Table (matrix)	Title	Total number of data cells
P298.	AGGREGATE EARNINGS IN 1989(1) BY MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS(4) UNIVERSE: Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over Total: With a mobility or self-care limitation, mobility limitation only With a mobility or self-care limitation, self-care limitation only Mobility and self-care limitation No mobility or self-care limitation	4
P299.	INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME IN 1989(2) BY MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS(4) UNIVERSE: Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over With interest, dividend, or net rental income: With a mobility or self-care limitation, mobility limitation only With a mobility or self-care limitation, self-care limitation only Mobility and self-care limitation No mobility or self-care limitation No interest, dividend, or net rental income: (Repeat MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS)	8
P300.	AGGREGATE INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME IN 1989(1) BY MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS(4) UNIVERSE: Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over Total: With a mobility or self-care limitation, mobility limitation only With a mobility or self-care limitation, self-care limitation only Mobility and self-care limitation No mobility or self-care limitation	4
P301.	RETIREMENT INCOME IN 1989(2) BY MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS(4) UNIVERSE: Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over With retirement income: With a mobility or self-care limitation, mobility limitation only With a mobility or self-care limitation, self-care limitation only Mobility and self-care limitation No mobility or self-care limitation No retirement income: (Repeat MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS)	8

Table (matrix)	Title	Total number of data cells
P294.	INCOME IN 1989(2) BY MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS(4) UNIVERSE: Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over With income: With a mobility or self-care limitation, mobility limitation only With a mobility or self-care limitation, self-care limitation only Mobility and self-care limitation No mobility or self-care limitation No income: (Repeat MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS)	8
P295.	SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989(2) BY MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS(4) UNIVERSE: Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over With Social Security income: With a mobility or self-care limitation, mobility limitation only With a mobility or self-care limitation, self-care limitation only Mobility and self-care limitation No mobility or self-care limitation No Social Security income: (Repeat MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS)	8
P296.	AGGREGATE SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989(1) BY MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS(4) UNIVERSE: Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over Total: With a mobility or self-care limitation, mobility limitation only With a mobility or self-care limitation, self-care limitation only Mobility and self-care limitation No mobility or self-care limitation	4
P297.	EARNINGS IN 1989(2) BY MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS(4) UNIVERSE: Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over With earnings: With a mobility or self-care limitation, mobility limitation only With a mobility or self-care limitation, self-care limitation only Mobility and self-care limitation No mobility or self-care limitation No earnings: (Repeat MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS)	8

Table (matrix)	Title	Total number of data cells
P291.	AGGREGATE OTHER TYPE OF INCOME IN 1989(1) BY RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL(5) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined Total: Under 1.00 1.00 to 1.24 1.25 to 1.49 1.50 to 1.99 2.00 and over	5
P292.	RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL(5) BY RATIO OF SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989 TO TOTAL INCOME(2) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined Under 1.00: Under .50 .50 and over 1.00 to 1.24: (Repeat RATIO OF SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989 TO TOTAL INCOME) 1.25 to 1.49: (Repeat RATIO OF SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989 TO TOTAL INCOME) 1.50 to 1.99: (Repeat RATIO OF SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989 TO TOTAL INCOME) 2.00 and over: (Repeat RATIO OF SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989 TO TOTAL INCOME)	10
P293.	RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL(5) BY SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989(2) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined Under 1.00: Social Security only source of income Social Security not only source of income 1.00 to 1.24: (Repeat SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989) 1.25 to 1.49: (Repeat SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989) 1.50 to 1.99: (Repeat SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989) 2.00 and over: (Repeat SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989)	10

Table (matrix)	Title	Total number of data cells
P287.	AGGREGATE RETIREMENT INCOME IN 1989(1) BY RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL(5) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined Total: Under 1.00 1.00 to 1.24 1.25 to 1.49 1.50 to 1.99 2.00 and over	5
P288.	RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL(5) BY PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME IN 1989(2) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined Under 1.00: With public assistance income No public assistance income 1.00 to 1.24: (Repeat PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME IN 1989) 1.25 to 1.49: (Repeat PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME IN 1989) 1.50 to 1.99: (Repeat PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME IN 1989) 2.00 and over: (Repeat PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME IN 1989)	10
P289.	AGGREGATE PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME IN 1989(1) BY RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL(5) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined Total: Under 1.00 1.00 to 1.24 1.25 to 1.49 1.50 to 1.99 2.00 and over	5
P290.	RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL(5) BY OTHER TYPE OF INCOME IN 1989(2) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined Under 1.00: With other income No other income 1.00 to 1.24: (Repeat OTHER TYPE OF INCOME IN 1989) 1.25 to 1.49: (Repeat OTHER TYPE OF INCOME IN 1989) 1.50 to 1.99: (Repeat OTHER TYPE OF INCOME IN 1989) 2.00 and over: (Repeat OTHER TYPE OF INCOME IN 1989)	10

Table (matrix)	Title	Total number of data cells
P283.	AGGREGATE EARNINGS IN 1989(1) BY RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL(5) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined Total: Under 1.00 1.00 to 1.24 1.25 to 1.49 1.50 to 1.99 2.00 and over	5
P284.	RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL(5) BY INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME IN 1989(2) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined Under 1.00: With interest, dividend, or net rental income No interest, dividend, or net rental income 1.00 to 1.24: (Repeat INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME IN 1989) 1.25 to 1.49: (Repeat INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME IN 1989) 1.50 to 1.99: (Repeat INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME IN 1989) 2.00 and over: (Repeat INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME IN 1989)	10
P285.	AGGREGATE INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME IN 1989(1) BY RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL(5) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined Total: Under 1.00 1.00 to 1.24 1.25 to 1.49 1.50 to 1.99 2.00 and over	5
P286.	RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL(5) BY RETIREMENT INCOME IN 1989(2) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined Under 1.00: With retirement income No retirement income 1.00 to 1.24: (Repeat RETIREMENT INCOME IN 1989) 1.25 to 1.49: (Repeat RETIREMENT INCOME IN 1989) 1.50 to 1.99: (Repeat RETIREMENT INCOME IN 1989) 2.00 and over: (Repeat RETIREMENT INCOME IN 1989)	10

Table (matrix)	Title	Total number of data cells
P279.	RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL(5) BY INCOME IN 1989(2)-Con. 1.00 to 1.24: (Repeat INCOME IN 1989) 1.25 to 1.49: (Repeat INCOME IN 1989) 1.50 to 1.99: (Repeat INCOME IN 1989) 2.00 and over: (Repeat INCOME IN 1989)	
P280.	RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL(5) BY SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989(2) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined Under 1.00: With Social Security income No Social Security income 1.00 to 1.24: (Repeat SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989) 1.25 to 1.49: (Repeat SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989) 1.50 to 1.99: (Repeat SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989) 2.00 and over: (Repeat SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989)	10
P281.	AGGREGATE SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989(1) BY RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL(5) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined Total: Under 1.00 1.00 to 1.24 1.25 to 1.49 1.50 to 1.99 2.00 and over	5
P282.	RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL(5) BY EARNINGS IN 1989(2) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined Under 1.00: With earnings No earnings 1.00 to 1.24: (Repeat EARNINGS IN 1989) 1.25 to 1.49: (Repeat EARNINGS IN 1989) 1.50 to 1.99: (Repeat EARNINGS IN 1989) 2.00 and over: (Repeat EARNINGS IN 1989)	10

Table (matrix)	Title	Total number of data cells
P274.	AGGREGATE PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME IN 1989(1) BY POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined Total: Income in 1989 above poverty level Income in 1989 below poverty level	2
P275.	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY OTHER TYPE OF INCOME IN 1989(2) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined Income in 1989 above poverty level: With other income No other income Income in 1989 below poverty level: (Repeat OTHER TYPE OF INCOME IN 1989)	4
P276.	AGGREGATE OTHER TYPE OF INCOME IN 1989(1) BY POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined Total: Income in 1989 above poverty level Income in 1989 below poverty level	2
P277.	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY RATIO OF SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989 TO TOTAL INCOME(2) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined Income in 1989 above poverty level: Under .50 .50 and over Income in 1989 below poverty level: (Repeat RATIO OF SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989 TO TOTAL INCOME)	4
P278.	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989(2) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined Income in 1989 above poverty level: Social Security only source of income Social Security not only source of income Income in 1989 below poverty level: (Repeat SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989)	4
P279.	RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL(5) BY INCOME IN 1989(2) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined Under 1.00: With income No income	10

Table (matrix)	Title	Total number of data cells
P268.	AGGREGATE EARNINGS IN 1989(1) BY POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined Total: Income in 1989 above poverty level Income in 1989 below poverty level	2
P269.	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME IN 1989(2) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined Income in 1989 above poverty level: With interest, dividend, or net rental income No interest, dividend, or net rental income Income in 1989 below poverty level: (Repeat INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME IN 1989)	4
P270.	AGGREGATE INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME IN 1989(1) BY POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined Total: Income in 1989 above poverty level Income in 1989 below poverty level	2
P271.	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY RETIREMENT INCOME IN 1989(2) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined Income in 1989 above poverty level: With retirement income No retirement income Income in 1989 below poverty level: (Repeat RETIREMENT INCOME IN 1989)	4
P272.	AGGREGATE RETIREMENT INCOME IN 1989(1) BY POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined Total: Income in 1989 above poverty level Income in 1989 below poverty level	2
P273.	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME IN 1989(2) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined Income in 1989 above poverty level: With public assistance income No public assistance income Income in 1989 below poverty level: (Repeat PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME IN 1989)	4

Table (matrix)	Title	Total number of data cells
P263.	SEX(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) BY SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989(2) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over Male: Living alone: Social Security only source of income Social Security not only source of income Not living alone: (Repeat SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989) Female: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE By SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989)	8
P264.	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY INCOME IN 1989(2) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined Income in 1989 above poverty level: With income No income Income in 1989 below poverty level: (Repeat INCOME IN 1989)	4
P265.	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989(2) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined Income in 1989 above poverty level: With Social Security income No Social Security income Income in 1989 below poverty level: (Repeat SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989)	4
P266.	AGGREGATE SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989(1) BY POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined Total: Income in 1989 above poverty level Income in 1989 below poverty level	2
P267.	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY EARNINGS IN 1989(2) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined Income in 1989 above poverty level: With earnings No earnings Income in 1989 below poverty level: (Repeat EARNINGS IN 1989)	4

Table (matrix)	Title	Total number of data cells
P259.	AGGREGATE PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME IN 1989(1) BY SEX(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over Total: Male: Living alone Not living alone Female: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE)	4
P260.	SEX(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) BY OTHER TYPE OF INCOME IN 1989(2) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over Male: Living alone: With other income No other income Not living alone: (Repeat OTHER TYPE OF INCOME IN 1989) Female: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE By OTHER TYPE OF INCOME IN 1989)	8
P261.	AGGREGATE OTHER TYPE OF INCOME IN 1989(1) BY SEX(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over Total: Male: Living alone Not living alone Female: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE)	4
P262.	SEX(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) BY RATIO OF SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989 TO TOTAL INCOME(2) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over Male: Living alone: Under .50 .50 and over Not living alone: (Repeat RATIO OF SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989 TO TOTAL INCOME) Female: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE By RATIO OF SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989 TO TOTAL INCOME)	8

Table (matrix)	Title	Total number of data cells
P255.	AGGREGATE INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME IN 1989(1) BY SEX(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over Total: Male: Living alone Not living alone Female: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE)	4
P256.	SEX(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) BY RETIREMENT INCOME IN 1989(2) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over Male: Living alone: With retirement income No retirement income Not living alone: (Repeat RETIREMENT INCOME IN 1989) Female: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE By RETIREMENT INCOME IN 1989)	8
P257.	AGGREGATE RETIREMENT INCOME IN 1989(1) BY SEX(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over Total: Male: Living alone Not living alone Female: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE)	4
P258.	SEX(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) BY PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME IN 1989(2) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over Male: Living alone: With public assistance income No public assistance income Not living alone: (Repeat PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME IN 1989) Female: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE By PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME IN 1989)	8

