	153	Slovakian
132	NORTH CAUCASIAN	153	Slovjak
132	Abkhazian	154-155	SLOVENE
132	Adyge	154	SLOVENE
132	Avar	154	Slovinc
132	Caucasus Mountains	154	Slovenian
132	Chechen	154	Slovenski
132	Daghestan	155	SORBIAN/WEND
132	Darghinian	155	Lusatian Serb
132	Gortsy	155	Sorb
132	Ingush	155	Wend
132	Kabardinian	155	Wendish
132	Lezghian		
132	Tavlintsy	156-163	SOVIET TURKIC
133	NORTH CAUCASIAN TURKIC	156	SOVIET TURKIC
133	Adzharian	156	Soviet Turk
133	Balkar	157	BASHKIR
133	Cherkess	158	CHUVASH
133	Circassian	159	GAGAUZ
133	Karachay	160	MESKNETIAN
133-139	Kumyk	161-162	TUVINIAN
140-141	OSSETIAN	163	YAKUT
142-143	POLISH	164	SOVIET UNION
142	POLISH	164	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
142	Gorali		
142	Masurian	165-167	TATAR
142	Poland	165	TATAR
142	Polonia	165	Crimean Tatar
142	Polska	165	Kazan Tatar
143	KASHUBIAN	165	Nogay Tatar
		165	Polish Tatar
144-147	ROMANIAN	165-166	Volga Tatar
144	ROMANIAN	167	SOVIET CENTRAL ASIA
144	Romania	167	Kurile Islander
144	Transylvania	167	Sakhalin Islander
145	BESSARABIAN	167	Siberian
145	Dobruja		
146	MOLDAVIAN	168-170	TURKESTANI
147	WALLACHIAN	168	TURKESTANI
147	Vlach	168	Karakalpak
		168	Kazak
148-151	RUSSIAN	168	Kirghiz
148	RUSSIAN	168	Tadzhik
148	Black Russian	168	Turcoman
148	Great Russian	168	Turkestani
148	Red Russian	168	Turkmen
148	Rossiya	168	Turkoman
148-149	Russia	168	Uiger
150-151	MUSCOVITE	169-170	UZBEG

100-180	EASTERN EUROPE AND SOVIET UNION—Con.	200-299	HISPANIC CATEGORIES (INCLUDING SPAIN)—Con.
171-174	UKRAINIAN	201	ANDALUSIAN
171	UKRANIAN	202	ASTURIAN
171	Little Russian	203	CASTILLIAN
171	Malo Russian		
171	Ukraine	204-209	CATALONIAN
172	LEMKO	204	CATALONIAN
172	Lemkian	204	Catalonia
173	BIOKO	205	BALEARIC ISLANDER
174	HUSEL	205	Mallorca
		206	GALLEGO
175	WINDISH	207	VALENCIAN
175	Prekmurje	208-209	CANARY ISLANDER
175	Windisch		
		210-218	MEXICAN
176-177	YUGOSLAVIAN	210	MEXICAN
176	YUGOSLAVIAN	211	MEXICAN AMERICAN
176	Jugoslavia	212	MEXICANO
177	HERZEGOVINIAN	213	CHICANO
177	Bosanci	214-217	LA RAZA
177	Bosnian Muslim	218	MEXICAN STATE
177	Bosnjaci	218	Aguascalientes
		218	Baja California
178-180	SLAVIC	218	Campeche
178	SLAVIC	218	Chiapas
178	Slav	218	Chihuahua
179-180	SLAVONIAN	218	Coahuila
		218	Colima
181-199	EUROPE, N.E.C.	218	Distrito Federal
181	EUROPE, N.E.C.	218	Durango
181	Central European	218	Guanajuato
181-182	Middle European	218	Guerrero
183	NORTHERN EUROPEAN	218	Hidalgo
183-184	North Europe	218	Jalisco
185	SOUTHERN EUROPEAN	218	Mexico
185-186	South Europe	218	Michoacan
187	WESTERN EUROPEAN	218	Morelos
187-189	West Europe	218	Nayarit
190	EASTERN EUROPEAN	218	Nuevo Leon
190	Byzantine	218	Oaxaca
190	East Europe	218	Puebla
191-192	BUKOVINA	218	Queretaro
193-194	SILESIA	218	Quintana Roo
195	EUROPEAN	218	San Luis Potosi
196	GALICIAN	218	Sinaloa
196-199	Galicia	218	Sonora
		218	Tabasco
200-299	HISPANIC CATEGORIES (INCLUDING SPAIN)	218	Tamaulipas
200-203	SPANIARD	218	Tlaxcala
200	SPANIARD	218	Vera Cruz
200	Espanola	218	Yucatan
200	Iberian	218	Zacatecas
200	Spain	219-221	COSTA RICAN
		219	Costa Rica
		219-221	Costarricense

**200-299 HISPANIC CATEGORIES
(INCLUDING SPAIN)—Con.**

222 GUATEMALAN
222 Guatemala

223 HONDURAN
223 Honduras

224 NICARAGUAN
224 Nicaragua

225 PANAMANIAN
225 Panama

226 SALVADORAN
226 El Salvador
226 Salvadorian

227-228 CENTRAL AMERICAN
227-228 Central America

229-230 CANAL ZONE

231 ARGENTINEAN
231 Argentine

232 BOLIVIAN
232 Bolivia

233 CHILEAN
233 Chile

234 COLOMBIAN
234 Antiochio
234 Colombia

235 ECUADORIAN
235 Ecuador
235 Galapagos Islander

236 PARAGUAYAN
236 Paraguay

237 PERUVIAN
237 Peru

238 URUGUAYAN
238 Uruguay

239 VENEZUELAN
239 Venezuela

240-248 CRIOLLO
240-248 Criolla

249 SOUTH AMERICAN
249 America Del Sur

**200-299 HISPANIC CATEGORIES
(INCLUDING SPAIN)—Con.**

249 Sudamerica

250-260 LATIN AMERICAN
250 LATIN AMERICAN
250 America Latina
250 Latinoamericana
251 LATIN
252-260 LATINO

261-270 PUERTO RICAN
261 Boricua
261 Borinquena
261 New York Puerto Rican
261 Puerto Rico
261-270 Puertorriqueno

271-274 CUBAN
271 Cuba
271 Cubana
271-274 Guajiro

275 DOMINICAN
275 Dominican Republic
275 Dominicana
275 Santo Domingo

276-290 HISPANIC
276-290 Hispano

291-299 SPANISH
292 CALIFORNIO
293 TEJANO
293 Tejana
294 NUEVO MEXICANO
295-299 SPANISH AMERICAN

300-359 WEST INDIES (EXCEPT
HISPANIC)

300 BAHAMIAN
300 Bahamas

301 BARBADIAN
301 Barbados

302 BELIZEAN
302 Belize
302 British Honduran

303 BERMUDAN
303 Bermuda

304-307 CAYMAN ISLANDER

308-309 JAMAICAN
308-309 Jamaica

300-359	WEST INDIES (EXCEPT HISPANIC)—Con.	300-359	WEST INDIES (EXCEPT HISPANIC)—Con.
310-313	DUTCH WEST INDIES	332-334	FRENCH WEST INDIES
310	DUTCH WEST INDIES	332	FRENCH WEST INDIES
310	Black Dutch	332	French West Indian
310	Netherlands Antilles	333	GUADELOUPE ISLANDER
311	ARUBA ISLANDER	333	Martinicois
311	Bonaire Islander	333	Martinique Islander
311	Curacao Islander	334	CAYENNE
312-313	ST. MAARTEN ISLANDER	334	French Guiana
312	Saba Islander	334	French Guianese
312-313	St. Eustatius Islander	334	Guyane
314-316	TRINIDADIAN TOBAGONIAN	335	WEST INDIAN
314	TRINIDADIAN TOBAGONIAN	335	West Indies
315	TRINIDADIAN	335	Arawak
316	TOBAGONIAN	335	Caribs
317-320	U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDER	335	Caribbean
317	U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDER	335	Garifuna
318	ST. CROIX ISLANDER	336-359	HAITIAN
318	Cruican	336-359	Haiti
318	Santa Cruz	360-399	CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA (EXCEPT HISPANIC)
319	ST. JOHN ISLANDER	360-364	BRAZILIAN
320	ST. THOMAS ISLANDER	360-364	Brazil
321-331	BRITISH WEST INDIES	365-369	SAN ANDRES
321	BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDER	370-374	GUYANESE
321	Tortolan	370	British Guiana
321	Virgin Gorda	370-374	Guyana
321	Anegada	375-379	PROVIDENCIA
321	Jost Van Dyke	380-399	SURINAM
321	Peter and Norman	380	Dutch Guiana
322	BRITISH WEST INDIAN	380-399	Netherlands Guiana
322	British West Indies	400-499	NORTH AFRICA AND SOUTHWEST ASIA
323	TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDER	400-401	ALGERIAN
324	ANGUILLA ISLANDER	400-401	Algeria
325	ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	402-403	EGYPTIAN
325	Antigua	402	Copt
325	Barbuda	402	Egypt
325	Redonda Islander	402-403	Fellahin
326	MONTSERRAT ISLANDER	404-405	LIBYAN
327	KITTS-NEVIS ISLANDER	404-405	Libya
327	St. Christophher Islander	406-407	MOROCCAN
327	Sombrero Islander	406	MOROCCAN
327	St. Kitts	406	Moor
327	Nevis	407	IFNI
328	DOMINICA ISLANDER		
329	GRENADIAN		
329	Grenada Islander		
330	VINCENT-GRENADINE ISLANDER		
330	St. Vincent Islander		
330	Vincentian		
330	Grenadines Islander		
331	ST. LUCIA ISLANDER		

400-499	NORTH AFRICA AND SOUTHWEST ASIA—Con.	400-499	NORTH AFRICA AND SOUTHWEST ASIA—Con.
408-410	TUNISIAN	435	YEMENI
408-410	Tunisia	435	Yemen Arab Republic
411	NORTH AFRICAN	436-441	OMANI
412	ALHUCEMAS	436	OMANI
412	Ceuta	437	MUSCAT
412	Chafarinas	438	TRUCIAL STATES
412	Melilla	438	Trucial Oman
413	BERBER	439-440	QATAR
414	RIO DE ORO	441	BEDOUIN
414	Sagula El Hamra	442-464	KURDISH
415	BAHRAINI	442-443	KURDISH
415	Bahrain	444-464	KURIA MURIA ISLANDER
416	IRANIAN	465-469	PALESTINIAN
416	Iran	465	PALESTINIAN
416	Parsi	466	GAZA STRIP
416	Persia	467-469	WEST BANK
417-418	IRAQI	470-479	SOUTH YEMEN
417-418	Iraq	470	SOUTH YEMEN
419-420	ISRAELI	470	Democratic Republic of Yemen
419-420	Israel	471-479	ADEN
421-422	JORDANIAN	480-481	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
421	JORDANIAN	480	Abu Dhabi
421	Hashemite	480	Ajman
421	Jordan	480	Dubai
422	TRANSJORDAN	480	Fujairah
423-424	KUWAITI	480	Ras Al Kaimah
423-424	Kuwait	480	Sharjah
425-426	LEBANESE	480-481	Umm Al Qaiwain
425	Lebanon	482-489	ASSYRIAN
425-426	Maronite	482	Aramean
427-428	SAUDI ARABIAN	482	Assyria
427-428	Saudi Arabia	482	Chaldean
429-430	SYRIAN	482	Chaldo
429	Djebel Druze	482	Jacobite
429	Latakia	482	Kaldany
429-430	Syria	482	Kaldu
431-433	ARMENIAN	482	Kasddem
431-433	Armenia	482	Kasdu
434	TURKISH	482	Nestorian
434	Turkey	482-489	Tekeffee
		490-494	MIDEAST
		490-494	Middle Eastern
		495-499	ARAB
		495	ARAB
		495	Arabia
		496-499	ARABIC

500-599	SUBSAHARAN AFRICA	500-599	SUBSAHARAN AFRICA—Con.
500-501	ANGOLAN	529	GHANIAN
500	Angola	529	Ashanti
500-501	Cabinda	529	Ghana
502-503	BENIN	529	Gold Coast
502	Dahomey	529	TWI
502-503	Fon	530	GUINEAN
504-505	BOTSWANA	530	Guinea
504-505	Bechuana	531	GUINEA BISSAU
506-507	BURUNDIAN	532-533	IVORY COAST
506-507	Urundi	534-537	KENYAN
508-509	CAMEROONIAN	534-537	Kenya
508	Cameroon	538-540	LESOTHO
508-509	Fako	538-540	Basuto
510-511	CAPE VERDEAN	541-542	LIBERIAN
510	Brava	541-542	Liberia
510-511	Cape Verde Islander	543-544	MADAGASCAN
512	CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	543-544	Madagascar
512	Ubangi Shari	545	MALAWIAN
513-514	CHADIAN	545	Malawi
513-514	Chad	546	MALIAN
515-518	CONGOLESE	546	Mali
515	CONGOLESE	546	
516-518	CONGO BRAZZAVILLE	547-548	MAURITANIAN
519	DJIBOUTI	547-548	Mauritania
519	Afars And Issas	549	MOZAMBICAN
519	Jibuti	549	Mozambique
520-521	EQUATORIAL GUINEA	550	NAMIBIAN
520	EQUATORIAL GUINEA	550	Namibia
520	Rio Muni	551-552	NIGER
521	CORSICO ISLANDER	553-560	NIGERIAN
521	Annobon Islander	553	NIGERIAN
521	Bloko Islander	553	Nigeria
521	Elobels Islander	554	FULAH
521	Fernando Po Islander	554	Fulani
521		555	HAUSA
522-524	ETHIOPIAN	556	IBO
522	ETHIOPIAN	557	TIV
522	Abyssinia	558-560	YORUBA
522	Ethiopia	561-563	RWANDAN
523-524	ERITREAN	561-563	Rwanda
525-526	GABONESE		
525-526	Gabon		
527-528	GAMBIAN		
527-528	Gambia		

500-599 SUBSAHARAN AFRICA—Con.

564-565 SENEGALESE
564 Dakar
564-565 Senegal

566-567 SIERRA LEONEAN
566-567 Sierra Leone

568 SOMALIAN
568 Somali Republic
568 Somalia

569 SWAZILAND

570-573 SOUTH AFRICAN
570 SOUTH AFRICAN
571 UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
571 Orange Free State
571 Pretoria
571 Transkei
571 Transvaal
572 AFRIKANER
572 Boer
573 NATALIAN

574-575 ZULU
574-575 Zululand

576-581 SUDANESE
576 SUDANESE
576 Sudan
577 DINKA
578 NUER
579 FUR
579 Darfur
580-581 BAGGARA

582-585 TANZANIAN
582 TANZANIAN
582 Tanzania
583 TANGANYIKAN
584-585 ZANZIBAR ISLANDER

586-587 TOGO
586-587 Togoland

588 UGANDAN
588 Lugbara
588 Uganda

589-590 UPPER VOLTAN
589 UPPER VOLTAN
590 VOLTA

591 ZAIRIAN
591 Belgian Congo
591 Congo Kinshasa

500-599 SUBSAHARAN AFRICA—Con.

591 Zaire

592 ZAMBIAN
592 Zambia

593 ZIMBABWEAN
593 Rhodesia
593 Zimbabwe

594-595 AFRICA ISLANDS (EXCEPT
MADAGASCAR)
594 AFRICA ISLANDS
594 Comoros Islander
594 Principe Islander
594 Reunion Islander
594 Sao Tome Islander
594 Seychelles Islander
594 St. Helena Islander
594 St. Pierre Islander
594 Tristan De Cunha Islander
595 MAURITIAN
595 Mauritius Islander

596-599 SUBSAHARAN AFRICAN, N.E.C.
596 CENTRAL AFRICAN
596 Central Africa
596 Middle Congo
597 EAST AFRICAN
597 East Africa
597 Galla
597 Kikuyu
597 Masai
598 WEST AFRICAN
598 West Africa
599 AFRICAN
599 Africa

600-699 SOUTH ASIA
600-602 AFGHANISTAN
600 AFGHANISTAN
601 BALUCHISTAN
602 PATHAN

603-606 BANGLADESHI
603 Bangladesh
603-606 East Pakistan

607-608 BHUTANESE
607-608 Bhotan

609-614 NEPALI
609-614 Nepal

615-679 ASIAN INDIAN
615 ASIAN INDIAN
615 Behar

600-699

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616-617
618-619
620-621
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622-623
624-625
626-627
628-629
630-631
632-633
634-635
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640-641
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644-645
646-647
648-649
650-651
652-653
654-655
656-657
658-674
675-679

SOUTH ASIA—Con.

Dravidian
Hindu
Indo Aryan
Sikh
KASHMIR
BENGALI
EAST INDIAN
ANDAMAN ISLANDER
Nocobar Islander
ANDHRA PRADESH
ASSAMESE
GOANESE
GUJARATI
KARNATAKAN
KERALAN
MADHYA PRADESH
MAHARASHTRAN
MADRAS
MYSORE
NAGALAND
ORISSA
PONDICHERRY
PUNJAB
RAJASTHAN
SIKKIM
TAMIL NADU
UTTAR PRADESH
EAST INDIES

680-689
680
680
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680-689

PAKISTANI
Jammu
Pakistan
Sind
West Pakistan

690-694
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691
692-694

SRI LANKAN
SRI LANKAN
Ceylon
Sri Lanka
SINGHALESE
VEDDAH

695-699
695
695-699

MALDIVIAN
Kampuchean
Maldiver Islander

700-799

700-702
700
700
700
700
700-701
702

OTHER ASIA

BURMESE
BURMESE
Cachin
Karen
Mon
Palaung
SHAN

700-799

703-705
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704-705

706-711
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709-711

712-713
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718-719

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730-739

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730-731
732-733
734-735
736-739

740-745
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740
741

OTHER ASIA—Con.

CAMBODIAN
CAMBODIAN
Cambodia
Kampuchea
KHMER

CHINESE
CHINESE
China
Jehol
Sino Chinese
Yao
CANTONESE
MANCHURIA
MANDARIN

MONGOLIAN
Buriat
Mongolia

TIBETAN
Tibet

HONG KONG
Hong Kong Chinese
Eastern Archipelago
Riau Islander

MACAO

FILIPINO
Cebuanos
Philippines
Tagalog

INDONESIAN
INDONESIAN
Ascension Islander
Bangka
Billiton
Celebes Islander
Dutch East Indian
Indonesia
Molucca Islander
Portuguese Timor
Spice Islander
Sulawesi Islander

BORNEO
JAVA
SUMATRA

JAPANESE
JAPANESE
Japan
Nipponese
ISSEI

700-799	OTHER ASIA—Con.	700-799	OTHER ASIA—Con.
742	NISEI	785-789	VIETNAMESE
743	SANSEI	785	VIETNAMESE
744	YONSEI	785	Anam
745	GONSEI	785	Vietnam
746-747	RYUKYU ISLANDER	786	KATU
746-747	Northern Ryukyu Islander	787	MA
748-749	OKINAWAN	788-789	MNONG
748-749	Okinawa	790-791	MONTAGNARD
750-764	KOREAN	790-791	Cham
750	Chosen	792	INDO CHINESE
750-764	Korea	792	Indochina
765-767	LAOTIAN	793	EURASIAN
765	LAOTIAN	793	Indoeuropean
765	Lao	794	AMERASIAN
765	Laos	795-799	ASIAN
766-767	MEO	795	Asia
768-769	HMONG	795-799	Orient
768	Hmongtana	800-899	PACIFIC
768	Laohmong	800-802	AUSTRALIAN
768-769	Mong	800	AUSTRALIAN
770	MALAYSIAN	800	Australia
770	Malaysia	800	New South Wales
770	Sakai	800	Northern Territory
770	Semang	800	Queensland
770	Senoi	800	Victoria
771-773	NORTH BORNEO	801	TASMANIAN
771	Brunei	802	AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINE
771	Sabah	803-807	NEW ZEALANDER
771-773	Sarawak	803-807	New Zealand
774-775	SINGAPOREAN	808-810	POLYNESIAN
774-775	Singapore	808	POLYNESIAN
776-781	THAI	808	Norfolk Islander
776	THAI	809	KAPINGAMARANGAN
776	Siam	809	Nukuoroan
776	Thailand	810	MAORI
777	BLACK THAI	811-813	HAWAIIAN
777	Thai Dam	811	HAWAIIAN
778-781	WESTERN LAO	811	Mixed Hawaiian
782	TAIWANESE	811-812	Native Hawaiian
782	Taiwan	813	PART HAWAIIAN
783-784	FORMOSAN	814, 861	SAMOAN
783-784	Formosa	814	SAMOAN
		814	Samoa
		861	PART-SAMOAN

800-899	PACIFIC—Con.	800-899	PACIFIC—Con.
815	TONGAN	830	Satawalese
815	Tonga	830	Ulithian
		830	Woleaian
816	TOKELAUAN		
816	Tokelau Islander	831	KIRIBATESE
		831	Gilbertese
817	COOK ISLANDER		
		832-833	NAURUAN
818	TAHITIAN	832	NAURUAN
818	French Polynesia	833	TARAWA ISLANDER
818	Society Islander		
		834-839	TINIAN
819	NIUEAN		
		840	MELANESIAN
820	MICRONESIAN		
820	Micronesia Islander	841-842	FIJIAN
820	U.S. Trust Territory of the Pacific	841-842	Fiji
821-822	GUAMANIAN	843-844	NEW GUINEAN
821	GUAMANIAN	843	NEW GUINEAN
821	Guam	844	PAPUAN
822	CHAMORRO ISLANDER		
		845	SOLOMON ISLANDER
823	SAIPANESE	845	British Solomons
823	Northern Marianas Islander		
823	Saipan Islander	846	NEW CALEDONIAN
824	PALAUAN	847-849	VANUATUAN
		847	New Hebrides Islander
825	MARSHALLESE	847-849	Ni Vanuatu
825	Marshall Islander		
		850-859	PACIFIC ISLANDER
826	KOSRAEAN	850	Campbell Islander
		850	Christmas Islander
827	PONAPEAN (POHNPEIAN)	850	Kermadec Islander
827	Mokilese	850	Midway Islander
827	Ngatikese	850	Phoenix Islander
827	Pingelapese	850-859	Wake Islander
828	TRUKESE (CHUJKESE)	860	PACIFIC
828	Hali Islander	860	Oceania
828	Mortlockese		
828	Namanouito	861	See SAMOAN (code 814)
828	Pulapese		
828	Pulasukese	862	CHAMOLINIAN
828	Pulawatese		
828	Tamatamian	863-899	RESERVE CODE
828	Ului	864	RESERVE CODE 1
		865	RESERVE CODE 2
829	YAPESE	866	RESERVE CODE 3
		867	RESERVE CODE 4
830	CAROLINIAN	868	RESERVE CODE 5
830	Eauripikese	869	RESERVE CODE 6
830	Faisian	870	RESERVE CODE 7
830	Ifalukese	871	RESERVE CODE 8
830	Lamotrekese	872	RESERVE CODE 9