Table (matrix)	Title	Total number of data cells
P251.	AGGREGATE SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989(1) BY SEX(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over Total: Male: Living alone Not living alone Female: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE)	4
P252.	SEX(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) BY EARNINGS IN 1989(2) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over Male: Living alone: With earnings No earnings Not living alone: (Repeat EARNINGS IN 1989) Female: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE By EARNINGS IN 1989)	8
P253.	AGGREGATE EARNINGS IN 1989(1) BY SEX(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over Total: Male: Living alone Not living alone Female: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE)	4
P254.	SEX(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) BY INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME IN 1989(2) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over Male: Living alone: With interest, dividend, or net rental income No interest, dividend, or net rental income Not living alone: (Repeat INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME IN 1989) Female: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE By INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME IN 1989)	8

Table (matrix)	Title	Total number of data cells
P244.	AGGREGATE PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME IN 1989(1) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 85 years and over Total	1
P245.	OTHER TYPE OF INCOME IN 1989(2) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 85 years and over With other income No other income	2
P246.	AGGREGATE OTHER TYPE OF INCOME IN 1989(1) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 85 years and over Total	1
P247.	RATIO OF SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989 TO TOTAL INCOME(2) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 85 years and over Under .50 .50 and over	2
P248.	SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989(2) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 85 years and over Social Security only source of income Social Security not only source of income	2
P249.	SEX(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) BY INCOME IN 1989(2) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over Male: Living alone: With income No income Not living alone: (Repeat INCOME IN 1989) Female: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE By INCOME IN 1989)	8
P250.	SEX(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) BY SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989(2) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over Male: Living alone: With Social Security income No Social Security income Not living alone: (Repeat SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989) Female: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE By SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989)	8

Table (matrix)	Title	Total number of data cells
P233.	SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989(2) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 75 years and over Social Security only source of income Social Security not only source of income	2
P234.	INCOME IN 1989(2) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 85 years and over With income No income	2
P235.	SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989(2) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 85 years and over With Social Security income No Social Security income	2
P236.	AGGREGATE SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989(1) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 85 years and over Total	1
P237.	EARNINGS IN 1989(2) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 85 years and over With earnings No earnings	2
P238.	AGGREGATE EARNINGS IN 1989(1) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 85 years and over Total	1
P239.	INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME IN 1989(2) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 85 years and over With interest, dividend, or net rental income No interest, dividend, or net rental income	2
P240.	AGGREGATE INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME IN 1989(1) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 85 years and over Total	1
P241.	RETIREMENT INCOME IN 1989(2) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 85 years and over With retirement income No retirement income	2
P242.	AGGREGATE RETIREMENT INCOME IN 1989(1) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 85 years and over Total	1
P243.	PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME IN 1989(2) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 85 years and over With public assistance income No public assistance income	2

Table (matrix)	Title	Total number of data cells
P224.	INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME IN 1989(2) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 75 years and over With interest, dividend, or net rental income No interest, dividend, or net rental income	2
P225.	AGGREGATE INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME IN 1989(1) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 75 years and over Total	1
P226.	RETIREMENT INCOME IN 1989(2) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 75 years and over With retirement income No retirement income	2
P227.	AGGREGATE RETIREMENT INCOME IN 1989(1) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 75 years and over Total	1
P228.	PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME IN 1989(2) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 75 years and over With public assistance income No public assistance income	2
P229.	AGGREGATE PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME IN 1989(1) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 75 years and over Total	1
P230.	OTHER TYPE OF INCOME IN 1989(2) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 75 years and over With other income No other income	2
P231.	AGGREGATE OTHER TYPE OF INCOME IN 1989(1) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 75 years and over Total	1
P232.	RATIO OF SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989 TO TOTAL INCOME(2) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 75 years and over Under .50 .50 and over	2

Table (matrix)	Title	Total number of data cells
P215.	OTHER TYPE OF INCOME IN 1989(2) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over With other income No other income	2
P216.	AGGREGATE OTHER TYPE OF INCOME IN 1989(1) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over Total	1
P217.	RATIO OF SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989 TO TOTAL INCOME(2) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over Under .50 .50 and over	2
P218.	SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989(2) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over Social Security only source of income Social Security not only source of income	2
P219.	INCOME IN 1989(2) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 75 years and over With income No income	2
P220.	SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989(2) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 75 years and over With Social Security income No Social Security income	2
P221.	AGGREGATE SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989(1) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 75 years and over Total	1
P222.	EARNINGS IN 1989(2) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 75 years and over With earnings No earnings	2
P223.	AGGREGATE EARNINGS IN 1989(1) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 75 years and over Total	1

Table (matrix)	Title	Total number of data cells
P205.	SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989(2) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over With Social Security income No Social Security income	2
P206.	AGGREGATE SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989(1) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over Total	1
P207.	EARNINGS IN 1989(2) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over With earnings No earnings	2
P208.	AGGREGATE EARNINGS IN 1989(1) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over Total	1
P209.	INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME IN 1989(2) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over With interest, dividend, or net rental income No interest, dividend, or net rental income	2
P210.	AGGREGATE INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME IN 1989(1) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over Total	1
P211.	RETIREMENT INCOME IN 1989(2) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over With retirement income No retirement income	2
P212.	AGGREGATE RETIREMENT INCOME IN 1989(1) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over Total	1
P213.	PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME IN 1989(2) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over With public assistance income No public assistance income	2
P214.	AGGREGATE PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME IN 1989(1) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over Total	1

Table (matrix)	Title	Total number of data cells
P196.	RETIREMENT INCOME IN 1989(2) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over With retirement income No retirement income	2
P197.	AGGREGATE RETIREMENT INCOME IN 1989(1) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over Total	1
P198.	PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME IN 1989(2) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over With public assistance income No public assistance income	2
P199.	AGGREGATE PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME IN 1989(1) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over Total	1
P200.	OTHER TYPE OF INCOME IN 1989(2) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over With other income No other income	2
P201.	AGGREGATE OTHER TYPE OF INCOME IN 1989(1) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over Total	1
P202.	RATIO OF SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989 TO TOTAL INCOME(2) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over Under .50 .50 and over	2
P203.	SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989(2) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over Social Security only source of income Social Security not only source of income	2
P204.	INCOME IN 1989(2) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over With income No income	2

Table (matrix)	Title	Total number of data cells
P187.	RATIO OF SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989 TO TOTAL INCOME(2) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 55 years and over Under .50 .50 and over	2
P188.	SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989(2) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 55 years and over Social Security only source of income Social Security not only source of income	2
P189.	INCOME IN 1989(2) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over With income No income	2
P190.	SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989(2) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over With Social Security income No Social Security income	2
P191.	AGGREGATE SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989(1) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over Total	1
P192.	EARNINGS IN 1989(2) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over With earnings No earnings	2
P193.	AGGREGATE EARNINGS IN 1989(1) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over Total	1
P194.	INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME IN 1989(2) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over With interest, dividend, or net rental income No interest, dividend, or net rental income	2
P195.	AGGREGATE INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME IN 1989(1) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over Total	1

Table (matrix)	Title	Total number of data cells
P177.	EARNINGS IN 1989(2) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 55 years and over With earnings No earnings	2
P178.	AGGREGATE EARNINGS IN 1989(1) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 55 years and over Total	1
P179.	INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME IN 1989(2) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 55 years and over With interest, dividend, or net rental income No interest, dividend, or net rental income	2
P180.	AGGREGATE INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME IN 1989(1) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 55 years and over Total	1
P181.	RETIREMENT INCOME IN 1989(2) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 55 years and over With retirement income No retirement income	2
P182.	AGGREGATE RETIREMENT INCOME IN 1989(1) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 55 years and over Total	1
P183.	PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME IN 1989(2) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 55 years and over With public assistance income No public assistance income	2
P184.	AGGREGATE PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME IN 1989(1) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 55 years and over Total	1
P185.	OTHER TYPE OF INCOME IN 1989(2) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 55 years and over With other income No other income	2
P186.	AGGREGATE OTHER TYPE OF INCOME IN 1989(1) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 55 years and over Total	1

Table (matrix)	Title	Total number of data cells
P172A.	MEDIAN INCOME IN 1989(1) BY MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS(4) UNIVERSE: Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over with income in 1989 Median income in 1989: With a mobility or self-care limitation, mobility limitation only With a mobility or self-care limitation, self-care limitation only Mobility and self-care limitation No mobility or self-care limitation	4
P172B.	MEAN INCOME IN 1989(1) BY MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS(4) UNIVERSE: Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over with income in 1989 Mean income in 1989: With a mobility or self-care limitation, mobility limitation only With a mobility or self-care limitation, self-care limitation only Mobility and self-care limitation No mobility or self-care limitation	4
P173.	AGGREGATE INCOME IN 1989(1) BY MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS(4) UNIVERSE: Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over Total: With a mobility or self-care limitation, mobility limitation only With a mobility or self-care limitation, self-care limitation only Mobility and self-care limitation No mobility or self-care limitation	4
P174.	INCOME IN 1989(2) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 55 years and over With income No income	2
P175.	SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989(2) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 55 years and over With Social Security income No Social Security income	2
P176.	AGGREGATE SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989(1) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 55 years and over Total	1

Table (matrix)	Title	Total number of data cells
P170B.	MEAN INCOME IN 1989(1) BY VETERAN STATUS(2) BY SEX(2) UNIVERSE: Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over with income in 1989 Mean income in 1989: Veteran: Male Female Nonveteran: (Repeat SEX)	4
P171.	AGGREGATE INCOME IN 1989(1) BY VETERAN STATUS(2) BY SEX(2) UNIVERSE: Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over Total: Veteran: Male Female Nonveteran: (Repeat SEX)	4
P172.	MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS(4) BY INCOME IN 1989(11) UNIVERSE: Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over With a mobility or self-care limitation, mobility limitation only: No income With income: $1 to $2,499 or loss $2,500 to $4,999 $5,000 to $7,499 $7,500 to $9,999 $10,000 to $12,499 $12,500 to $14,999 $15,000 to $19,999 $20,000 to $24,999 $25,000 to $49,999 $50,000 or more With a mobility or self-care limitation, self-care limitation only: (Repeat INCOME IN 1989) Mobility and self-care limitation: (Repeat INCOME IN 1989) No mobility or self-care limitation: (Repeat INCOME IN 1989)	44

Table (matrix)	Title	Total number of data cells
P168B.	MEAN INCOME IN 1989(1) BY SEX(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over with income in 1989 Mean income in 1989: Male: Living alone Not living alone Female: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE)	4
P169.	AGGREGATE INCOME IN 1989(1) BY SEX(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over Total: Male: Living alone Not living alone Female: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE)	4
P170.	VETERAN STATUS(2) BY SEX(2) BY INCOME IN 1989(11) UNIVERSE: Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over Veteran: Male: No income With income: $1 to $2,499 or loss $2,500 to $4,999 $5,000 to $7,499 $7,500 to $9,999 $10,000 to $12,499 $12,500 to $14,999 $15,000 to $19,999 $20,000 to $24,999 $25,000 to $49,999 $50,000 or more Female: (Repeat INCOME IN 1989) Nonveteran: (Repeat SEX By INCOME IN 1989)	44
P170A.	MEDIAN INCOME IN 1989(1) BY VETERAN STATUS(2) BY SEX(2) UNIVERSE: Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over with income in 1989 Median income in 1989: Veteran: Male Female Nonveteran: (Repeat SEX)	4