800-899**PACIFIC—Con.**

873 RESERVE CODE 10
 874 RESERVE CODE 11
 875 RESERVE CODE 12
 876 RESERVE CODE 13
 877 RESERVE CODE 14
 878 RESERVE CODE 15
 879 RESERVE CODE 16
 880 RESERVE CODE 17
 881 RESERVE CODE 18
 882 RESERVE CODE 19
 883 RESERVE CODE 20
 884 RESERVE CODE 21
 885 RESERVE CODE 22
 886 RESERVE CODE 23
 887 RESERVE CODE 24
 888 RESERVE CODE 25
 889 RESERVE CODE 26
 890 RESERVE CODE 27
 891 RESERVE CODE 28
 892 RESERVE CODE 29
 893 RESERVE CODE 30
 894 RESERVE CODE 31
 895 RESERVE CODE 32
 896 RESERVE CODE 33
 897 RESERVE CODE 34
 898 RESERVE CODE 35
 899 RESERVE CODE 36

900-994**NORTH AMERICA (EXCEPT HISPANIC)**

900-912 AFRICAN AMERICAN
 900 AFRO AMERICAN
 901 AFRO
 902 AFRICAN AMERICAN
 903 BLACK
 904 NEGRO
 905 NONWHITE
 906 COLORED
 906 Bilalian
 906 Nigritian
 907 CREOLE
 908-912 MULATTO

913-923

NATIVE AMERICAN
 913 CENTRAL AMERICAN INDIAN
 914-918 SOUTH AMERICAN INDIAN
 919 CHEROKEE
 920 AMERICAN INDIAN
 921 ALEUT
 922 ESKIMO
 923 INUIT

924-928

WHITE
 924 WHITE
 924 Caucasian

900-994**NORTH AMERICA (EXCEPT HISPANIC)—Con.**

925 ANGLO
 925 Swamp Yankee
 925-926 Wasp
 927 APPALACHIAN
 927 Hillbilly
 928 ARYAN

 929 PENNSYLVANIA GERMAN
 929 Amish
 929 Pennsylvania Dutch
 929 Mennonite
 929 Hutterite

930**GREENLANDER****931-934**

931 CANADIAN
 931 CANADIAN
 931 Albertan
 931 British Columbia
 931 Canada
 931 Labrador
 931 Manitoba
 931 New Brunswick
 931 Ontario
 931 Prince Edward Islander
 931 Saskatchewan
 931 Yukon
 931-932 NEWFOUNDLAND
 933 NOVA SCOTIA
 934

935

FRENCH CANADIAN
 935 Canadien
 935 Franco American
 935 Quebec
 935 Quebecois

936-938

936 ACADIAN/CAJUN
 936 ACADIAN
 936 Acadia
 937-938 CAJUN

939**AMERICAN****940-992**

940 UNITED STATES
 940 UNITED STATES
 941 ALABAMA
 942 ALASKA
 943 ARIZONA
 944 ARKANSAS
 945 CALIFORNIA
 946 COLORADO
 947 CONNECTICUT
 948 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
 949 DELAWARE
 950 FLORIDA

900-994

NORTH AMERICA (EXCEPT HISPANIC)—Con.

- 951 IDAHO
- 952 ILLINOIS
- 953 INDIANA
- 954 IOWA
- 955 KANSAS
- 956 KENTUCKY
- 957 LOUISIANA
- 958 MAINE
- 959 MARYLAND
- 960 MASSACHUSETTS
- 961 MICHIGAN
- 962 MINNESOTA
- 963 MISSISSIPPI
- 964 MISSOURI
- 965 MONTANA
- 966 NEBRASKA
- 967 NEVADA
- 968 NEW HAMPSHIRE
- 969 NEW JERSEY
- 970 NEW MEXICO
- 971 NEW YORK
- 972 NORTH CAROLINA
- 973 NORTH DAKOTA
- 974-975 OHIO
- 976 OKLAHOMA
- 977 OREGON
- 978 PENNSYLVANIA
- 979 RHODE ISLAND
- 980 SOUTH CAROLINA
- 981 SOUTH DAKOTA
- 982 TENNESSEE
- 983 TEXAS
- 984 UTAH
- 985 VERMONT
- 986 VIRGINIA
- 987 WASHINGTON
- 988 WEST VIRGINIA
- 989 WISCONSIN
- 990 WYOMING
- 991-992 GEORGIA

- 993 SOUTHERNER

- 994 NORTH AMERICAN
- 994 North America

995-999

RESIDUAL AND NO RESPONSE

- 995 MIXTURE
- 996-997 UNCODABLE ENTRIES

- 998 OTHER RESPONSES
- 998 Adventist
- 998 Agnostic
- 998 Apostolic
- 998 Ashkenazim Jew
- 998 Atheist
- 998 Bahai
- 998 Baptist
- 998 Brethren
- 998 Buddhist
- 998 Catholic
- 998 Christian
- 998 Christian Scientist
- 998 Congregationalist
- 998 Episcopal
- 998 Evangelist
- 998 Hebrew
- 998 Holiness
- 998 Islam
- 998 Jain
- 998 Jehovahs Witnesses
- 998 Jewish
- 998 Latter Day Saints
- 998 Lutheran
- 998 Methodist
- 998 Mormon
- 998 Muslim
- 998 Orthodox
- 998 Pentecostal
- 998 Presbyterian
- 998 Protestant
- 998 Quaker
- 998 Roman Catholic
- 998 Salvation Army
- 998 Sephardic
- 998 Seventh Day Adventist
- 998 Shiite
- 998 Unitarian
- 998 Yiddish
- 998 Zoroastrian
- 999 NOT REPORTED

GROUP QUARTERS

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

GQ codes	Staff residents GQ codes	
87-N	--	A. College Quarters Off Campus (Code only if occupied by 10 or more unrelated persons. If less than 10, these are classified as a housing unit.)
		B. Correctional Institutions
22-I	22-N	1. <i>Federal Detention Centers</i> : 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. <i>Federal Prisons</i> : 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. <i>Halfway Houses</i> : Operated for correctional purposes, including probation and restitution centers, prerelease centers, and community-residential treatment centers.
27-I	27-N	4. <i>Local (County/City) Jails and Other Local Confinement Facilities</i> : Including work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences (usually of a year or less), and jails run by private businesses under contract.
95-I	95-N	5. <i>Military Stockades, Jails</i>
28-I	28-N	6. <i>Police Lockups</i> : 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. <i>State Prisons</i> : 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. <i>Other Types of Correctional Institutions</i> : 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. <i>Agriculture Workers' Dormitories on Farms</i> : Including migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms including those on "tree farms."
87-N	--	2. <i>College Student Dormitories, and Fraternity and Sorority Houses (on campus)</i> : Including residential quarters for those in religious orders.
86-N	--	3. <i>Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals</i>
97-N	--	4. <i>Military Quarters on Base</i> : Including barracks, bachelor officers quarters, unaccompanied officer personnel housing, unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing, and similar noninstitutional group living quarters for military personnel.
93-N	--	5. <i>Other Workers' Dormitories</i> : Including logging camps, construction workers' camps, fire-house dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclave (Alaska only), Alaskan pipeline camps, nonfarm migratory workers' camps, such as workers who lay oil and gas pipelines.
		6. <i>Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children</i> : Including emergency shelters/group homes which provide temporary sleeping facilities for juveniles, see paragraph F2.

GQ codes Staff residents
GQ codes

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

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

1. Public Ownership

- 62-I 62-N a. Federal ownership: Including Veterans' Administration, domiciliary homes, and U.S. Naval homes.
- 63-I 63-N b. State ownership
- 64-I 64-N c. County or city ownership
- 65-I 65-N d. Don't know if Federal, State, or county-city ownership (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.)

2. Private Ownership

- 66-I 66-N a. Private not-for-profit
- 67-I 67-N b. Private for profit
- 60-I 60-N c. Don't know if for profit or not (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.)

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

F. Emergency Shelters

- 82-N -- 1. *Shelters for the Homeless with Sleeping Facilities:* Including emergency housing, missions and flophouses, Salvation Army shelters, hotels and motels charging \$12 or less a night (excluding taxes), hotels and motels used entirely for homeless persons, the group of rooms in hotels and motels used partially for the homeless, and similar places known to have persons with no usual home elsewhere who stay overnight.
- 83-N -- 2. *Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children:* Including emergency shelters/group homes which provide temporary sleeping facilities for juveniles.
- 75-N -- 3. *Shelters for Abused Women* (Shelters against domestic violence)

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

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

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

3. Mentally Ill

- 16-N -- a. Federal
- 17-N -- b. State
- 18-N -- c. Private
- 19-N -- d. Don't know if public/private ownership (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.)

4. Mentally Retarded

- 56-N -- a. Federal
- 57-N -- b. State
- 58-N -- c. Private
- 59-N -- d. Don't know if public/private ownership (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.)

GQ Staff
 codes residents
 GQ codes

G. Group Homes—Con.

5. Physically Handicapped

- 72-N -- a. Public ownership
- 73-N -- b. Private ownership
- 74-N -- c. Don't know if public/private ownership (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.)

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

- 79-N -- 7. **Other Group Homes:** Including communes, foster care homes and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated children. Do not include emergency housing for persons with no other home. See paragraph F1. (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.)

H. Hospitals/Schools for the Handicapped

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

86-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.

70-I 70-N

3. Hospitals for Chronically Ill

54-I 86-N

a. Military hospitals or wards for chronically ill

55-I 86-N

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

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

46-I 46-N

a. Federal ownership

47-I 47-N

b. State or local ownership

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.)

GQ codes Staff residents
GQ codes

H. Hospitals/Schools for the Handicapped—Con.

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

a. Institutions for the deaf

38-I 38-N

(1) Public ownership

39-I 39-N

(2) Private ownership

37-I 37-N

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

b. Institutions for the blind

35-I 35-N

(1) Public ownership

36-I 36-N

(2) Private ownership

34-I 34-N

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

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

32-I 32-N

(1) Public ownership

33-I 33-N

(2) Private ownership

31-I 31-N

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

53-I 86-N

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

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

I. Hotels/Motels: See paragraph F.

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

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

a. Neglected, abused, and dependent children: Including orphanages, homes, or residential care.