Table (matrix)	Title	Total number of data cells
P166A.	MEDIAN INCOME IN 1989(1) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 85 years and over with income in 1989 Median income in 1989	1
P166B.	MEAN INCOME IN 1989(1) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 85 years and over with income in 1989 Mean income in 1989	1
P167.	AGGREGATE INCOME IN 1989(1) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 85 years and over Total	1
P168.	SEX(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) BY INCOME IN 1989(11) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over Male: Living alone: No income With income: $1 to $2,499 or loss $2,500 to $4,999 $5,000 to $7,499 $7,500 to $9,999 $10,000 to $12,499 $12,500 to $14,999 $15,000 to $19,999 $20,000 to $24,999 $25,000 to $49,999 $50,000 or more Not living alone: (Repeat INCOME IN 1989) Female: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE By INCOME IN 1989)	44
P168A.	MEDIAN INCOME IN 1989(1) BY SEX(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over with income in 1989 Median income in 1989: Male: Living alone Not living alone Female: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE)	4

Table (matrix)	Title	Total number of data cells
P162B.	MEAN INCOME IN 1989(1) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over with income in 1989 Mean income in 1989	1
P163.	AGGREGATE INCOME IN 1989(1) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over Total	1
P164.	INCOME IN 1989(11) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 75 years and over No income With income: $1 to $2,499 or loss $2,500 to $4,999 $5,000 to $7,499 $7,500 to $9,999 $10,000 to $12,499 $12,500 to $14,999 $15,000 to $19,999 $20,000 to $24,999 $25,000 to $49,999 $50,000 or more	11
P164A.	MEDIAN INCOME IN 1989(1) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 75 years and over with income in 1989 Median income in 1989	1
P164B.	MEAN INCOME IN 1989(1) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 75 years and over with income in 1989 Mean income in 1989	1
P165.	AGGREGATE INCOME IN 1989(1) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 75 years and over Total	1
P166.	INCOME IN 1989(11) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 85 years and over No income With income: $1 to $2,499 or loss $2,500 to $4,999 $5,000 to $7,499 $7,500 to $9,999 $10,000 to $12,499 $12,500 to $14,999 $15,000 to $19,999 $20,000 to $24,999 $25,000 to $49,999 $50,000 or more	11

Table (matrix)	Title	Total number of data cells
P160.	INCOME IN 1989(11) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over No income With income: $1 to $2,499 or loss $2,500 to $4,999 $5,000 to $7,499 $7,500 to $9,999 $10,000 to $12,499 $12,500 to $14,999 $15,000 to $19,999 $20,000 to $24,999 $25,000 to $49,999 $50,000 or more	11
P160A.	MEDIAN INCOME IN 1989(1) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over with income in 1989 Median income in 1989	1
P160B.	MEAN INCOME IN 1989(1) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over with income in 1989 Mean income in 1989	1
P161.	AGGREGATE INCOME IN 1989(1) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over Total	1
P162.	INCOME IN 1989(11) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over No income With income: $1 to $2,499 or loss $2,500 to $4,999 $5,000 to $7,499 $7,500 to $9,999 $10,000 to $12,499 $12,500 to $14,999 $15,000 to $19,999 $20,000 to $24,999 $25,000 to $49,999 $50,000 or more	11
P162A.	MEDIAN INCOME IN 1989(1) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over with income in 1989 Median income in 1989	1

Table (matrix)	Title	Total number of data cells
P156B.	MEAN INCOME IN 1989(1) BY MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS(4) UNIVERSE: Unrelated individuals 60 years and over Mean income in 1989: With a mobility or self-care limitation, mobility limitation only With a mobility or self-care limitation, self-care limitation only Mobility and self-care limitation No mobility or self-care limitation	4
P157.	AGGREGATE INCOME IN 1989(1) BY MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS(4) UNIVERSE: Unrelated individuals 60 years and over Total: With a mobility or self-care limitation, mobility limitation only With a mobility or self-care limitation, self-care limitation only Mobility and self-care limitation No mobility or self-care limitation	4
P158.	INCOME IN 1989(11) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 55 years and over No income With income: $1 to $2,499 or loss $2,500 to $4,999 $5,000 to $7,499 $7,500 to $9,999 $10,000 to $12,499 $12,500 to $14,999 $15,000 to $19,999 $20,000 to $24,999 $25,000 to $49,999 $50,000 or more	11
P158A.	MEDIAN INCOME IN 1989(1) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 55 years and over with income in 1989 Median income in 1989	1
P158B.	MEAN INCOME IN 1989(1) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 55 years and over with income in 1989 Mean income in 1989	1
P159.	AGGREGATE INCOME IN 1989(1) UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 55 years and over Total	1

Table (matrix)	Title	Total number of data cells
P154B.	MEAN INCOME IN 1989(1) BY SEX(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) UNIVERSE: Unrelated individuals 60 years and over Mean income in 1989: Male: Living alone Not living alone Female: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE)	4
P155.	AGGREGATE INCOME IN 1989(1) BY SEX(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) UNIVERSE: Unrelated individuals 60 years and over Total: Male: Living alone Not living alone Female: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE)	4
P156.	MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS(4) BY INCOME IN 1989(11) UNIVERSE: Unrelated individuals 60 years and over With a mobility or self-care limitation, mobility limitation only: No income With income: $1 to $2,499 or loss $2,500 to $4,999 $5,000 to $7,499 $7,500 to $9,999 $10,000 to $12,499 $12,500 to $14,999 $15,000 to $19,999 $20,000 to $24,999 $25,000 to $49,999 $50,000 or more With a mobility or self-care limitation, self-care limitation only: (Repeat INCOME IN 1989) Mobility and self-care limitation: (Repeat INCOME IN 1989) No mobility or self-care limitation: (Repeat INCOME IN 1989)	44
P156A.	MEDIAN INCOME IN 1989(1) BY MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS(4) UNIVERSE: Unrelated individuals 60 years and over Median income in 1989: With a mobility or self-care limitation, mobility limitation only With a mobility or self-care limitation, self-care limitation only Mobility and self-care limitation No mobility or self-care limitation	4

Table (matrix)	Title	Total number of data cells
P152.	INCOME IN 1989(11)-Con. $10,000 to $12,499 $12,500 to $14,999 $15,000 to $19,999 $20,000 to $24,999 $25,000 to $49,999 $50,000 or more	
P152A.	MEDIAN INCOME IN 1989(1) UNIVERSE: Unrelated individuals 85 years and over Median income in 1989	1
P152B.	MEAN INCOME IN 1989(1) UNIVERSE: Unrelated individuals 85 years and over Mean income in 1989	1
P153.	AGGREGATE INCOME IN 1989(1) UNIVERSE: Unrelated individuals 85 years and over Total	1
P154.	SEX(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) BY INCOME IN 1989(11) UNIVERSE: Unrelated individuals 60 years and over Male: Living alone: No income With income: $1 to $2,499 or loss $2,500 to $4,999 $5,000 to $7,499 $7,500 to $9,999 $10,000 to $12,499 $12,500 to $14,999 $15,000 to $19,999 $20,000 to $24,999 $25,000 to $49,999 $50,000 or more Not living alone: (Repeat INCOME IN 1989) Female: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE By INCOME IN 1989)	44
P154A.	MEDIAN INCOME IN 1989(1) BY SEX(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) UNIVERSE: Unrelated individuals 60 years and over Median income in 1989: Male: Living alone Not living alone Female: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE)	4

Table (matrix)	Title	Total number of data cells
P148.	INCOME IN 1989(11)-Con. $12,500 to $14,999 $15,000 to $19,999 $20,000 to $24,999 $25,000 to $49,999 $50,000 or more	
P148A.	MEDIAN INCOME IN 1989(1) UNIVERSE: Unrelated individuals 65 years and over Median income in 1989	1
P148B.	MEAN INCOME IN 1989(1) UNIVERSE: Unrelated individuals 65 years and over Mean income in 1989	1
P149.	AGGREGATE INCOME IN 1989(1) UNIVERSE: Unrelated individuals 65 years and over Total	1
P150.	INCOME IN 1989(11) UNIVERSE: Unrelated individuals 75 years and over No income With income: $1 to $2,499 or loss $2,500 to $4,999 $5,000 to $7,499 $7,500 to $9,999 $10,000 to $12,499 $12,500 to $14,999 $15,000 to $19,999 $20,000 to $24,999 $25,000 to $49,999 $50,000 or more	11
P150A.	MEDIAN INCOME IN 1989(1) UNIVERSE: Unrelated individuals 75 years and over Median income in 1989	1
P150B.	MEAN INCOME IN 1989(1) UNIVERSE: Unrelated individuals 75 years and over Mean income in 1989	1
P151.	AGGREGATE INCOME IN 1989(1) UNIVERSE: Unrelated individuals 75 years and over Total	1
P152.	INCOME IN 1989(11) UNIVERSE: Unrelated individuals 85 years and over No income With income: $1 to $2,499 or loss $2,500 to $4,999 $5,000 to $7,499 $7,500 to $9,999	11

Table (matrix)	Title	Total number of data cells
P144.	INCOME IN 1989(11)-Con. $20,000 to $24,999 $25,000 to $49,999 $50,000 or more	
P144A.	MEDIAN INCOME IN 1989(1) UNIVERSE: Unrelated individuals 55 years and over Median income in 1989	1
P144B.	MEAN INCOME IN 1989(1) UNIVERSE: Unrelated individuals 55 years and over Mean income in 1989	1
P145.	AGGREGATE INCOME IN 1989(1) UNIVERSE: Unrelated individuals 55 years and over Total	1
P146.	INCOME IN 1989(11) UNIVERSE: Unrelated individuals 60 years and over No income With income: $1 to $2,499 or loss $2,500 to $4,999 $5,000 to $7,499 $7,500 to $9,999 $10,000 to $12,499 $12,500 to $14,999 $15,000 to $19,999 $20,000 to $24,999 $25,000 to $49,999 $50,000 or more	11
P146A.	MEDIAN INCOME IN 1989(1) UNIVERSE: Unrelated individuals 60 years and over Median income in 1989	1
P146B.	MEAN INCOME IN 1989(1) UNIVERSE: Unrelated individuals 60 years and over Mean income in 1989	1
P147.	AGGREGATE INCOME IN 1989(1) UNIVERSE: Unrelated individuals 60 years and over Total	1
P148.	INCOME IN 1989(11) UNIVERSE: Unrelated individuals 65 years and over No income With income: $1 to $2,499 or loss $2,500 to $4,999 $5,000 to $7,499 $7,500 to $9,999 $10,000 to $12,499	11

Table (matrix)	Title	Total number of data cells
P142.	FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(11) BY MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDER(4)—Con. $40,000 to $49,999: (Repeat MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDER) $50,000 or more: (Repeat MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDER)	
P142A.	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(1) BY MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDER(4) UNIVERSE: Families with householder 60 years and over Median family income in 1989: With a mobility or self-care limitation, mobility limitation only With a mobility or self-care limitation, self-care limitation only Mobility and self-care limitation No mobility or self-care limitation	4
P142B.	MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(1) BY MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDER(4) UNIVERSE: Families with householder 60 years and over Mean family income in 1989: With a mobility or self-care limitation, mobility limitation only With a mobility or self-care limitation, self-care limitation only Mobility and self-care limitation No mobility or self-care limitation	4
P143.	AGGREGATE FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(1) BY MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDER(4) UNIVERSE: Families with householder 60 years and over Total: With a mobility or self-care limitation, mobility limitation only With a mobility or self-care limitation, self-care limitation only Mobility and self-care limitation No mobility or self-care limitation	4
P144.	INCOME IN 1989(11) UNIVERSE: Unrelated individuals 55 years and over No income With income: $1 to $2,499 or loss $2,500 to $4,999 $5,000 to $7,499 $7,500 to $9,999 $10,000 to $12,499 $12,500 to $14,999 $15,000 to $19,999	11