03-I 03-N

(1) Public ownership

04-I 04-N

(2) Private ownership

02-I 02-N

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

05-I 05-N

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

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

12-I 12-N

(1) Public ownership: Committed by courts.

15-I 15-N

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

11-I 11-N

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

GQ codes Staff residents GQ codes

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

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

10-I 10-N

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

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

01-I 01-N

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

K. Military Quarters

1. *On Base*

97-N --

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

96-N --

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

86-N --

c. Dormitories for nurses and interns in general military hospitals

54-I 86-N

d. Hospitals or wards for chronically ill

95-I 95-N

e. Stockades and jails

98-N --

2. *Military Ships*

90-N --

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

89-N --

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

80-N --

N. Rooming and Boarding Houses

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

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

P. Shelters: See paragraph F.

94-N --

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

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

Note: Do not assign GQ codes to staff residents in group quarters where a "--" is shown.

HISPANIC ORIGIN

This section contains the code list used to code write-in entries for the Hispanic origin question. A set of three-digit numerical codes was used to identify check boxes for the Hispanic origin categories listed in the Hispanic origin item on the questionnaire. These codes and their respective Hispanic origin categories are: Not Spanish/Hispanic-000, Dominican (Dominican Republic)-001, Puerto Rican-002, Cuban-003, and Other Spanish/Hispanic-004. A separate set of three-digit numerical codes was used to code write-in entries provided by respondents to the "Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic" category of the Hispanic origin item. The list of origins with their associated three-digit codes is shown below. "n.e.c." is the abbreviation for not elsewhere classified.

000, 006-199	NOT SPANISH/HISPANIC	231-249	SOUTH AMERICAN—Con.
000	Not Spanish/Hispanic (Check box)	234	Colombian
006-199	Not Spanish/Hispanic	235	Ecuadorian
		236	Paraguayan
200-209	SPANIARD	237	Peruvian
200	Spaniard	238	Uruguayan
201	Andalusian	239	Venezuelan
202	Asturlian	240	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 6
203	Castillian	241	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 7
204	Catalonian	242	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 8
205	Balearic Islander	243	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 9
206	Gallego	244	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 10
207	Valencian	245	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 11
208	Canarian	246	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 12
209	Spanish Basque	247	South American Indian
		248	Criollo
		249	South American
210-220	MEXICAN	250-260	LATIN AMERICAN
210	Mexican	250	Latin American
211	Mexican American	251	Latin
212	Mexicano	252	Latino
213	Chicano	253	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 13
214	La Raza	254	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 14
215	Mexican American Indian	255	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 15
216	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 1	256	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 16
217	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 2	257	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 17
218	Mexico	258	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 18
219	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 3	259	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 19
220	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 4	260	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 20
221-230	CENTRAL AMERICAN	002, 261-270	PUERTO RICAN
221	Costa Rican	002	Puerto Rican (Check box)
222	Guatemalan	261	Puerto Rican
223	Honduran	262	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 21
224	Nicaraguan	263	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 22
225	Panamanian	264	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 23
226	Salvadoran	265	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 24
227	Central American	266	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 25
228	Central American Indian		
229	Canal Zone	268	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 27
230	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 5	269	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 28
231-249	SOUTH AMERICAN	270	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 29
231	Argentinean		
232	Bolivian		
233	Chilean		

003, 271-274 CUBAN
 003 Cuban (Check box)
 271 Cuban
 272 Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 30
 273 Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 31
 274 Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 32

001, 275-289 DOMINICAN
 001 Dominican (Dominican Republic)
 (Check box)
 275 Dominican
 276 Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 33
 277 Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 34
 278 Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 35
 279 Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 36
 280 Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 37
 281 Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 38
 282 Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 39
 283 Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 40
 284 Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 41
 285 Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 42

001, 275-289 DOMINICAN—Con.
 286 Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 43
 287 Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 44
 288 Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 45
 289 Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 46

004, 290-999 OTHER SPANISH/HISPANIC
 004 Other Spanish/Hispanic (Check box)
 290 Hispanic
 291 Spanish
 292 Californio
 293 Tejano
 294 Nuevo Mexicano
 295 Spanish American
 296 Spanish American Indian
 297 Meso American Indian
 298 Mestizo
 299-999 Other Spanish/Hispanic, n.e.c.

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.

000-039 **AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES**

- 000-010 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 (08)
- 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)

100-399	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

100-399	MANUFACTURING—Con.
310-339	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
400-499	TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES
400-439	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, 489)
450-499	Utilities and sanitary services
450	Electric light and power (491)

400-499**TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES—Con.**

- 451 Gas and steam supply systems (492, 496)
- 452-469 Electric and gas, and other combinations (493)
- 470 Water supply and irrigation (494, 497)
- 471 Sanitary services (495)
- 472-499 Not specified utilities

500-579**WHOLESALE TRADE**

- 500-539 Durable Goods
 - 500 Motor vehicles and equipment (501)
 - 501 Furniture and home furnishings (502)
 - 502-509 Lumber and construction materials (503)
 - 510 Professional and commercial equipment and supplies (504)
 - 511 Metals and minerals, except petroleum (505)
 - 512-520 Electrical goods (506)
 - 521-529 Hardware, plumbing and heating supplies (507)
 - 530 Machinery, equipment, and supplies (508)
 - 531 Scrap and waste materials (5093)
 - 532-539 Miscellaneous wholesale, durable goods (509 except 5093)

540-579**Nondurable Goods**

- 540 Paper and paper products (511)
- 541 Drugs, chemicals and allied products (512, 516)
- 542-549 Apparel, fabrics, and notions (513)
- 550 Groceries and related products (514)
- 551 Farm-product raw materials (515)
- 552-559 Petroleum products (517)
- 560 Alcoholic beverages (518)
- 561 Farm supplies (5191)
- 562-570 Miscellaneous wholesale, nondurable goods (5192-5199)
- 571-579 Not specified wholesale trade

580-699**RETAIL TRADE**

- 580 Lumber and building material retailing (521, 523)
- 581 Hardware stores (525)
- 582-589 Retail nurseries and garden stores (526)
- 590 Mobile home dealers (527)
- 591 Department stores (531)
- 592-599 Variety stores (533)
- 600 Miscellaneous general merchandise stores (539)
- 601 Grocery stores (541)
- 602-609 Dairy products stores (545)
- 610 Retail bakeries (546)
- 611 Food stores, n.e.c. (542, 543, 544, 549)
- 612-619 Motor vehicle dealers (551, 552)
- 620 Auto and home supply stores (553)
- 621 Gasoline service stations (554)
- 622 Miscellaneous vehicle dealers (555, 556, 557, 559)
- 623-629 Apparel and accessory stores, except shoe (56, except 566)
- 630 Shoe stores (566)
- 631 Furniture and home furnishings stores (571)
- 632 Household appliance stores (572)
- 633-639 Radio, TV, and computer stores (5731, 5734)
- 640 Music stores (5735, 5736)
- 641 Eating and drinking places (58)
- 642-649 Drug stores (591)
- 650 Liquor stores (592)

580-699**RETAIL TRADE—Con.**

- 651 Sporting goods, bicycles, and hobby stores (5941, 5945, 5946)
- 652-659 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)
- 691-699 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, 7383-7389)
- 742-749 Automotive rental and leasing, without drivers (751)
- 750 Automotive parking and carwashes (752, 7542)
- 751 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 7219)
- 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)
- 802-809 Bowling centers (793)
- 810-811 Miscellaneous entertainment and recreation services (791, 794, 799)

812-899**PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES**

- 812-819 Offices and clinics of physicians (801, 803)
- 820 Offices and clinics of dentists (802)
- 821 Offices and clinics of chiropractors (8041)
- 822-829 Offices and clinics of optometrists (8042)
- 830 Offices and clinics of health practitioners, n.e.c. (8043, 8049)
- 831 Hospitals (806)
- 832-839 Nursing and personal care facilities (805)
- 840 Health services, n.e.c. (807, 808, 809)
- 841 Legal services (81)
- 842-849 Elementary and secondary schools (821)
- 850 Colleges and universities (822)
- 851 Vocational schools (824)
- 852-859 Libraries (823)
- 860 Educational services, n.e.c. (829)
- 861 Job training and vocational rehabilitation services (833)
- 862 Child day care services (part 835)
- 863-869 Family child care homes (part 835)
- 870 Residential care facilities, without nursing (836)
- 871 Social services, n.e.c. (832, 839)
- 872 Museums, art galleries, and zoos (84)
- 873-879 Labor unions (863)
- 880 Religious organizations (866)
- 881 Membership organizations, n.e.c. (861, 862, 864, 865, 869)
- 882-889 Engineering, architectural, and surveying services (871)
- 890 Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping services (872)
- 891 Research, development, and testing services (873)
- 892 Management and public relations services (874)
- 893-899 Miscellaneous professional and related services (899)

900-939**PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

- 900 Executive and legislative offices (911-913)
- 901-909 General government, n.e.c. (919)
- 910-920 Justice, public order, and safety (92)
- 921 Public finance, taxation, and monetary policy (93)
- 922-929 Administration of human resources programs (94)
- 930 Administration of environmental quality and housing programs (95)
- 931 Administration of economic programs (96)
- 932-939 National security and international affairs (97)

940-991**ACTIVE DUTY MILITARY**

- 940-959 Armed Forces
- 940 Army
- 941 Air Force
- 942-949 Navy
- 950 Marines
- 951 Coast Guard
- 952-959 Armed Forces, Branch not specified
- 960-991 Military Reserves or National Guard

992-999**EXPERIENCED UNEMPLOYED NOT CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY**

- 992-999 Unemployed, last worked 1984 or earlier

LANGUAGE

This section contains the code list of languages other than English spoken at home. Each entry was given a three-digit code. If more than one language was reported, only the first language reported was coded. The languages were coded originally into nearly 400 different language categories. The following list contains the principal name for each code. Since many languages and language groups are known by several names, additional illustrative names are shown for some languages. A complete list of all reported language names and categories into which they were coded may be obtained from the Census Bureau at the cost of reproduction.

000-600	NOT IN UNIVERSE	633	WELSH
601	JAMAICAN CREOLE	634	BRETON
602	KRIO	635	IRISH GAELIC
603	HAWAIIAN PIDGIN	636	SCOTTIC GAELIC
604	PIDGIN	637	GREEK
605	GULLAH	638	ALBANIAN
606	SARAMACCA	639	RUSSIAN
		640	BIELORUSSIAN
607	GERMAN	641	UKRAINIAN
607	Austrian	642	CZECH
607	Swiss	643	KASHUBIAN
608	PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH	644	LUSATIAN
609	YIDDISH	644	Sorbian
		644	Wendish
610	DUTCH		
610	Flemish	645	POLISH
		646	SLOVAK
611	AFRIKAANS	647	BULGARIAN
612	FRISIAN	648	MACEDONIAN
613	LUXEMBOURGIAN		
614	SWEDISH	649	SERBOCROATIAN
615	DANISH	649	Slavic
616	NORWEGIAN	649	Yugoslav
617	ICELANDIC		
618	FAROESE	650	CROATIAN
619	ITALIAN	651	SERBIAN
		652	SLOVENE
620	FRENCH	653	LITHUANIAN
620	Walloon	654	LETTISH
		655	ARMENIAN
621	PROVENCAL		
622	PATOIS	656	PERSIAN
		656	Farsi
623	FRENCH CREOLE	656	Pushto
623	Haitian Creole		
		657	PASHTO
624	CAJUN	657	Afghan
625	SPANISH		
626	CATALONIAN	658	KURDISH
627	LADINO	659	BALOCHI
628	PACHUCO	660	TADZHIK
629	PORTUGUESE	661	OSSETE
630	PAPIA MENTAE	662	SANSKRIT
631	RUMANIAN		
		663	HINDI AND RELATED
632	RHAETO-ROMANIC	663	Hindi
632	Romansch	663	India
		663	Urdu

664	BENGALI	706	MUNDA
665	PANJABI	707	BURUSHASKI
666	MARATHI		
667	GUJARATHI	708	CHINESE
668	BIHARI	708	Cantonese
669	RAJASTHANI	708	Yueh
670	ORIYA	708	Min
671	BHILI		
672	ASSAMESE	709	HAKKA
673	KASHMIRI	709	Fukien
674	NEPALI	709	K'echia
675	SINDHI		
676	MALDIVIAN	710	KAN
677	SINHALESE	710	Nan Chang
678	ROMANY		
679	FINNISH	711	HSIANG
680	ESTONIAN	711	Hunan
681	LAPP		
682	HUNGARIAN	712	MANDARIN
		712	Honan
683	OTHER URALIC LANGUAGES	712	Hopei
683	Cheremis	712	Pei
683	Mordvin		
683	Samoyed	713	FUCHOW
683	Ugric	713	Min Pei
683	Yenisei		
		714	FORMOSAN
684	CHUVASH	714	Min Nan
685	KARAKALPAK		
686	KAZAKH	715	WU
687	KIRGHIZ	716	TIBETAN
688	KARACHAY	717	BURMESE
688	Tatar	717	Tonkin
689	UIGHUR	718	KAREN
689	Uzbek	719	KACHIN
690	AZERBAIJANI	720	THAI
691	TURKISH	720	Kam
692	TURKMEN	720	Lao
693	YAKUT	720	Laotian
694	MONGOLIAN	720	Tung
695	TUNGUS		
		721	MIAO-YAO
696	CAUCASIAN		
696	Avar	722	MIAO
696	Georgian	722	Hmong
697	BASQUE	723	JAPANESE
698	DRAVIDIAN	724	KOREAN
699	BRAHUI	725	AINU
700	GONDI		
701	TELUGU	726	MON-KHMER
702	KANNADA	726	Cambodian
703	MALAYALAM	726	Khmer
704	TAMIL	726	Mon
705	KURUKH		

727	SIBERIAN LANGUAGES, not elsewhere classified	768	TONGAN
728	VIETNAMESE	769	NIUEAN
729	MUONG	770	TOKELAUAN
730	BUGINESE	771	FIJIAN
731	MOLUCCAN	772	MARQUESAN
732	INDONESIAN	773	RAROTONGAN
733	ACHINESE	774	MAORI
734	BALINESE	775	NUKUORO
735	CHAM	776	HAWAIIAN
736	JAVANESE	777	ARABIC
737	MADURESE	778	HEBREW
738	MALAGASY	779	SYRIAC
739	MALAY	779	Aramaic
740	MINANGKABAU	779	Assyrian
741	SUNDANESE	779	Chaldean
742	TAGALOG	780	AMHARIC
742	Filipino	780	Tigre
743	BISAYAN	781	BERBER
743	Ilongo	782	CHADIC
744	SEBUANO	782	Hamitic
745	PANGASINAN	782	Hausa
746	ILOCANO	783	CUSHITE
746	Igorot	783	Beja
747	BIKOL	783	Somali
748	PAMPANGAN	784	SUDANIC
749	GORONTALO	784	Dinka
750	MICRONESIAN	784	Gambai
751	CAROLINIAN	784	Sudanese
752	CHAMORRO	785	NILOTIC
753	GILBERTESE	785	Acholi
754	KUSAIFAN	785	Luo
755	MARSHALLESE	785	Nuer
756	MOKILESE	785	
757	MORTLOCKESE	786	NILO-HAMITIC
758	NAURUAN	786	Bari
759	PALAU	786	Masai
760	PONAPEAN	787	NUBIAN
761	TRUKESE	788	SAHARAN
762	ULITHEAN	789	NILO-SAHARAN
763	WOLEAI-ULITHI	789	Fur
763	Eauripik	789	Songhai
763	Ifaluk	790	KHOISAN
764	YAPESE	790	Bushman
765	INDO-PACIFIC LANGUAGES, not elsewhere classified	791	SWAHILI
765	Melanesian	792	BANTU
766	POLYNESIAN	792	Bembe
767	SAMOAN		

792	Botswana	814	KICKAPOO
792	Chaga	815	MENOMINI
792	Fan		
792	Kikuyu	816	FRENCH CREE
792	Kongo	816	Metis
792	Luganda		
792	Naebele	817	MIAMI
792	Xhosa	818	MICMAC
792	Zulu		
		819	OJIBWA
793	MANDE	819	Chippewa
793	Kpelle		
793	Mandingo	820	OTTAWA
794	FULANI	821	PASSAMAQUODDY
		821	Malecite
795	GUR		
795	Dagomba	822	PENOBSCOT
		823	ABNAKI
796	KRU	824	POTAWATOMI
796	Damomeen	825	SHAWNEE
796	Egbo	826	WIYOT
796	Ibo	827	YUROK
796	Nigerian	828	KUTENAI
796	Yoruba	829	MAKAH
797	EFIK	830	KWAKIUTL
797	Ibibio	830	Quileute
798	MBUM AND RELATED	831-832	NOOTKA
799	AFRICAN, not further specified	833	LOWER CHEHALIS
800	ALEUT		
		834	UPPER CHEHALIS
801	PACIFIC GULF YUPIK	834	Chehalis
801	Pacific Eskimo	834	Satsop
802	ESKIMO	835	CLALLAM
803	INUPIK	836	COEUR D'ALENE
803	Inuit	836	Skitsamish
804	SAINT LAWRENCE ISLAND YUPIK	837	COLUMBIA
805	YUPIK	837	Chelan
806	ALGONQUIAN	837	Wenatchee
807	ARAPAHO		
		838	COWLITZ
808	ATSINA		
808	Gros Ventre	839	SALISH
		839	Flathead
809	BLACKFOOT		
810	CHEYENNE	840	NOOTSACK
811	CREE	841	OKANOGAN
812	DELAWARE	842	PUGET SOUND SALISH
812	Lenni-Lenape	842	Duwamish
		842	Nisqualli
813	FOX	842	Puyallup
813	Sac	842	Skagit

842	Snohomish	869	SOUTHERN MAIDU
842	Suquamish	869	Nisenan
843	QUINAULT	870	COAST MIWOK
843	Queets	870	Bodega
		870	Marin
844	TILLAMOOK		
845	TWANA	871	PLAINS MIWOK
846	HAIDA		
847	ATHAPASCAN	872	SIERRA MIWOK
848	AHTENA	872	Miwok
849	HAN		
850	INGALIT	873	NOMLAKI
851	KOYUKON	873	Tehama
852	KUCHIN		
853	UPPER KUSKOKWIM	874	PATWIN
854	TANAINA	874	Colouse
		874	Suisun
855	TANANA		
855	Minto	875	WINTUN
		876	FOOTHILL NORTH YOKUTS
856	TANACROSS	877	TACHI
857	UPPER TANANA	878	SANTIAM
857	Nabesna	878	Calapooya
857	Tetlin	878	Wapatu
858	TUTCHONE	879	SIUSLAW
		879	Coos
859	CHASTA COSTA	879	Lower Umpqua
859	Cherco		
859	Coquille	880	KLAMATH
859	Smith River Athapascan	880	Modoc
860	HUPA	881	NEZ PERCE
861	OTHER ATHAPASCAN-EYAK	882	SAHAPTIAN
	LANGUAGES	882	Celilo
861	Cahto	882	Kiikitat
861	Mattole	882	Palouse
861	Wailaki	882	Tenino
		882	Umatilla
862	APACHE	882	Warm Springs
863	KIOWA	882	Yakima
864	NAVAHO		
865	EYAK	883	UPPER CHINOOK
		883	Chinook
866	TLINGIT	883	Clackamas
866	Chilkat	883	Multnomah
866	Sitka	883	Wasco
866	Tongass	883	Wishram
866	Yakutat		
		884	TSIMSHIAN
867	MOUNTAIN MAIDU	885	ACHUMAWI
867	Maidu	886	ATSUGEWI
		887	KAROK
868	NORTHWEST MAIDU	888	POMO
868	Concow	889	SHASTAN

890	WASHO	924	KERES
891	UP RIVER YUMAN	925	IROQUOIS
892	COCOMARICOPA	926	MOHAWK
893	MOHAVE	927	ONEIDA
894	YUMA	928	ONONDAGA
895	DIEGUENO	929	CAYUGA
896	DELTA RIVER YUMAN	930	SENECA
897	UPLAND YUMAN	931	TUSCARORA
898	HAVASUPAI		
899	WALAPAI	932	WYANDOT
900	YAVAPAI	932	Huron
901	CHUMASH		
902	TONKAWA	933	CHEROKEE
903	YUCHI	934	ARIKARA
		935	CADDO
904	CROW	936	PAWNEE
904	Absaroke	937	WICHITA
		938	COMANCHE
905	HIDATSA		
906	MANDAN	939	MONO
		939	Owens Valley Paiute
907	DAKOTA		
907	Brule	940	PAIUTE
907	Lakota		
907	Oglala	941	NORTHERN PAIUTE
907	Sioux	941	Bannock
		941	Num
908	CHIWERE	941	Snake
909	WINNEBAGO		
		942	SOUTHERN PAIUTE
910	KANSA	943	CHEMEHUEVI
910	Kaw	944	KAWAIIISU
		945	UTE
911	OMAHA	946	SHOSHONI
912	OSAGE	947	PANAMINT
913	PONCA	948	HOPI
		949	CAHUILLA
914	QUAPAW	950	CUPENO
914	Arkansas	951	LUISENO
		952	SERRANO
915	ALABAMA	953	TUBATULABAL
916	CHOCTAW	954	PIMA
916	Chickasaw	954	Papago
917	MIKASUKI	955	YAQUI
918	HICHITA	956	AZTECAN
918	Apalachicola	956	Mexicano
		956	Nahua
919	KOASATI		
		957-958	SONORAN, not elsewhere classified
920	MUSKOGEE	957	Cahita
920	Creek	957	Guasave
920	Seminole	957	Huichole
921	CHETEMACHA	957	Nayit
922	YUKI	957-958	Tarahumara
923	WAPPO		