Table (matrix)	Title	Total number of data cells
P140A.	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(1) BY FAMILY TYPE(3) UNIVERSE: Families with householder 60 years and over Median family income in 1989: Married-couple family Male householder, no wife present Female householder, no husband present	3
P140B.	MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(1) BY FAMILY TYPE(3) UNIVERSE: Families with householder 60 years and over Mean family income in 1989: Married-couple family Male householder, no wife present Female householder, no husband present	3
P141.	AGGREGATE FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(1) BY FAMILY TYPE(3) UNIVERSE: Families with householder 60 years and over Total: Married-couple family Male householder, no wife present Female householder, no husband present	3
P142.	FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(11) BY MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDER(4) UNIVERSE: Families with householder 60 years and over Less than $2,500: With a mobility or self-care limitation, mobility limitation only With a mobility or self-care limitation, self-care limitation only Mobility and self-care limitation No mobility or self-care limitation $2,500 to $4,999: (Repeat MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDER) $5,000 to $7,499: (Repeat MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDER) $7,500 to $9,999: (Repeat MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDER) $10,000 to $14,999: (Repeat MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDER) $15,000 to $19,999: (Repeat MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDER) $20,000 to $24,999: (Repeat MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDER) $25,000 to $29,999: (Repeat MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDER) $30,000 to $39,999: (Repeat MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDER)	44

Table (matrix)	Title	Total number of data cells
P136B.	MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(1) UNIVERSE: Families with householder 75 years and over Mean family income in 1989	1
P137.	AGGREGATE FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(1) UNIVERSE: Families with householder 75 years and over Total	1
P138.	FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(11) UNIVERSE: Families with householder 85 years and over Less than $2,500 $2,500 to $4,999 $5,000 to $7,499 $7,500 to $9,999 $10,000 to $14,999 $15,000 to $19,999 $20,000 to $24,999 $25,000 to $29,999 $30,000 to $39,999 $40,000 to $49,999 $50,000 or more	11
P138A.	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(1) UNIVERSE: Families with householder 85 years and over Median family income in 1989	1
P138B.	MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(1) UNIVERSE: Families with householder 85 years and over Mean family income in 1989	1
P139.	AGGREGATE FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(1) UNIVERSE: Families with householder 85 years and over Total	1
P140.	FAMILY TYPE(3) BY FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(11) UNIVERSE: Families with householder 60 years and over Married-couple family: Less than $2,500 $2,500 to $4,999 $5,000 to $7,499 $7,500 to $9,999 $10,000 to $14,999 $15,000 to $19,999 $20,000 to $24,999 $25,000 to $29,999 $30,000 to $39,999 $40,000 to $49,999 $50,000 or more Male householder, no wife present: (Repeat FAMILY INCOME IN 1989) Female householder, no husband present: (Repeat FAMILY INCOME IN 1989)	33

Table (matrix)	Title	Total number of data cells
P132A.	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(1) UNIVERSE: Families with householder 60 years and over Median family income in 1989	1
P132B.	MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(1) UNIVERSE: Families with householder 60 years and over Mean family income in 1989	1
P133.	AGGREGATE FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(1) UNIVERSE: Families with householder 60 years and over Total	1
P134.	FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(11) UNIVERSE: Families with householder 65 years and over Less than $2,500 $2,500 to $4,999 $5,000 to $7,499 $7,500 to $9,999 $10,000 to $14,999 $15,000 to $19,999 $20,000 to $24,999 $25,000 to $29,999 $30,000 to $39,999 $40,000 to $49,999 $50,000 or more	11
P134A.	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(1) UNIVERSE: Families with householder 65 years and over Median family income in 1989	1
P134B.	MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(1) UNIVERSE: Families with householder 65 years and over Mean family income in 1989	1
P135.	AGGREGATE FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(1) UNIVERSE: Families with householder 65 years and over Total	1
P136.	FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(11) UNIVERSE: Families with householder 75 years and over Less than $2,500 $2,500 to $4,999 $5,000 to $7,499 $7,500 to $9,999 $10,000 to $14,999 $15,000 to $19,999 $20,000 to $24,999 $25,000 to $29,999 $30,000 to $39,999 $40,000 to $49,999 $50,000 or more	11
P136A.	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(1) UNIVERSE: Families with householder 75 years and over Median family income in 1989	1

Table (matrix)	Title	Total number of data cells
P128B.	MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(1) BY FAMILY TYPE(2) UNIVERSE: Families with householder under 60 years Mean family income in 1989: With one or more family members 60 years and over With no family members 60 years and over	2
P129.	AGGREGATE FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(1) BY FAMILY TYPE(2) UNIVERSE: Families with householder under 60 years Total: With one or more family members 60 years and over With no family members 60 years and over	2
P130.	FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(11) UNIVERSE: Families with householder 55 years and over Less than $2,500 $2,500 to $4,999 $5,000 to $7,499 $7,500 to $9,999 $10,000 to $14,999 $15,000 to $19,999 $20,000 to $24,999 $25,000 to $29,999 $30,000 to $39,999 $40,000 to $49,999 $50,000 or more	11
P130A.	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(1) UNIVERSE: Families with householder 55 years and over Median family income in 1989	1
P130B.	MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(1) UNIVERSE: Families with householder 55 years and over Mean family income in 1989	1
P131.	AGGREGATE FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(1) UNIVERSE: Families with householder 55 years and over Total	1
P132.	FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(11) UNIVERSE: Families with householder 60 years and over Less than $2,500 $2,500 to $4,999 $5,000 to $7,499 $7,500 to $9,999 $10,000 to $14,999 $15,000 to $19,999 $20,000 to $24,999 $25,000 to $29,999 $30,000 to $39,999 $40,000 to $49,999 $50,000 or more	11

Table (matrix)	Title	Total number of data cells
P127.	MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS(4) BY WORK STATUS IN 1989, USUAL HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1989, AND WEEKS WORKED IN 1989(19)-Con.	
	14 to 26 weeks	
	1 to 13 weeks	
	Usually worked 15 to 34 hours per week:	
	50 to 52 weeks	
	48 to 49 weeks	
	40 to 47 weeks	
	27 to 39 weeks	
	14 to 26 weeks	
	1 to 13 weeks	
	Usually worked 1 to 14 hours per week:	
	50 to 52 weeks	
	48 to 49 weeks	
	40 to 47 weeks	
	27 to 39 weeks	
	14 to 26 weeks	
	1 to 13 weeks	
	Did not work in 1989	
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, self-care limitation only:	
	(Repeat WORK STATUS IN 1989, USUAL HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1989, AND WEEKS WORKED IN 1989)	
	Mobility and self-care limitation:	
	(Repeat WORK STATUS IN 1989, USUAL HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1989, AND WEEKS WORKED IN 1989)	
	No mobility or self-care limitation:	
	(Repeat WORK STATUS IN 1989, USUAL HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1989, AND WEEKS WORKED IN 1989)	
P128.	FAMILY TYPE(2) BY FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(11)	22
	UNIVERSE: Families with householder under 60 years	
	With one or more family members 60 years and over:	
	Less than $2,500	
	$2,500 to $4,999	
	$5,000 to $7,499	
	$7,500 to $9,999	
	$10,000 to $14,999	
	$15,000 to $19,999	
	$20,000 to $24,999	
	$25,000 to $29,999	
	$30,000 to $39,999	
	$40,000 to $49,999	
	$50,000 or more	
	With no family members 60 years and over:	
	(Repeat FAMILY INCOME IN 1989)	
P128A.	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(1) BY FAMILY TYPE(2)	2
	UNIVERSE: Families with householder under 60 years	
	Median family income in 1989:	
	With one or more family members 60 years and over	
	With no family members 60 years and over	

Table (matrix)	Title	Total number of data cells
P125.	RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL(5) BY WORK STATUS IN 1989, USUAL HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1989, AND WEEKS WORKED IN 1989(19)—Con. 1.50 to 1.99: (Repeat WORK STATUS IN 1989, USUAL HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1989, AND WEEKS WORKED IN 1989) 2.00 and over: (Repeat WORK STATUS IN 1989, USUAL HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1989, AND WEEKS WORKED IN 1989)	
P126.	MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS(4) BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, HOURS WORKED LAST WEEK, AND YEAR LAST WORKED(9) UNIVERSE: Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over With a mobility or self-care limitation, mobility limitation only: In labor force: In Armed Forces Civilian: Employed: At work 35 or more hours At work 15 to 34 hours At work 1 to 14 hours With a job, but not at work Unemployed Not in labor force: Last worked 1985 to 1990 Last worked 1984 or earlier Never worked With a mobility or self-care limitation, self-care limitation only: (Repeat EMPLOYMENT STATUS, HOURS WORKED LAST WEEK, AND YEAR LAST WORKED) Mobility and self-care limitation: (Repeat EMPLOYMENT STATUS, HOURS WORKED LAST WEEK, AND YEAR LAST WORKED) No mobility or self-care limitation: (Repeat EMPLOYMENT STATUS, HOURS WORKED LAST WEEK, AND YEAR LAST WORKED)	36
P127.	MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS(4) BY WORK STATUS IN 1989, USUAL HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1989, AND WEEKS WORKED IN 1989(19) UNIVERSE: Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over With a mobility or self-care limitation, mobility limitation only: Worked in 1989: Usually worked 35 or more hours per week: 50 to 52 weeks 48 to 49 weeks 40 to 47 weeks 27 to 39 weeks	76

Table (matrix)	Title	Total number of data cells
P124.	RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL(5) BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, HOURS WORKED LAST WEEK, AND YEAR LAST WORKED(9)—Con. 1.00 to 1.24: (Repeat EMPLOYMENT STATUS, HOURS WORKED LAST WEEK, AND YEAR LAST WORKED) 1.25 to 1.49: (Repeat EMPLOYMENT STATUS, HOURS WORKED LAST WEEK, AND YEAR LAST WORKED) 1.50 to 1.99: (Repeat EMPLOYMENT STATUS, HOURS WORKED LAST WEEK, AND YEAR LAST WORKED) 2.00 and over: (Repeat EMPLOYMENT STATUS, HOURS WORKED LAST WEEK, AND YEAR LAST WORKED)	
P125.	RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL(5) BY WORK STATUS IN 1989, USUAL HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1989, AND WEEKS WORKED IN 1989(19) UNIVERSE: Persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined Under 1.00: Worked in 1989: Usually worked 35 or more hours per week: 50 to 52 weeks 48 to 49 weeks 40 to 47 weeks 27 to 39 weeks 14 to 26 weeks 1 to 13 weeks Usually worked 15 to 34 hours per week: 50 to 52 weeks 48 to 49 weeks 40 to 47 weeks 27 to 39 weeks 14 to 26 weeks 1 to 13 weeks Usually worked 1 to 14 hours per week: 50 to 52 weeks 48 to 49 weeks 40 to 47 weeks 27 to 39 weeks 14 to 26 weeks 1 to 13 weeks Did not work in 1989 1.00 to 1.24: (Repeat WORK STATUS IN 1989, USUAL HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1989, AND WEEKS WORKED IN 1989) 1.25 to 1.49: (Repeat WORK STATUS IN 1989, USUAL HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1989, AND WEEKS WORKED IN 1989)	95

Table (matrix)	Title	Total number of data cells
P123.	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY WORK STATUS IN 1989, USUAL HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1989, AND WEEKS WORKED IN 1989(19) UNIVERSE: Persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined Income in 1989 above poverty level: Worked in 1989: Usually worked 35 or more hours per week: 50 to 52 weeks 48 to 49 weeks 40 to 47 weeks 27 to 39 weeks 14 to 26 weeks 1 to 13 weeks Usually worked 15 to 34 hours per week: 50 to 52 weeks 48 to 49 weeks 40 to 47 weeks 27 to 39 weeks 14 to 26 weeks 1 to 13 weeks Usually worked 1 to 14 hours per week: 50 to 52 weeks 48 to 49 weeks 40 to 47 weeks 27 to 39 weeks 14 to 26 weeks 1 to 13 weeks Did not work in 1989 Income in 1989 below poverty level: (Repeat WORK STATUS IN 1989, USUAL HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1989, AND WEEKS WORKED IN 1989)	38
P124.	RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL(5) BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, HOURS WORKED LAST WEEK, AND YEAR LAST WORKED(9) UNIVERSE: Persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined Under 1.00: In labor force: In Armed Forces Civilian: Employed: At work 35 or more hours At work 15 to 34 hours At work 1 to 14 hours With a job, but not at work Unemployed Not in labor force: Last worked 1985 to 1990 Last worked 1984 or earlier Never worked	45

Table (matrix)	Title	Total number of data cells
P121.	SEX(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) BY WORK STATUS IN 1989, USUAL HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1989, AND WEEKS WORKED IN 1989(19)-Con. 14 to 26 weeks 1 to 13 weeks Usually worked 15 to 34 hours per week: 50 to 52 weeks 48 to 49 weeks 40 to 47 weeks 27 to 39 weeks 14 to 26 weeks 1 to 13 weeks Usually worked 1 to 14 hours per week: 50 to 52 weeks 48 to 49 weeks 40 to 47 weeks 27 to 39 weeks 14 to 26 weeks 1 to 13 weeks Did not work in 1989 Not living alone: (Repeat WORK STATUS IN 1989, USUAL HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1989, AND WEEKS WORKED IN 1989) Female: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE By WORK STATUS IN 1989, USUAL HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1989, AND WEEKS WORKED IN 1989)	
P122.	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, HOURS WORKED LAST WEEK, AND YEAR LAST WORKED(9) UNIVERSE: Persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined Income in 1989 above poverty level: In labor force: In Armed Forces Civilian: Employed: At work 35 or more hours At work 15 to 34 hours At work 1 to 14 hours With a job, but not at work Unemployed Not in labor force: Last worked 1985 to 1990 Last worked 1984 or earlier Never worked Income in 1989 below poverty level: (Repeat EMPLOYMENT STATUS, HOURS WORKED LAST WEEK, AND YEAR LAST WORKED)	18

Table (matrix)	Title	Total number of data cells
P119.	WORK STATUS IN 1989, USUAL HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1989, AND WEEKS WORKED IN 1989(19)-Con. Usually worked 15 to 34 hours per week: 50 to 52 weeks 48 to 49 weeks 40 to 47 weeks 27 to 39 weeks 14 to 26 weeks 1 to 13 weeks Usually worked 1 to 14 hours per week: 50 to 52 weeks 48 to 49 weeks 40 to 47 weeks 27 to 39 weeks 14 to 26 weeks 1 to 13 weeks Did not work in 1989	
P120.	SEX(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, HOURS WORKED LAST WEEK, AND YEAR LAST WORKED(9) UNIVERSE: Persons 60 years and over Male: Living alone: In labor force: In Armed Forces Civilian: Employed: At work 35 or more hours At work 15 to 34 hours At work 1 to 14 hours With a job, but not at work Unemployed Not in labor force: Last worked 1985 to 1990 Last worked 1984 or earlier Never worked Not living alone: (Repeat EMPLOYMENT STATUS, HOURS WORKED LAST WEEK, AND YEAR LAST WORKED) Female: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE By EMPLOYMENT STATUS, HOURS WORKED LAST WEEK, AND YEAR LAST WORKED)	36
P121.	SEX(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) BY WORK STATUS IN 1989, USUAL HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1989, AND WEEKS WORKED IN 1989(19) UNIVERSE: Persons 60 years and over Male: Living alone: Worked in 1989: Usually worked 35 or more hours per week: 50 to 52 weeks 48 to 49 weeks 40 to 47 weeks 27 to 39 weeks	76

Table (matrix)	Title	Total number of data cells
P117.	WORK STATUS IN 1989, USUAL HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1989, AND WEEKS WORKED IN 1989(19) UNIVERSE: Persons 75 years and over Worked in 1989: Usually worked 35 or more hours per week: 50 to 52 weeks 48 to 49 weeks 40 to 47 weeks 27 to 39 weeks 14 to 26 weeks 1 to 13 weeks Usually worked 15 to 34 hours per week: 50 to 52 weeks 48 to 49 weeks 40 to 47 weeks 27 to 39 weeks 14 to 26 weeks 1 to 13 weeks Usually worked 1 to 14 hours per week: 50 to 52 weeks 48 to 49 weeks 40 to 47 weeks 27 to 39 weeks 14 to 26 weeks 1 to 13 weeks Did not work in 1989	19
P118.	EMPLOYMENT STATUS, HOURS WORKED LAST WEEK, AND YEAR LAST WORKED(9) UNIVERSE: Persons 85 years and over In labor force: In Armed Forces Civilian: Employed: At work 35 or more hours At work 15 to 34 hours At work 1 to 14 hours With a job, but not at work Unemployed Not in labor force: Last worked 1985 to 1990 Last worked 1984 or earlier Never worked	9
P119.	WORK STATUS IN 1989, USUAL HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1989, AND WEEKS WORKED IN 1989(19) UNIVERSE: Persons 85 years and over Worked in 1989: Usually worked 35 or more hours per week: 50 to 52 weeks 48 to 49 weeks 40 to 47 weeks 27 to 39 weeks 14 to 26 weeks 1 to 13 weeks	19

Table (matrix)	Title	Total number of data cells
P114.	EMPLOYMENT STATUS, HOURS WORKED LAST WEEK, AND YEAR LAST WORKED(9)-Con. Unemployed Not in labor force: Last worked 1985 to 1990 Last worked 1984 or earlier Never worked	
P115.	WORK STATUS IN 1989, USUAL HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1989, AND WEEKS WORKED IN 1989(19) UNIVERSE: Persons 70 years and over Worked in 1989: Usually worked 35 or more hours per week: 50 to 52 weeks 48 to 49 weeks 40 to 47 weeks 27 to 39 weeks 14 to 26 weeks 1 to 13 weeks Usually worked 15 to 34 hours per week: 50 to 52 weeks 48 to 49 weeks 40 to 47 weeks 27 to 39 weeks 14 to 26 weeks 1 to 13 weeks Usually worked 1 to 14 hours per week: 50 to 52 weeks 48 to 49 weeks 40 to 47 weeks 27 to 39 weeks 14 to 26 weeks 1 to 13 weeks Did not work in 1989	19
P116.	EMPLOYMENT STATUS, HOURS WORKED LAST WEEK, AND YEAR LAST WORKED(9) UNIVERSE: Persons 75 years and over In labor force: In Armed Forces Civilian: Employed: At work 35 or more hours At work 15 to 34 hours At work 1 to 14 hours With a job, but not at work Unemployed Not in labor force: Last worked 1985 to 1990 Last worked 1984 or earlier Never worked	9

Table (matrix)	Title	Total number of data cells
P112.	EMPLOYMENT STATUS, HOURS WORKED LAST WEEK, AND YEAR LAST WORKED(9) UNIVERSE: Persons 65 years and over In labor force: In Armed Forces Civilian: Employed: At work 35 or more hours At work 15 to 34 hours At work 1 to 14 hours With a job, but not at work Unemployed Not in labor force: Last worked 1985 to 1990 Last worked 1984 or earlier Never worked	9
P113.	WORK STATUS IN 1989, USUAL HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1989, AND WEEKS WORKED IN 1989(19) UNIVERSE: Persons 65 years and over Worked in 1989: Usually worked 35 or more hours per week: 50 to 52 weeks 48 to 49 weeks 40 to 47 weeks 27 to 39 weeks 14 to 26 weeks 1 to 13 weeks Usually worked 15 to 34 hours per week: 50 to 52 weeks 48 to 49 weeks 40 to 47 weeks 27 to 39 weeks 14 to 26 weeks 1 to 13 weeks Usually worked 1 to 14 hours per week: 50 to 52 weeks 48 to 49 weeks 40 to 47 weeks 27 to 39 weeks 14 to 26 weeks 1 to 13 weeks Did not work in 1989	19
P114.	EMPLOYMENT STATUS, HOURS WORKED LAST WEEK, AND YEAR LAST WORKED(9) UNIVERSE: Persons 70 years and over In labor force: In Armed Forces Civilian: Employed: At work 35 or more hours At work 15 to 34 hours At work 1 to 14 hours With a job, but not at work	9

Table (matrix)	Title	Total number of data cells
P109.	WORK STATUS IN 1989, USUAL HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1989, AND WEEKS WORKED IN 1989(19)-Con. Usually worked 1 to 14 hours per week: 50 to 52 weeks 48 to 49 weeks 40 to 47 weeks 27 to 39 weeks 14 to 26 weeks 1 to 13 weeks Did not work in 1989	
P110.	EMPLOYMENT STATUS, HOURS WORKED LAST WEEK, AND YEAR LAST WORKED(9) UNIVERSE: Persons 60 years and over In labor force: In Armed Forces Civilian: Employed: At work 35 or more hours At work 15 to 34 hours At work 1 to 14 hours With a job, but not at work Unemployed Not in labor force: Last worked 1985 to 1990 Last worked 1984 or earlier Never worked	9
P111.	WORK STATUS IN 1989, USUAL HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1989, AND WEEKS WORKED IN 1989(19) UNIVERSE: Persons 60 years and over Worked in 1989: Usually worked 35 or more hours per week: 50 to 52 weeks 48 to 49 weeks 40 to 47 weeks 27 to 39 weeks 14 to 26 weeks 1 to 13 weeks Usually worked 15 to 34 hours per week: 50 to 52 weeks 48 to 49 weeks 40 to 47 weeks 27 to 39 weeks 14 to 26 weeks 1 to 13 weeks Usually worked 1 to 14 hours per week: 50 to 52 weeks 48 to 49 weeks 40 to 47 weeks 27 to 39 weeks 14 to 26 weeks 1 to 13 weeks Did not work in 1989	19

Table (matrix)	Title	Total number of data cells
P107.	WORK STATUS IN 1989, USUAL HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1989, AND WEEKS WORKED IN 1989(19)-Con. Usually worked 15 to 34 hours per week: 50 to 52 weeks 48 to 49 weeks 40 to 47 weeks 27 to 39 weeks 14 to 26 weeks 1 to 13 weeks Usually worked 1 to 14 hours per week: 50 to 52 weeks 48 to 49 weeks 40 to 47 weeks 27 to 39 weeks 14 to 26 weeks 1 to 13 weeks Did not work in 1989	
P108.	EMPLOYMENT STATUS, HOURS WORKED LAST WEEK, AND YEAR LAST WORKED(9) UNIVERSE: Persons 55 years and over In labor force: In Armed Forces Civilian: Employed: At work 35 or more hours At work 15 to 34 hours At work 1 to 14 hours With a job, but not at work Unemployed Not in labor force: Last worked 1985 to 1990 Last worked 1984 or earlier Never worked	9
P109.	WORK STATUS IN 1989, USUAL HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1989, AND WEEKS WORKED IN 1989(19) UNIVERSE: Persons 55 years and over Worked in 1989: Usually worked 35 or more hours per week: 50 to 52 weeks 48 to 49 weeks 40 to 47 weeks 27 to 39 weeks 14 to 26 weeks 1 to 13 weeks Usually worked 15 to 34 hours per week: 50 to 52 weeks 48 to 49 weeks 40 to 47 weeks 27 to 39 weeks 14 to 26 weeks 1 to 13 weeks	19

Table (matrix)	Title	Total number of data cells
P105.	WORK STATUS IN 1989, USUAL HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1989, AND WEEKS WORKED IN 1989(19) UNIVERSE: Persons 45 years and over Worked in 1989: Usually worked 35 or more hours per week: 50 to 52 weeks 48 to 49 weeks 40 to 47 weeks 27 to 39 weeks 14 to 26 weeks 1 to 13 weeks Usually worked 15 to 34 hours per week: 50 to 52 weeks 48 to 49 weeks 40 to 47 weeks 27 to 39 weeks 14 to 26 weeks 1 to 13 weeks Usually worked 1 to 14 hours per week: 50 to 52 weeks 48 to 49 weeks 40 to 47 weeks 27 to 39 weeks 14 to 26 weeks 1 to 13 weeks Did not work in 1989	19
P106.	EMPLOYMENT STATUS, HOURS WORKED LAST WEEK, AND YEAR LAST WORKED(9) UNIVERSE: Persons 50 years and over In labor force: In Armed Forces Civilian: Employed: At work 35 or more hours At work 15 to 34 hours At work 1 to 14 hours With a job, but not at work Unemployed Not in labor force: Last worked 1985 to 1990 Last worked 1984 or earlier Never worked	9
P107.	WORK STATUS IN 1989, USUAL HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1989, AND WEEKS WORKED IN 1989(19) UNIVERSE: Persons 50 years and over Worked in 1989: Usually worked 35 or more hours per week: 50 to 52 weeks 48 to 49 weeks 40 to 47 weeks 27 to 39 weeks 14 to 26 weeks 1 to 13 weeks	19