959	PICURIS	971	Mixtec
959	Northern Tiwa	971	Otomi
959	Taos	971	Popoloc
		971	Zapoteca
960	TIWA		
960	Isleta	972	QUECHUA
960	Ysleta	973	AYMARA
961	SANDIA	974	ARAWAKIAN
		974	Araua
962	TEWA	974	Carib
962	Hano	974	Guajiro
962	Hopi-Tewa	974	Kitemoca
962	San Ildefonso	974	Tatu
962	San Juan		
962	Santa Clara	975	CHIBCHAN
		975	Boruca
963	TOWA	975	Cuna
964	ZUNI	975	Guaymi
965	CHINOOK JARGON	975	Ica
966	AMERICAN INDIAN		
		976	TUPI-GUARANI
967	MISUMALPAN	976	Guajibo
967	Matagalpa	976	Guarani
967	Miskito	976	Siriono
967	Sumu		
		977	JICARILLA
968	MAYAN LANGUAGES	977	Lipan
968	Cakchiquel		
968	Chol	978	CHIRICAHUA
968	Guastec	978	Mescalero
968	Guatemala		
968	Ixil	979	SAN CARLOS
968	Kechi	979	Cibecue
968	Mam	979	San Carlos
968	Maya	979	San Carlos Apache
968	Queche	979	White Mountain
968	Yucateca		
		980	KIOWA-APACHE
969	TARASCAN	981	KALISPEL
		982	SPOKANE
970	MAPUCHE	983-998	LANGUAGE SPECIFIED, NOT LISTED
970	Araucanian	999	NOT REPORTED
970	Chilote		
971	OTO-MANGUEN		
971	Ixatec		

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.

000-202 **MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS**

000-042 Executive, Administrative, and Managerial Occupations

000-003 Legislators (111)
004 Chief executives and general administrators, public administration (112)
005 Administrators and officials, public administration (1132-1139)
006 Administrators, protective services (1131)

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)
018 Managers, properties and real estate (1353)
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)
044-062 Engineers
044 Aerospace (1622)
045 Metallurgical and materials (1623)
046 Mining (1624)
047 Petroleum (1625)
048 Chemical (1626)
049-052 Nuclear (1627)
053 Civil (1628)
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)
064-068	Mathematical and Computer Scientists
064	Computer systems analysts and scientists (171)
065	Operations and systems researchers and analysts (172)
066	Actuaries (1732)
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)
098-105	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)

000-202**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)
168	Sociologists (1916)
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)
178-182	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)

000-202 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)

203-402 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 (392)
- 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)**
- 253-257 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)

203-402 TECHNICAL, SALES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS—Con.

263-282 Sales Workers, Retail and Personal Services
263 Sales workers, motor vehicles and boats (4342, 4344)
264 Sales workers, apparel (4346)
265 Sales workers, shoes (4351)
266 Sales workers, furniture and home furnishings (4348)
267 Sales workers, radio, TV, hi-fi, and appliances (4343, 4352)
268 Sales workers, hardware and building supplies (4353)
269-273 Sales workers, parts (4367)
274 Sales workers, other commodities (4345, 4347, 4354, 4356, 4359, 4362, 4369)
275 Sales counter clerks (4363)
276 Cashiers (4364)
277 Street and door-to-door sales workers (4366)
278-282 News vendors (4365)

283-302 Sales Related Occupations
283 Demonstrators, promoters and models, sales (445)
284 Auctioneers (447)
285-302 Sales support occupations, n.e.c. (444, 446, 449)

303-402 Administrative Support Occupations, Including Clerical

303-307 Supervisors, Administrative Support Occupations
303 Supervisors, general office (4511, 4513, 4514, 4516, 4519, 4529)
304 Supervisors, computer equipment operators (4512)
305 Supervisors, financial records processing (4521)
306 Chief communications operators (4523)
307 Supervisors, distribution, scheduling, and adjusting clerks (4522, 4524-4528)

308-312 Computer Equipment Operators
308 Computer operators (4612)
309-312 Peripheral equipment operators (4613)

313-315 Secretaries, Stenographers, and Typists
313 Secretaries (4622)
314 Stenographers (4623)
315 Typists (4624)

316-324 Information Clerks
316 Interviewers (4642)
317 Hotel clerks (4643)
318 Transportation ticket and reservation agents (4644)
319-322 Receptionists (4645)
323-324 Information clerks, n.e.c. (4649)

325-336 Records Processing Occupations, Except Financial
325 Classified-ad clerks (4662)
326 Correspondence clerks (4663)
327 Order clerks (4664)
328 Personnel clerks, except payroll and timekeeping (4692)
329-334 Library clerks (4694)
335 File clerks (4696)
336 Records clerks (4699)

337-344 Financial Records Processing Occupations
337 Bookkeepers, accounting, and auditing clerks (4712)
338 Payroll and timekeeping clerks (4713)

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 Expeditors (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.

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 (5111)

403-472

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)
418-424 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 (5257)
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)

473-502 FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING OCCUPATIONS

- 473-476 Farm Operators and Managers
 - 473 Farmers, except horticultural (5512-5514)
 - 474 Horticultural specialty farmers (5515)
 - 475 Managers, farms, except horticultural (5522-5524)
 - 476 Managers, horticultural specialty farms (5525)

- 477-493 Other Agricultural and Related Occupations
 - 477-484 Farm Occupations, Except Managerial
 - 477-478 Supervisors, farm workers (5611)
 - 479-482 Farm workers (5612-5617)
 - 483 Marine life cultivation workers (5618)
 - 484 Nursery workers (5619)
 - 485-493 Related Agricultural Occupations
 - 485 Supervisors, related agricultural occupations (5621)
 - 486 Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm (5622)
 - 488 Graders and sorters, agricultural products (5625)
 - 489-493 Inspectors, agricultural products (5627)

- 494-496 Forestry and Logging Occupations
 - 494 Supervisors, forestry and logging workers (571)
 - 495 Forestry workers, except logging (572)
 - 496 Timber cutting and logging occupations (573, 579)

- 497-502 Fishers, Hunters, and Trappers
 - 497 Captains and other officers, fishing vessels (part 8241)
 - 498 Fishers (583)
 - 499-502 Hunters and trappers (584)

503-702 PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR OCCUPATIONS

- 503-552 Mechanics and Repairers
 - 503-504 Supervisors, mechanics and repairers (60)
 - 505-552 Mechanics and Repairers, Except Supervisors
 - 505-517 Vehicle and Mobile Equipment Mechanics and Repairers
 - 505-506 Automobile mechanics (part 6111)
 - 506 Automobile mechanic apprentices (part 6111)
 - 507 Bus, truck, and stationary engine mechanics (6112)
 - 508 Aircraft engine mechanics (6113)
 - 509-513 Small engine repairers (6114)
 - 514 Automobile body and related repairers (6115)
 - 515 Aircraft mechanics, except engine (6116)
 - 516 Heavy equipment mechanics (6117)
 - 517 Farm equipment mechanics (6118)
 - 518 Industrial machinery repairers (613)
 - 519-522 Machinery maintenance occupations (614)

- 523-533 Electrical and Electronic Equipment Repairers
 - 523-524 Electronic repairers, communications and industrial equipment (6151, 6153, 6155)
 - 525 Data processing equipment repairers (6154)
 - 526 Household appliance and power tool repairers (6156)
 - 527-528 Telephone line installers and repairers (6157)
 - 529-532 Telephone installers and repairers (6158)
 - 533 Miscellaneous electrical and electronic equipment repairers (6152, 6159)

- 534 Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics (616)

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

535-552 Miscellaneous Mechanics and Repairers
535 Camera, watch, and musical instrument repairers (6171, 6172)
536-537 Locksmiths and safe repairers (6173)
538 Office machine repairers (6174)
539-542 Mechanical controls and valve repairers (6175)
543 Elevator installers and repairers (6176)
544-546 Millwrights (6178)
547-548 Specified mechanics and repairers, n.e.c. (6177, 6179)
549-552 Not specified mechanics and repairers

553-612 Construction Trades

553-562 Supervisors, Construction Occupations
553 Supervisors, brickmasons, stonemasons, and tile setters (6312)
554 Supervisors, carpenters and related workers (6313)
555 Supervisors, electricians and power transmission installers (6314)
556 Supervisors, painters, paperhangers, and plasterers (6315)
557 Supervisors, plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters (6316)
558-562 Supervisors, construction, n.e.c. (6311, 6318)

563-612 Construction Trades, Except Supervisors
563-564 Brickmasons and stonemasons (part 6412, part 6413)
564 Brickmason and stonemason apprentices (part 6412, part 6413)
565 Tile setters, hard and soft (part 6414, part 6462)
566 Carpet installers (part 6462)
567-572 Carpenters (part 6422)
569-572 Carpenter apprentices (part 6422)
573-574 Drywall installers (6424)
575-576 Electricians (part 6432)
576 Electrician apprentices (part 6432)
577-578 Electrical power installers and repairers (6433)
579-582 Painters, construction and maintenance (6442)
583 Paperhangers (6443)
584 Plasterers (6444)
585-587 Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters (part 645)
587 Plumber, pipefitter, and steamfitter apprentices (part 645)
588 Concrete and terrazzo finishers (6463)
589-592 Glaziers (6464)
593 Insulation workers (6465)
594 Paving, surfacing, and tamping equipment operators (6466)
595 Roofers (6468)
596 Sheetmetal duct installers (6472)
597 Structural metal workers (6473)
598 Drillers, earth (6474)
599-612 Construction trades, n.e.c. (6467, 6475, 6476, 6479)

613-627 Extractive Occupations
613 Supervisors, extractive occupations (632)
614 Drillers, oil well (652)
615 Explosives workers (653)
616 Mining machine operators (654)
617-627 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)
646	Lay-out workers (6821)
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 (6839)
666-674	Precision Textile, Apparel, and Furnishings Machine Workers
666	Dressmakers (part 6852, part 7752)
667	Tailors (part 6852)
668	Upholsterers (6853)
669-673	Shoe repairers (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)
683	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)

703-902 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 Typesetters 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 (7655)
- 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 filling 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 Folding 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

703-902**OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS—Con.**

783-795 Fabricators, Assemblers, and Hand Working Occupations
 783 Welders and cutters (7332, 7532, 7714)
 784 Solderers and brazers (7333, 7533, 7717)
 785 Assemblers (772, 774)
 786 Hand cutting and trimming occupations (7753)
 787-788 Hand molding, casting, and forming occupations (7754, 7755)
 789-792 Hand painting, coating, and decorating occupations (7756)
 793-794 Hand engraving and printing occupations (7757)
 795 Miscellaneous hand working occupations (7758, 7759)
 796-802 Production Inspectors, Testers, Samplers, and Weighers
 796 Production inspectors, checkers, and examiners (782, 787)
 797 Production testers (783)
 798 Production samplers and weighers (784)
 799-802 Graders and sorters, except agricultural (785)

803-863**Transportation and Material Moving Occupations**

803-822 Motor Vehicle Operators
 803 Supervisors, motor vehicle operators (8111)
 804-805 Truck drivers (8212-8214)
 806-807 Driver-sales workers (8218)
 808 Bus drivers (8215)
 809-812 Taxicab drivers and chauffeurs (8216)
 813 Parking lot attendants (874)
 814-822 Motor transportation occupations, n.e.c. (8219)

823-842**Transportation Occupations, Except Motor Vehicles**

823-827 Rail Transportation Occupations
 823 Railroad conductors and yardmasters (8113)
 824 Locomotive operating occupations (8232)
 825 Railroad brake, signal, and switch operators (8233)
 826-827 Rail vehicle operators, n.e.c. (8239)
 828-842 Water Transportation Occupations
 828 Ship captains and mates, except fishing boats (part 8241, 8242)
 829-832 Sailors and deckhands (8243)
 833 Marine engineers (8244)
 834-842 Bridge, lock, and lighthouse tenders (8245)

843-863**Material Moving Equipment Operators**

843 Supervisors, material moving equipment operators (812)
 844 Operating engineers (8312)
 845-847 Longshore equipment operators (8313)
 848 Hoist and winch operators (8314)
 849-852 Crane and tower operators (8315)
 853-854 Excavating and loading machine operators (8316)
 855 Grader, dozer, and scraper operators (8317)
 856-858 Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators (8318)
 859-863 Miscellaneous material moving equipment operators (8319)

864-902**Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, Helpers, and Laborers**

864 Supervisors, handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers, n.e.c. (85)
 865 Helpers, mechanics, and repairers (863)
 866-868 Helpers, Construction, and Extractive Occupations
 866 Helpers, construction trades (8641-8645, 8648)
 867 Helpers, surveyor (8646)

703-902

OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS—Con.

868 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)
888 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

909-999

EXPERIENCED UNEMPLOYED NOT CLASSIFIED BY OCCUPATION

909-999 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.

001-059	United States	001-059	United States—Con.
001	Alabama	041	Oregon
002-003	Alaska	042-043	Pennsylvania
004	Arizona	044	Rhode Island
005	Arkansas	045	South Carolina
006-007	California	046	South Dakota
008	Colorado	047	Tennessee
009	Connecticut	048	Texas
010	Delaware	049	Utah
011	District of Columbia	050	Vermont
012	Florida	051-052	Virginia
013-014	Georgia	053	Washington
015	Hawaii	054	West Virginia
016	Idaho	055	Wisconsin
017	Illinois	056-059	Wyoming
018	Indiana		
019	Iowa	060-099	U.S. Outlying Areas and Puerto Rico
020	Kansas		
021	Kentucky	060-065	American Samoa
022	Louisiana	066	Guam
023	Maine	067-068	Johnston Atoll
024	Maryland	069-070	Northern Mariana Islands
025	Massachusetts	071	Midway Islands
026	Michigan	072-075	Puerto Rico
027	Minnesota	076-077	Navassa Island
028	Mississippi	078	U.S. Virgin Islands
029	Missouri	079-080	Wake Island
030	Montana	081-083	Baker Island
031	Nebraska	084-085	Howland Island
032	Nevada	086-088	Jarvis Island
033	New Hampshire	089-090	Kingman Reef
034	New Jersey	091	St. Croix
035	New Mexico	092	St. John
036	New York	093-094	St. Thomas
037	North Carolina	095	Palmyra Atoll
038	North Dakota	096-099	U.S. territory, not specified
039	Ohio		
040	Oklahoma		

100-199	Europe
100	Albania
101	Andorra
102	Austria
103	Belgium
104	Bulgaria
105	Czechoslovakia
106	Denmark
107	Faroe Islands
108	Finland
109	France
110	Germany, not specified
111	West Germany
112	West Berlin
113	East Berlin
114	East Germany
115	Gibraltar
116	Greece
117	Hungary
118	Iceland
119	Ireland
120	Italy
121	Jan Mayen
122	Liechtenstein
123	Luxembourg
124	Malta
125	Monaco
126	Netherlands
127	Norway
128	Poland
129	Portugal
130	Azores Islands
131	Madeira Islands
132	Romania
133	San Marino
134	Spain
135	Svalbard
136	Sweden
137	Switzerland
138	United Kingdom, not specified
139	England
140	Scotland
141	Wales
142	Northern Ireland
143	Guernsey
144	Jersey
145	Isle of Man
146	Vatican City
147	Yugoslavia
148	Europe, not specified
149	Central Europe, not specified
150	Eastern Europe, not specified
151	Lapland, not specified
152	Northern Europe, not specified
153	Southern Europe, not specified
154-179	Western Europe, not specified

100-199	Europe—Con.
180	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR)
181	Baltic States, not specified
182	Estonia
183	Latvia
184-199	Lithuania
200-299	Asia
200	Afghanistan
201	Bahrain
202	Bangladesh
203	Bhutan
204	Brunei
205	Burma
206	Cambodia
207	China
208	Cyprus
209	Hong Kong
210	India
211	Indonesia
212	Iran
213	Iraq
214	Israel
215	Japan
216	Jordan
217	Korea, not specified
218	South Korea
219	North Korea
220	Kuwait
221	Laos
222	Lebanon
223	Macau
224	Malaysia
225	Maldives
226	Mongolia
227	Nepal
228	Oman
229	Pakistan
230	Paracel Islands
231	Philippines
232	Qatar
233	Saudi Arabia
234	Singapore
235	Spratley Islands
236	Sri Lanka
237	Syria
238	Taiwan
239	Thailand
240	Turkey
241	United Arab Emirates
242	Vietnam
243	Yemen, People's Democratic Republic
244	Yemen Arab Republic
245	Asia, not specified
246	Asia Minor, not specified
247	East Asia, not specified

200-299	Asia—Con.	330-374	Caribbean—Con.
248	Gaza Strip	355	British West Indies, not specified
249	Indochina, not specified	356	Latin America, not specified
250	Iraq-Saudi Arabia Neutral Zone	357	Leeward Islands, not specified
251	Mesopotamia, not specified	358	West Indies, not specified
252	Middle East, not specified	359-374	Windward Islands, not specified
253	Palestine, not specified		
254	Persian Gulf States, not specified	375-399	South America
255	Southeast Asia, not specified	375	Argentina
256-299	West Bank	376	Bolivia
		377	Brazil
300-399	America	378	Chile
300-309	North America	379	Colombia
300	Bermuda	380	Ecuador
301	Canada	381	Falkland Islands
302	Greenland	382	French Guiana
303	St. Pierre and Miquelon	383	Guyana
304-309	North America, not specified	384	Paraguay
		385	Peru
310-329	Central America	386	Suriname
310	Belize	387	Uruguay
311	Costa Rica	388	Venezuela
312	El Salvador	389-399	South America, not specified
313	Guatemala		
314	Honduras	400-499	Africa
315	Mexico	400	Algeria
316	Nicaragua	401	Angola
317	Panama	402	Bassas da India
318-329	Central America, not specified	403	Benin
		404	Botswana
330-374	Caribbean	405	British Indian Ocean Territory
330	Anguilla	406	Burkina Faso
331	Antigua and Barbuda	407	Burundi
332	Aruba	408	Cameroon
333	Bahamas	409	Cape Verde
334	Barbados	410	Central African Republic
335	British Virgin Islands	411	Chad
336	Cayman Islands	412	Comoros
337	Cuba	413	Congo
338	Dominica	414	Djibouti
339	Dominican Republic	415	Egypt
340	Grenada	416	Equatorial Guinea
341	Guadeloupe	417	Ethiopia
342	Haiti	418	Europa Island
343	Jamaica	419	Gabon
344	Martinique	420	Gambia
345	Montserrat	421	Ghana
346	Netherlands Antilles	422	Glorioso Islands
347	St. Barthelemy	423	Guinea
348	St. Kitts-Nevis	424	Guinea-Bissau
349	St. Lucia	425	Ivory Coast
350	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	426	Juan de Nova Island
351	Trinidad and Tobago	427	Kenya
352	Turks and Caicos Islands	428	Lesotho
353	Caribbean, not specified	429	Liberia
354	Antilles, not specified	430	Libya
		431	Madagascar

400-499

Africa—Con.
 432 Malawi
 433 Mali
 434 Mauritania
 435 Mayotte
 436 Morocco
 437 Mozambique
 438 Namibia
 439 Niger
 440 Nigeria
 441 Reunion
 442 Rwanda
 443 Sao Tome and Principe
 444 Senegal
 445 Mauritius
 446 Seychelles
 447 Sierra Leone
 448 Somalia
 449 South Africa
 450 St. Helena
 451 Sudan
 452 Swaziland
 453 Tanzania
 454 Togo
 455 Tromelin Island
 456 Tunisia
 457 Uganda
 458 Western Sahara
 459 Zaire
 460 Zambia
 461 Zimbabwe
 462 Africa, not specified
 463 Central Africa, not specified
 464 Eastern Africa, not specified
 465 Equatorial Africa, not specified
 466 French Equatorial Africa, not specified
 467 French West Africa, not specified
 468 North Africa, not specified
 469 Western Africa, not specified
 470-499 Southern Africa, not specified

500-553

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Oceania

Ashmore and Cartier Islands
 Australia
 Christmas Island, Indian Ocean
 Clipperton Island
 Cocos Islands
 Cook Islands
 Coral Sea Islands
 Fiji
 French Polynesia
 Kiribati
 Marshall Islands
 Micronesia
 Nauru
 New Caledonia
 New Zealand
 Niue
 Norfolk Island
 Palau
 Papua New Guinea
 Pitcairn Islands
 Solomon Islands
 Tokelau
 Tonga
 Tuvalu
 Vanuatu
 Wallis and Futuna Islands
 Western Samoa
 Oceania, not specified
 Polynesia, not specified
 Melanesia, not specified
 Antarctica
 Bouvet Island
 French Southern and Antarctic Lands
 Heard and McDonald Islands

At Sea/Abroad, Not Specified
 At sea
 Abroad, not specified

RACE

This section contains the alphabetical code list for race. The list of race groups with their associated 3-digit numerical code was used to code the Asian or Pacific Islander, and the Other race write-in entries. A separate set of 3-digit numerical codes was used to identify check boxes for the race categories listed in the race item on the questionnaire. These check box codes and their respective race categories are: Black or Negro-972, White-971, Asian or Pacific Islander-976-985, Indian (Amer.), Eskimo, or Aleut-973-975, and Other race-986.