Table (matrix)	Title	Total number of data cells
P102.	RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL(5) BY MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS(4)—Con. 1.00 to 1.24: (Repeat MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS) 1.25 to 1.49: (Repeat MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS) 1.50 to 1.99: (Repeat MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS) 2.00 and over: (Repeat MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS)	
P103.	RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL(5) BY WORK DISABILITY STATUS(3) UNIVERSE: Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined Under 1.00: With a work disability: Prevented from working Not prevented from working No work disability 1.00 to 1.24: (Repeat WORK DISABILITY STATUS) 1.25 to 1.49: (Repeat WORK DISABILITY STATUS) 1.50 to 1.99: (Repeat WORK DISABILITY STATUS) 2.00 and over: (Repeat WORK DISABILITY STATUS)	15
P104.	EMPLOYMENT STATUS, HOURS WORKED LAST WEEK, AND YEAR LAST WORKED(9) UNIVERSE: Persons 45 years and over In labor force: In Armed Forces Civilian: Employed: At work 35 or more hours At work 15 to 34 hours At work 1 to 14 hours With a job, but not at work Unemployed Not in labor force: Last worked 1985 to 1990 Last worked 1984 or earlier Never worked	9

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P52.	EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT(11) [11]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 65 years and over				
	Less than 5th grade	5629	5629	9	1
	5th to 8th grade	5638	5638	9	2
	9th to 12th grade, no diploma	5647	5647	9	3
	High school graduate (includes equivalency)	5656	5656	9	4
	Some college, no degree	5665	5665	9	5
	Associate degree in college, occupational program	5674	5674	9	6
	Associate degree in college, academic program	5683	5683	9	7
	Bachelor's degree	5692	5692	9	8
	Master's degree	5701	5701	9	9
	Professional school degree	5710	5710	9	10
	Doctorate degree	5719	5719	9	11
P53.	ABILITY TO SPEAK SPANISH AND ENGLISH(6) [6]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 65 years and over				
	Able to speak Spanish:				
	Speak English easily	5728	5728	9	1
	Speak English with difficulty	5737	5737	9	2
	Unable to speak English	5746	5746	9	3
	Unable to speak Spanish:				
	Speak English easily	5755	5755	9	4
	Speak English with difficulty	5764	5764	9	5
	Unable to speak English	5773	5773	9	6
P54.	EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT(11) [11]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 75 years and over				
	Less than 5th grade	5782	5782	9	1
	5th to 8th grade	5791	5791	9	2
	9th to 12th grade, no diploma	5800	5800	9	3
	High school graduate (includes equivalency)	5809	5809	9	4
	Some college, no degree	5818	5818	9	5
	Associate degree in college, occupational program	5827	5827	9	6
	Associate degree in college, academic program	5836	5836	9	7
	Bachelor's degree	5845	5845	9	8
	Master's degree	5854	5854	9	9
	Professional school degree	5863	5863	9	10
	Doctorate degree	5872	5872	9	11

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P55.	ABILITY TO SPEAK SPANISH AND ENGLISH(6) [6]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 75 years and over				
	Able to speak Spanish:				
	Speak English easily	5881	5881	9	1
	Speak English with difficulty	5890	5890	9	2
	Unable to speak English	5899	5899	9	3
	Unable to speak Spanish:				
	Speak English easily	5908	5908	9	4
	Speak English with difficulty	5917	5917	9	5
	Unable to speak English	5926	5926	9	6
P56.	EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT(11) [11]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 85 years and over				
	Less than 5th grade	5935	5935	9	1
	5th to 8th grade	5944	5944	9	2
	9th to 12th grade, no diploma	5953	5953	9	3
	High school graduate (includes equivalency)	5962	5962	9	4
	Some college, no degree	5971	5971	9	5
	Associate degree in college, occupational program	5980	5980	9	6
	Associate degree in college, academic program	5989	5989	9	7
	Bachelor's degree	5998	5998	9	8
	Master's degree	6007	6007	9	9
	Professional school degree	6016	6016	9	10
	Doctorate degree	6025	6025	9	11
P57.	ABILITY TO SPEAK SPANISH AND ENGLISH(6) [6]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 85 years and over				
	Able to speak Spanish:				
	Speak English easily	6034	6034	9	1
	Speak English with difficulty	6043	6043	9	2
	Unable to speak English	6052	6052	9	3
	Unable to speak Spanish:				
	Speak English easily	6061	6061	9	4
	Speak English with difficulty	6070	6070	9	5
	Unable to speak English	6079	6079	9	6
P58.	SEX(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT(11) [44]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 60 years and over				
	Male:				
	Living alone:				
	Less than 5th grade	6088	6088	9	1,1,1
	5th to 8th grade	6097	6097	9	1,1,2
	9th to 12th grade, no diploma	6106	6106	9	1,1,3

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P58.	SEX(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT(11) [44]—Con.				
	High school graduate (includes equivalency)	6115	6115	9	1,1,4
	Some college, no degree	6124	6124	9	1,1,5
	Associate degree in college, occupational program	6133	6133	9	1,1,6
	Associate degree in college, academic program	6142	6142	9	1,1,7
	Bachelor's degree	6151	6151	9	1,1,8
	Master's degree	6160	6160	9	1,1,9
	Professional school degree	6169	6169	9	1,1,10
	Doctorate degree	6178	6178	9	1,1,11
	Not living alone:				
	(Repeat EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT)	6187	6187	9	1,2,1
	Female:				
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE By EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT)	6286	6286	9	2,1,1
P59.	SEX(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) BY ABILITY TO SPEAK SPANISH AND ENGLISH(6) [24]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 60 years and over				
	Male:				
	Living alone:				
	Able to speak Spanish:				
	Speak English easily	6484	6484	9	1,1,1
	Speak English with difficulty	6493	6493	9	1,1,2
	Unable to speak English	6502	6502	9	1,1,3
	Unable to speak Spanish:				
	Speak English easily	6511	6511	9	1,1,4
	Speak English with difficulty	6520	6520	9	1,1,5
	Unable to speak English	6529	6529	9	1,1,6
	Not living alone:				
	(Repeat ABILITY TO SPEAK SPANISH AND ENGLISH)	6538	6538	9	1,2,1
	Female:				
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE By ABILITY TO SPEAK SPANISH AND ENGLISH)	6592	6592	9	2,1,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P60.	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT(11) [22]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined				
	Income in 1989 above poverty level:				
	Less than 5th grade	6700	6700	9	1,1
	5th to 8th grade	6709	6709	9	1,2
	9th to 12th grade, no diploma	6718	6718	9	1,3
	High school graduate (includes equivalency)	6727	6727	9	1,4
	Some college, no degree	6736	6736	9	1,5
	Associate degree in college, occupational program	6745	6745	9	1,6
	Associate degree in college, academic program	6754	6754	9	1,7
	Bachelor's degree	6763	6763	9	1,8
	Master's degree	6772	6772	9	1,9
	Professional school degree	6781	6781	9	1,10
	Doctorate degree	6790	6790	9	1,11
	Income in 1989 below poverty level:				
	(Repeat EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT)	6799	6799	9	2,1
P61.	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY ABILITY TO SPEAK SPANISH AND ENGLISH(6) [12]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined				
	Income in 1989 above poverty level:				
	Able to speak Spanish:				
	Speak English easily	6898	6898	9	1,1
	Speak English with difficulty	6907	6907	9	1,2
	Unable to speak English	6916	6916	9	1,3
	Unable to speak Spanish:				
	Speak English easily	6925	6925	9	1,4
	Speak English with difficulty	6934	6934	9	1,5
	Unable to speak English	6943	6943	9	1,6
	Income in 1989 below poverty level:				
	(Repeat ABILITY TO SPEAK SPANISH AND ENGLISH)	6952	6952	9	2,1
P62.	RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL(5) BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT(11) [55]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined				
	Under 1.00:				
	Less than 5th grade	7006	7006	9	1,1
	5th to 8th grade	7015	7015	9	1,2

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P62.	RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL(5) BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT(11) [55]—Con.				
	9th to 12th grade, no diploma	7024	7024	9	1,3
	High school graduate (includes equivalency)	7033	7033	9	1,4
	Some college, no degree	7042	7042	9	1,5
	Associate degree in college, occupational program	7051	7051	9	1,6
	Associate degree in college, academic program	7060	7060	9	1,7
	Bachelor's degree	7069	7069	9	1,8
	Master's degree	7078	7078	9	1,9
	Professional school degree	7087	7087	9	1,10
	Doctorate degree	7096	7096	9	1,11
	1.00 to 1.24:				
	(Repeat EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT)	7105	7105	9	2,1
	1.25 to 1.49:				
	(Repeat EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT)	7204	7204	9	3,1
	1.50 to 1.99:				
	(Repeat EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT)	7303	7303	9	4,1
	2.00 and over:				
	(Repeat EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT)	7402	7402	9	5,1
P63.	RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL(5) BY ABILITY TO SPEAK SPANISH AND ENGLISH(6) [30]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined				
	Under 1.00:				
	Able to speak Spanish:				
	Speak English easily	7501	7501	9	1,1
	Speak English with difficulty	7510	7510	9	1,2
	Unable to speak English	7519	7519	9	1,3
	Unable to speak Spanish:				
	Speak English easily	7528	7528	9	1,4
	Speak English with difficulty	7537	7537	9	1,5
	Filler	7546	7546		
	End of Segment				
	Unable to speak English	7854	301	9	1,6
	1.00 to 1.24:				
	(Repeat ABILITY TO SPEAK SPANISH AND ENGLISH)	7863	310	9	2,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P63.	RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL(5) BY ABILITY TO SPEAK SPANISH AND ENGLISH(6) [30]—Con.				
	1.25 to 1.49:				
	(Repeat ABILITY TO SPEAK SPANISH AND ENGLISH)	7917	364	9	3,1
	1.50 to 1.99:				
	(Repeat ABILITY TO SPEAK SPANISH AND ENGLISH)	7971	418	9	4,1
	2.00 and over:				
	(Repeat ABILITY TO SPEAK SPANISH AND ENGLISH)	8025	472	9	5,1
P64.	EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT(11) BY MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS(4) [44]				
	UNIVERSE: Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over				
	Less than 5th grade:				
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, mobility limitation only	8079	526	9	1,1
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, self-care limitation only	8088	535	9	1,2
	Mobility and self-care limitation	8097	544	9	1,3
	No mobility or self-care limitation	8106	553	9	1,4
	5th to 8th grade:				
	(Repeat MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS)	8115	562	9	2,1
	9th to 12th grade, no diploma:				
	(Repeat MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS)	8151	598	9	3,1
	High school graduate (includes equivalency):				
	(Repeat MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS)	8187	634	9	4,1
	Some college, no degree:				
	(Repeat MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS)	8223	670	9	5,1
	Associate degree in college, occupational program:				
	(Repeat MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS)	8259	706	9	6,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P64.	EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT(11) BY MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS(4) [44]—Con.				
	Associate degree in college, academic program:				
	(Repeat MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS)	8295	742	9	7,1
	Bachelor's degree:				
	(Repeat MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS)	8331	778	9	8,1
	Master's degree:				
	(Repeat MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS)	8367	814	9	9,1
	Professional school degree:				
	(Repeat MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS)	8403	850	9	10,1
	Doctorate degree:				
	(Repeat MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS)	8439	886	9	11,1
P65.	MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS(4) BY ABILITY TO SPEAK SPANISH AND ENGLISH(6) [24]				
	UNIVERSE: Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over				
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, mobility limitation only:				
	Able to speak Spanish:				
	Speak English easily	8475	922	9	1,1
	Speak English with difficulty	8484	931	9	1,2
	Unable to speak English	8493	940	9	1,3
	Unable to speak Spanish:				
	Speak English easily	8502	949	9	1,4
	Speak English with difficulty	8511	958	9	1,5
	Unable to speak English	8520	967	9	1,6
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, self-care limitation only:				
	(Repeat ABILITY TO SPEAK SPANISH AND ENGLISH)	8529	976	9	2,1
	Mobility and self-care limitation:				
	(Repeat ABILITY TO SPEAK SPANISH AND ENGLISH)	8583	1030	9	3,1
	No mobility or self-care limitation:				
	(Repeat ABILITY TO SPEAK SPANISH AND ENGLISH)	8637	1084	9	4,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P66.	RESIDENCE IN 1985--PUERTO RICO AND MUNICIPIO LEVEL(6) [6]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 60 years and over				
	Same house in Puerto Rico in 1985	8691	1138	9	1
	Different house in Puerto Rico in 1985:				
	Same municipio	8700	1147	9	2
	Different municipio	8709	1156	9	3
	In the United States in 1985:				
	New York	8718	1165	9	4
	Other State	8727	1174	9	5
	Elsewhere in 1985	8736	1183	9	6
P67.	PLACE OF BIRTH AND CITIZENSHIP(7) [7]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 60 years and over				
	Born in Puerto Rico:				
	In municipio of residence	8745	1192	9	1
	In different municipio	8754	1201	9	2
	Born in the United States	8763	1210	9	3
	Born in U.S. outlying area	8772	1219	9	4
	Born abroad of American parent(s)	8781	1228	9	5
	Born elsewhere:				
	Naturalized citizen	8790	1237	9	6
	Not a citizen	8799	1246	9	7
P68.	PLACE OF BIRTH(11) [11]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 60 years and over				
	Born in Puerto Rico (072-075)	8808	1255	9	1
	Born in Europe (100-179, 181-199)	8817	1264	9	2
	Born in Soviet Union (180)	8826	1273	9	3
	Born in Asia (200-299)	8835	1282	9	4
	Born in North America (300-374):				
	Caribbean (330-374)	8844	1291	9	5
	Central America (310-314, 316-329)	8853	1300	9	6
	Mexico (315)	8862	1309	9	7
	Other North America (300-309)	8871	1318	9	8
	Born in United States and other U.S. outlying areas (001-071, 076-099)	8880	1327	9	9
	Born in South America (375-399)	8889	1336	9	10
	Born elsewhere (400-999)	8898	1345	9	11
P69.	RESIDENCE IN 1985--PUERTO RICO AND MUNICIPIO LEVEL(6) [6]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 65 years and over				
	Same house in Puerto Rico in 1985	8907	1354	9	1
	Different house in Puerto Rico in 1985:				
	Same municipio	8916	1363	9	2
	Different municipio	8925	1372	9	3