000-599, 973	American Indian	600-699, 976-985	Asian or Pacific Islander-Con.
000-599,973	American Indian		
973-975	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut (Check box)	600-652, 976 977, 979-985	Asian
600-699, 976-985	Asian or Pacific Islander	639	Reserve Asian 1
600-652, 976, 977, 979-985	Asian	640	Reserve Asian 2
600, 982	Asian Indian	641	Reserve Asian 3
601	Bangladeshi	642	Reserve Asian 4
602	Bhutanese	643	Reserve Asian 5
603	Burmese	644	Reserve Asian 6
604	Cambodian	645	Reserve Asian 7
605-607, 976	Chinese	646	Reserve Asian 8
606	Taiwanese	647	Reserve Asian 9
607	Formosan	648	Reserve Asian 10
608, 977	Filipino	649	Reserve Asian 11
609	Hmong	650	Reserve Asian 12
610	Indonesian	651	Reserve Asian 13
611, 981	Japanese	652	Reserve Asian 14
612, 979	Korean	976-985	Asian or Pacific Islander (Check box)
613	Laotian	653-699, 978, 983, 984	Pacific Islander
614	Malayan	653-659, 978, 983	Polynesian
615	Okinawan	653-654, 978	Hawaiian
616	Pakistani	654	Part Hawaiian
617	Sri Lankan	655, 983	Samoa
618	Thai	656	Tahitian
619, 980	Vietnamese	657	Tongan
620	Amerasian	658	Polynesian
621	Asian	659	Tokelauan
622	Asiatic	660-675, 984	Micronesian
623	Eurasian	660, 984	Guamanian
624	Mongolian	661	Mariana Islander
625	Oriental	662	Marshallese
626	Whello	663	Palauan
627	Yellow	664	Biknian
628	Borneo	665	Carolinian
629	Celebesian	666	Eniwetok
630	Ceram	667	Kosraean
631	Indo-Chinese	668	Kwajalein
632	Iwo Jiman	669	Micronesian
633	Javanese	670	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
634	Maldivian	671	Saipanese
635	Nepali	672	Tarawa Islander
636	Sikkim		
637	Singaporean		
638	Sumatran		

660-675, 984 Micronesian-Con.

673 Tinian
 674 Trukese (Chuukese)
 675 Yapese

676-680 Melanesian

676 Fijian
 677 Melanesian
 678 Papua New Guinean
 679 Solomon Islander
 680 New Hebrides

681-699 Other Pacific Islander

681 Pacific Islander
 682 Reserve Pacific Islander 1
 683 Reserve Pacific Islander 2
 684 Reserve Pacific Islander 3
 685 Reserve Pacific Islander 4
 686 Reserve Pacific Islander 5
 687 Reserve Pacific Islander 6
 688 Reserve Pacific Islander 7
 689 Reserve Pacific Islander 8
 690 Reserve Pacific Islander 9
 691 Reserve Pacific Islander 10
 692 Reserve Pacific Islander 11
 693 Reserve Pacific Islander 12
 694 Reserve Pacific Islander 13
 695 Reserve Pacific Islander 14
 696 Asian or Pacific Islander
 697 Reserve Asian or Pacific Islander 1
 698 Reserve Asian or Pacific Islander 2
 699 Reserve Asian or Pacific Islander 3

700-799, 986-999**700-748**

700 Argentinian
 701 Bolivian
 702 Boricua
 703 Californio
 704 Central American
 705 Chicano
 706 Chilean
 707 Colombian
 708 Costa Rican
 709 Cuban
 710 Dominican
 711 Ecuatorian (Ecuadorian)
 712 Salvadoran
 713-714 Galapagos
 715 Guajiro
 716 Guatemalan
 717 Hispanic

Other Race**Hispanic Origin****700-799, 986-999****700-748**

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Other Race-Con.**Hispanic Origin**

Honduran
 La Raza
 Latin American
 Mestizo
 Mexican
 Nicaraguan
 Panamanian
 Paraguayo
 Peruvian
 Puerto Rican
 Reserve Hispanic 1
 South American
 Spanish
 Spanish-American
 Spanish-Mexican
 Sudamericano
 Uruguayan
 Venezuelan
 Reserve Hispanic 2
 Reserve Hispanic 3
 Reserve Hispanic 4
 Reserve Hispanic 5
 Reserve Hispanic 6
 Reserve Hispanic 7
 Reserve Hispanic 8
 Reserve Hispanic 9
 Reserve Hispanic 10
 Reserve Hispanic 11
 Reserve Hispanic 12
 Reserve Hispanic 13
 Reserve Hispanic 14

749-799, 986**749-750**

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Not of Hispanic Origin

Brava
 Brazil
 Brown
 Bushwacker
 Cajun
 Cape Verdean
 Chocolate
 Coe Clan
 Coffee
 Cosmopolitan
 Issues
 Jackson White
 Lapp
 Melungeon
 Mixed
 Ramp
 Tunica
 Wesort
 Mulatto
 Moor

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

770 Biracial/Interracial
 771 Creole
 772 Indian
 773 Turk
 774 Reserve Non-Hispanic 1
 775 Rainbow
 776 Reserve Non-Hispanic 2
 777 Reserve Non-Hispanic 3
 778 Reserve Non-Hispanic 4
 779 Reserve Non-Hispanic 5
 780 Reserve Non-Hispanic 6
 781 Reserve Non-Hispanic 7
 782 Reserve Non-Hispanic 8
 783 Reserve Non-Hispanic 9
 784 Reserve Non-Hispanic 10
 785 Reserve Non-Hispanic 11
 786 Reserve Non-Hispanic 12
 787 Reserve Non-Hispanic 13
 788 Reserve Non-Hispanic 14
 789 Reserve Non-Hispanic 15
 790 Reserve Non-Hispanic 16
 791 Reserve Non-Hispanic 17
 792 Reserve Non-Hispanic 18
 793 Reserve Non-Hispanic 19
 794 Reserve Non-Hispanic 20
 795 Reserve Non-Hispanic 21
 796 Reserve Non-Hispanic 22
 797 Reserve Non-Hispanic 23
 798 Reserve Non-Hispanic 24
 799 Reserve Non-Hispanic 25
 986 Other race (Check box)
 987 Reserve Other race 1
 988 Reserve Other race 2
 989 Reserve Other race 3
 990 Reserve Other race 4
 991 Reserve Other race 5
 992 Reserve Other race 6
 993 Reserve Other race 7
 994 Reserve Other race 8
 995 Reserve Other race 9
 996 Reserve Other race 10
 997 Reserve Other race 11
 998 Reserve Other race 12
 999 Reserve Other race 13

800-869, 971 White

800 White
 801 Arab
 802 English
 803 French
 804 German
 805 Irish
 806 Italian
 807 Near Easterner
 808 Polish
 809 Scottish

800-869, 971 White—Con.

810 White and Black
 811 White Amerind
 812 White Chinese
 813 White Formosan/Taiwanese
 814 White Filipino
 815 White Hawaiian
 816 White Korean
 817 White Vietnamese
 818 White Japanese
 819 White Asian Indian
 820 White Samoan
 821 White Guamanian
 822 White Bangladeshi
 823 White Burmese
 824 White Cambodian (Kampuchean)
 825 White Hmong
 826 White Indonesian
 827 White Laotian
 828 White Malayan
 829 White Okinawan
 830 White Pakistani
 831 White Sri Lankan
 832 White Thai
 833 White Fijian
 834 White Palauan
 835 White Tahitian
 836 White Tongan
 837 White Other Asian or Pacific Islander
 838 Reserve White 1
 839 Reserve White 2
 840 Reserve White 3
 841 Reserve White 4
 842 Reserve White 5
 843 Reserve White 6
 844 Reserve White 7
 845 Reserve White 8
 846 Reserve White 9
 847 Reserve White 10
 848 Reserve White 11
 849 Reserve White 12
 850 Reserve White 13
 851 Reserve White 14
 852 Reserve White 15
 853 Reserve White 16
 854 Reserve White 17
 855 Reserve White 18
 856 Reserve White 19
 857 Reserve White 20
 858 Reserve White 21
 859 Reserve White 22
 860 Reserve White 23
 861 Reserve White 24
 862 Reserve White 25
 863 Reserve White 26
 864 Reserve White 27
 865 Reserve White 28

800-869, 971 White-Con.

866 Reserve White 29
 867 Reserve White 30
 868 Reserve White 31
 869 White Cherokee
 971 White (Check box)

870-934, 972 Black or Negro

870 Black
 871 African
 872 African American
 873 Afro-American
 874 Nigritian
 875 Black and White
 876 Black Amerind
 877 Black Chinese
 878 Black Formosan/Taiwanese
 879 Black Filipino
 880 Black Hawaiian
 881 Black Korean
 882 Black Vietnamese
 883 Black Japanese
 884 Black Asian Indian
 885 Black Samoan
 886 Black Guamanian
 887 Black Bangladeshi
 888 Black Burmese
 889 Black Cambodian (Kampuchean)
 890 Black Hmong
 891 Black Indonesian
 892 Black Laotian
 893 Black Malayan
 894 Black Okinawan
 895 Black Pakistani
 896 Black Sri Lankan
 897 Black Thai
 898 Black Fijian
 899 Black Palauan
 900 Black Tahitian
 901 Black Tongan
 902 Black Other Asian or Pacific Islander
 903 Reserve Black 1
 904 Reserve Black 2
 905 Reserve Black 3
 906 Reserve Black 4
 907 Reserve Black 5
 908 Reserve Black 6
 909 Reserve Black 7
 910 Reserve Black 8
 911 Reserve Black 9

870-934, 972 Black or Negro-Con.

912 Reserve Black 10
 913 Reserve Black 11
 914 Reserve Black 12
 915 Reserve Black 13
 916 Reserve Black 14
 917 Reserve Black 15
 918 Reserve Black 16
 919 Reserve Black 17
 920 Reserve Black 18
 921 Reserve Black 19
 922 Reserve Black 20
 923 Reserve Black 21
 924 Reserve Black 22
 925 Reserve Black 23
 926 Reserve Black 24
 927 Reserve Black 25
 928 Reserve Black 26
 929 Reserve Black 27
 930 Reserve Black 28
 931 Reserve Black 29
 932 Reserve Black 30
 933 Reserve Black 31
 934 Black Cherokee
 972 Black or Negro (Check box)

935-940, 974 Eskimo

935-940, 974 Eskimo
 973-975 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut (Check box)

941-970, 975 Aleut

941-970, 975 Aleut
 973-975 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut (Check box)

971-986 Check Box Codes

971 See White
 972 See Black or Negro
 973-975 See American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
 976-985 See Asian or Pacific Islander
 986 See Other race

987-999 Reserve Other Race



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

December, 1993

**To: Census of Population and Housing, 1990: Summary Tape File 3
(Virgin Islands) Data Users**

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

Attached is User Note 4 for the Summary Tape File 3 data for the Virgin Islands. Please file these notes in the technical documentation notebook as directed. User Notes 1-3 are included in the technical documentation.

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

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



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

**CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990:
SUMMARY TAPE FILE 3 (VIRGIN ISLANDS)**

USER NOTE 4

Hispanic Origin Code List—The three-digit numerical codes used during processing to identify FOSDIC circles for the categories of Hispanic origin in questionnaire item 7 differ slightly from those codes shown in the code lists appendix of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 3 and 4 and various Subject Summary Tape Files. The data presented for Hispanic origin were unaffected by this difference. The codes

used during processing of the Hispanic origin categories are shown.

000, 006-199 NOT SPANISH/HISPANIC
001, 210-220 MEXICAN
002, 261-270 PUERTO RICAN
003, 271-274 CUBAN
004, 290-999 OTHER SPANISH/HISPANIC

September 1993