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P69.	RESIDENCE IN 1985--PUERTO RICO AND MUNICIPIO LEVEL(6) [6]—Con.				
	In the United States in 1985:				
	New York	8934	1381	9	4
	Other State	8943	1390	9	5
	Elsewhere in 1985	8952	1399	9	6
P70.	PLACE OF BIRTH AND CITIZENSHIP(7) [7]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 65 years and over				
	Born in Puerto Rico:				
	In municipio of residence	8961	1408	9	1
	In different municipio	8970	1417	9	2
	Born in the United States	8979	1426	9	3
	Born in U.S. outlying area	8988	1435	9	4
	Born abroad of American parent(s)	8997	1444	9	5
	Born elsewhere:				
	Naturalized citizen	9006	1453	9	6
	Not a citizen	9015	1462	9	7
P71.	PLACE OF BIRTH(11) [11]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 65 years and over				
	Born in Puerto Rico (072-075)	9024	1471	9	1
	Born in Europe (100-179, 181-199)	9033	1480	9	2
	Born in Soviet Union (180)	9042	1489	9	3
	Born in Asia (200-299)	9051	1498	9	4
	Born in North America (300-374):				
	Caribbean (330-374)	9060	1507	9	5
	Central America (310-314, 316-329)	9069	1516	9	6
	Mexico (315)	9078	1525	9	7
	Other North America (300-309)	9087	1534	9	8
	Born in United States and other U.S. outlying areas (001-071, 076-099)	9096	1543	9	9
	Born in South America (375-399)	9105	1552	9	10
	Born elsewhere (400-999)	9114	1561	9	11
P72.	RESIDENCE IN 1985--PUERTO RICO AND MUNICIPIO LEVEL(6) [6]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 75 years and over				
	Same house in Puerto Rico in 1985	9123	1570	9	1
	Different house in Puerto Rico in 1985:				
	Same municipio	9132	1579	9	2
	Different municipio	9141	1588	9	3
	In the United States in 1985:				
	New York	9150	1597	9	4
	Other State	9159	1606	9	5
	Elsewhere in 1985	9168	1615	9	6

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P73.	PLACE OF BIRTH AND CITIZENSHIP(7) [7]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 75 years and over				
	Born in Puerto Rico:				
	In municipio of residence	9177	1624	9	1
	In different municipio	9186	1633	9	2
	Born in the United States	9195	1642	9	3
	Born in U.S. outlying area	9204	1651	9	4
	Born abroad of American parent(s)	9213	1660	9	5
	Born elsewhere:				
	Naturalized citizen	9222	1669	9	6
	Not a citizen	9231	1678	9	7
P74.	PLACE OF BIRTH(11) [11]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 75 years and over				
	Born in Puerto Rico (072-075)	9240	1687	9	1
	Born in Europe (100-179, 181-199)	9249	1696	9	2
	Born in Soviet Union (180)	9258	1705	9	3
	Born in Asia (200-299)	9267	1714	9	4
	Born in North America (300-374):				
	Caribbean (330-374)	9276	1723	9	5
	Central America (310-314, 316-329)	9285	1732	9	6
	Mexico (315)	9294	1741	9	7
	Other North America (300-309)	9303	1750	9	8
	Born in United States and other U.S. outlying areas (001-071, 076-099)	9312	1759	9	9
	Born in South America (375-399)	9321	1768	9	10
	Born elsewhere (400-999)	9330	1777	9	11
P75.	RESIDENCE IN 1985--PUERTO RICO AND MUNICIPIO LEVEL(6) [6]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 85 years and over				
	Same house in Puerto Rico in 1985	9339	1786	9	1
	Different house in Puerto Rico in 1985:				
	Same municipio	9348	1795	9	2
	Different municipio	9357	1804	9	3
	In the United States in 1985:				
	New York	9366	1813	9	4
	Other State	9375	1822	9	5
	Elsewhere in 1985	9384	1831	9	6
P76.	PLACE OF BIRTH AND CITIZENSHIP(7) [7]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 85 years and over				
	Born in Puerto Rico:				
	In municipio of residence	9393	1840	9	1
	In different municipio	9402	1849	9	2
	Born in the United States	9411	1858	9	3
	Born in U.S. outlying area	9420	1867	9	4
	Born abroad of American parent(s)	9429	1876	9	5

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P76.	PLACE OF BIRTH AND CITIZENSHIP(7) [7]—Con.				
	Born elsewhere:				
	Naturalized citizen	9438	1885	9	6
	Not a citizen	9447	1894	9	7
P77.	PLACE OF BIRTH(11) [11]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 85 years and over				
	Born in Puerto Rico (072-075)	9456	1903	9	1
	Born in Europe (100-179, 181-199)	9465	1912	9	2
	Born in Soviet Union (180)	9474	1921	9	3
	Born in Asia (200-299)	9483	1930	9	4
	Born in North America (300-374):				
	Caribbean (330-374)	9492	1939	9	5
	Central America (310-314, 316-329)	9501	1948	9	6
	Mexico (315)	9510	1957	9	7
	Other North America (300-309)	9519	1966	9	8
	Born in United States and other U.S. outlying areas (001-071, 076-099)	9528	1975	9	9
	Born in South America (375-399)	9537	1984	9	10
	Born elsewhere (400-999)	9546	1993	9	11
P78.	SEX(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) BY RESIDENCE IN 1985--PUERTO RICO AND MUNICIPIO LEVEL(6) [24]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 60 years and over				
	Male:				
	Living alone:				
	Same house in Puerto Rico in 1985	9555	2002	9	1,1,1
	Different house in Puerto Rico in 1985:				
	Same municipio	9564	2011	9	1,1,2
	Different municipio	9573	2020	9	1,1,3
	In the United States in 1985:				
	New York	9582	2029	9	1,1,4
	Other State	9591	2038	9	1,1,5
	Elsewhere in 1985	9600	2047	9	1,1,6
	Not living alone:				
	(Repeat RESIDENCE IN 1985--PUERTO RICO AND MUNICIPIO LEVEL)	9609	2056	9	1,2,1
	Female:				
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE By RESIDENCE IN 1985--PUERTO RICO AND MUNICIPIO LEVEL)	9663	2110	9	2,1,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P79.	SEX(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) BY PLACE OF BIRTH AND CITIZENSHIP(7) [28]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 60 years and over				
	Male:				
	Living alone:				
	Born in Puerto Rico:				
	In municipio of residence	9771	2218	9	1,1,1
	In different municipio	9780	2227	9	1,1,2
	Born in the United States	9789	2236	9	1,1,3
	Born in U.S. outlying area	9798	2245	9	1,1,4
	Born abroad of American parent(s)	9807	2254	9	1,1,5
	Born elsewhere:				
	Naturalized citizen	9816	2263	9	1,1,6
	Not a citizen	9825	2272	9	1,1,7
	Not living alone:				
	(Repeat PLACE OF BIRTH AND CITIZENSHIP)	9834	2281	9	1,2,1
	Female:				
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE By PLACE OF BIRTH AND CITIZENSHIP)	9897	2344	9	2,1,1
P80.	SEX(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) BY PLACE OF BIRTH(11) [44]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 60 years and over				
	Male:				
	Living alone:				
	Born in Puerto Rico (072-075)	10023	2470	9	1,1,1
	Born in Europe (100-179, 181-199)	10032	2479	9	1,1,2
	Born in Soviet Union (180)	10041	2488	9	1,1,3
	Born in Asia (200-299)	10050	2497	9	1,1,4
	Born in North America (300-374):				
	Caribbean (330-374)	10059	2506	9	1,1,5
	Central America (310-314, 316-329)	10068	2515	9	1,1,6
	Mexico (315)	10077	2524	9	1,1,7
	Other North America (300-309)	10086	2533	9	1,1,8
	Born in United States and other U.S. outlying areas (001-071, 076-099)	10095	2542	9	1,1,9
	Born in South America (375-399)	10104	2551	9	1,1,10
	Born elsewhere (400-999)	10113	2560	9	1,1,11
	Not living alone:				
	(Repeat PLACE OF BIRTH)	10122	2569	9	1,2,1
	Female:				
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE By PLACE OF BIRTH)	10221	2668	9	2,1,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P81.	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY RESIDENCE IN 1985--PUERTO RICO AND MUNICIPIO LEVEL(6) [12]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined				
	Income in 1989 above poverty level:				
	Same house in Puerto Rico in 1985	10419	2866	9	1,1
	Different house in Puerto Rico in 1985:				
	Same municipio	10428	2875	9	1,2
	Different municipio	10437	2884	9	1,3
	In the United States in 1985:				
	New York	10446	2893	9	1,4
	Other State	10455	2902	9	1,5
	Elsewhere in 1985	10464	2911	9	1,6
	Income in 1989 below poverty level:				
	(Repeat RESIDENCE IN 1985--PUERTO RICO AND MUNICIPIO LEVEL)	10473	2920	9	2,1
P82.	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY PLACE OF BIRTH AND CITIZENSHIP(7) [14]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined				
	Income in 1989 above poverty level:				
	Born in Puerto Rico:				
	In municipio of residence	10527	2974	9	1,1
	In different municipio	10536	2983	9	1,2
	Born in the United States	10545	2992	9	1,3
	Born in U.S. outlying area	10554	3001	9	1,4
	Born abroad of American parent(s)	10563	3010	9	1,5
	Born elsewhere:				
	Naturalized citizen	10572	3019	9	1,6
	Not a citizen	10581	3028	9	1,7
	Income in 1989 below poverty level:				
	(Repeat PLACE OF BIRTH AND CITIZENSHIP)	10590	3037	9	2,1
P83.	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY PLACE OF BIRTH(11) [22]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined				
	Income in 1989 above poverty level:				
	Born in Puerto Rico (072-075)	10653	3100	9	1,1
	Born in Europe (100-179, 181-199)	10662	3109	9	1,2
	Born in Soviet Union (180)	10671	3118	9	1,3
	Born in Asia (200-299)	10680	3127	9	1,4

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P83.	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY PLACE OF BIRTH(11) [22]—Con.				
	Born in North America (300-374):				
	Caribbean (330-374)	10689	3136	9	1,5
	Central America (310-314, 316-329)	10698	3145	9	1,6
	Mexico (315)	10707	3154	9	1,7
	Other North America (300-309)	10716	3163	9	1,8
	Born in United States and other U.S. outlying areas (001-071, 076-099)	10725	3172	9	1,9
	Born in South America (375-399)	10734	3181	9	1,10
	Born elsewhere (400-999)	10743	3190	9	1,11
	Income in 1989 below poverty level:				
	(Repeat PLACE OF BIRTH)	10752	3199	9	2,1
P84.	RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL(5) BY RESIDENCE IN 1985--PUERTO RICO AND MUNICIPIO LEVEL(6) [30]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined				
	Under 1.00:				
	Same house in Puerto Rico in 1985	10851	3298	9	1,1
	Different house in Puerto Rico in 1985:				
	Same municipio	10860	3307	9	1,2
	Different municipio	10869	3316	9	1,3
	In the United States in 1985:				
	New York	10878	3325	9	1,4
	Other State	10887	3334	9	1,5
	Elsewhere in 1985	10896	3343	9	1,6
	1.00 to 1.24:				
	(Repeat RESIDENCE IN 1985--PUERTO RICO AND MUNICIPIO LEVEL)	10905	3352	9	2,1
	1.25 to 1.49:				
	(Repeat RESIDENCE IN 1985--PUERTO RICO AND MUNICIPIO LEVEL)	10959	3406	9	3,1
	1.50 to 1.99:				
	(Repeat RESIDENCE IN 1985--PUERTO RICO AND MUNICIPIO LEVEL)	11013	3460	9	4,1
	2.00 and over:				
	(Repeat RESIDENCE IN 1985--PUERTO RICO AND MUNICIPIO LEVEL)	11067	3514	9	5,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P85.	RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL(5) BY PLACE OF BIRTH AND CITIZENSHIP(7) [35]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined				
	Under 1.00:				
	Born in Puerto Rico:				
	In municipio of residence	11121	3568	9	1,1
	In different municipio	11130	3577	9	1,2
	Born in the United States	11139	3586	9	1,3
	Born in U.S. outlying area	11148	3595	9	1,4
	Born abroad of American parent(s)	11157	3604	9	1,5
	Born elsewhere:				
	Naturalized citizen	11166	3613	9	1,6
	Not a citizen	11175	3622	9	1,7
	1.00 to 1.24:				
	(Repeat PLACE OF BIRTH AND CITIZENSHIP)	11184	3631	9	2,1
	1.25 to 1.49:				
	(Repeat PLACE OF BIRTH AND CITIZENSHIP)	11247	3694	9	3,1
	1.50 to 1.99:				
	(Repeat PLACE OF BIRTH AND CITIZENSHIP)	11310	3757	9	4,1
	2.00 and over:				
	(Repeat PLACE OF BIRTH AND CITIZENSHIP)	11373	3820	9	5,1
P86.	RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL(5) BY PLACE OF BIRTH(11) [55]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined				
	Under 1.00:				
	Born in Puerto Rico (072-075)	11436	3883	9	1,1
	Born in Europe (100-179, 181-199)	11445	3892	9	1,2
	Born in Soviet Union (180)	11454	3901	9	1,3
	Born in Asia (200-299)	11463	3910	9	1,4
	Born in North America (300-374):				
	Caribbean (330-374)	11472	3919	9	1,5
	Central America (310-314, 316-329)	11481	3928	9	1,6
	Mexico (315)	11490	3937	9	1,7
	Other North America (300-309)	11499	3946	9	1,8
	Born in United States and other U.S. outlying areas (001-071, 076-099)	11508	3955	9	1,9
	Born in South America (375-399)	11517	3964	9	1,10
	Born elsewhere (400-999)	11526	3973	9	1,11
	1.00 to 1.24:				
	(Repeat PLACE OF BIRTH)	11535	3982	9	2,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P86.	RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL(5) BY PLACE OF BIRTH(11) [55]—Con.				
	1.25 to 1.49:				
	(Repeat PLACE OF BIRTH)	11634	4081	9	3,1
	1.50 to 1.99:				
	(Repeat PLACE OF BIRTH)	11733	4180	9	4,1
	2.00 and over:				
	(Repeat PLACE OF BIRTH)	11832	4279	9	5,1
P87.	MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS(4) BY RESIDENCE IN 1985--PUERTO RICO AND MUNICIPIO LEVEL(6) [24]				
	UNIVERSE: Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over				
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, mobility limitation only:				
	Same house in Puerto Rico in 1985	11931	4378	9	1,1
	Different house in Puerto Rico in 1985:				
	Same municipio	11940	4387	9	1,2
	Different municipio	11949	4396	9	1,3
	In the United States in 1985:				
	New York	11958	4405	9	1,4
	Other State	11967	4414	9	1,5
	Elsewhere in 1985	11976	4423	9	1,6
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, self-care limitation only:				
	(Repeat RESIDENCE IN 1985--PUERTO RICO AND MUNICIPIO LEVEL)	11985	4432	9	2,1
	Mobility and self-care limitation:				
	(Repeat RESIDENCE IN 1985--PUERTO RICO AND MUNICIPIO LEVEL)	12039	4486	9	3,1
	No mobility or self-care limitation:				
	(Repeat RESIDENCE IN 1985--PUERTO RICO AND MUNICIPIO LEVEL)	12093	4540	9	4,1
P88.	MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS(4) BY PLACE OF BIRTH AND CITIZENSHIP(7) [28]				
	UNIVERSE: Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over				
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, mobility limitation only:				
	Born in Puerto Rico:				
	In municipio of residence	12147	4594	9	1,1
	In different municipio	12156	4603	9	1,2
	Born in the United States	12165	4612	9	1,3
	Born in U.S. outlying area	12174	4621	9	1,4
	Born abroad of American parent(s)	12183	4630	9	1,5

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P88.	MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS(4) BY PLACE OF BIRTH AND CITIZENSHIP(7) [28]—Con.				
	Born elsewhere:				
	Naturalized citizen	12192	4639	9	1,6
	Not a citizen	12201	4648	9	1,7
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, self-care limitation only: (Repeat PLACE OF BIRTH AND CITIZENSHIP)	12210	4657	9	2,1
	Mobility and self-care limitation: (Repeat PLACE OF BIRTH AND CITIZENSHIP)	12273	4720	9	3,1
	No mobility or self-care limitation: (Repeat PLACE OF BIRTH AND CITIZENSHIP)	12336	4783	9	4,1
P89.	MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS(4) BY PLACE OF BIRTH(11) [44]				
	UNIVERSE: Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over				
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, mobility limitation only:				
	Born in Puerto Rico (072-075)	12399	4846	9	1,1
	Born in Europe (100-179, 181-199)	12408	4855	9	1,2
	Born in Soviet Union (180)	12417	4864	9	1,3
	Born in Asia (200-299)	12426	4873	9	1,4
	Born in North America (300-374):				
	Caribbean (330-374)	12435	4882	9	1,5
	Central America (310-314, 316-329)	12444	4891	9	1,6
	Mexico (315)	12453	4900	9	1,7
	Other North America (300-309)	12462	4909	9	1,8
	Born in United States and other U.S. outlying areas (001-071, 076-099)	12471	4918	9	1,9
	Born in South America (375-399)	12480	4927	9	1,10
	Born elsewhere (400-999)	12489	4936	9	1,11
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, self-care limitation only: (Repeat PLACE OF BIRTH)	12498	4945	9	2,1
	Mobility and self-care limitation: (Repeat PLACE OF BIRTH)	12597	5044	9	3,1
	No mobility or self-care limitation: (Repeat PLACE OF BIRTH)	12696	5143	9	4,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P90.	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS(4) [8]				
	UNIVERSE: Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined				
	Income in 1989 above poverty level:				
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, mobility limitation only	12795	5242	9	1,1
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, self-care limitation only	12804	5251	9	1,2
	Mobility and self-care limitation	12813	5260	9	1,3
	No mobility or self-care limitation	12822	5269	9	1,4
	Income in 1989 below poverty level:				
	(Repeat MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS)	12831	5278	9	2,1
P91.	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY WORK DISABILITY STATUS(3) [6]				
	UNIVERSE: Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined				
	Income in 1989 above poverty level:				
	With a work disability:				
	Prevented from working	12867	5314	9	1,1
	Not prevented from working	12876	5323	9	1,2
	No work disability	12885	5332	9	1,3
	Income in 1989 below poverty level:				
	(Repeat WORK DISABILITY STATUS)	12894	5341	9	2,1
P92.	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS(4) [8]				
	UNIVERSE: Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over for whom poverty status is determined				
	Income in 1989 above poverty level:				
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, mobility limitation only	12921	5368	9	1,1
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, self-care limitation only	12930	5377	9	1,2
	Mobility and self-care limitation	12939	5386	9	1,3
	No mobility or self-care limitation	12948	5395	9	1,4
	Income in 1989 below poverty level:				
	(Repeat MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS)	12957	5404	9	2,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P93.	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY WORK DISABILITY STATUS(3) [6]				
	UNIVERSE: Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over for whom poverty status is determined				
	Income in 1989 above poverty level:				
	With a work disability:				
	Prevented from working	12993	5440	9	1,1
	Not prevented from working	13002	5449	9	1,2
	No work disability	13011	5458	9	1,3
	Income in 1989 below poverty level:				
	(Repeat WORK DISABILITY STATUS)	13020	5467	9	2,1
P94.	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS(4) [8]				
	UNIVERSE: Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 75 years and over for whom poverty status is determined				
	Income in 1989 above poverty level:				
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, mobility limitation only	13047	5494	9	1,1
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, self-care limitation only	13056	5503	9	1,2
	Mobility and self-care limitation	13065	5512	9	1,3
	No mobility or self-care limitation	13074	5521	9	1,4
	Income in 1989 below poverty level:				
	(Repeat MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS)	13083	5530	9	2,1
P95.	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY WORK DISABILITY STATUS(3) [6]				
	UNIVERSE: Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 75 years and over for whom poverty status is determined				
	Income in 1989 above poverty level:				
	With a work disability:				
	Prevented from working	13119	5566	9	1,1
	Not prevented from working	13128	5575	9	1,2
	No work disability	13137	5584	9	1,3
	Income in 1989 below poverty level:				
	(Repeat WORK DISABILITY STATUS)	13146	5593	9	2,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P96.	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS(4) [8]				
	UNIVERSE: Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 85 years and over for whom poverty status is determined				
	Income in 1989 above poverty level:				
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, mobility limitation only	13173	5620	9	1,1
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, self-care limitation only	13182	5629	9	1,2
	Mobility and self-care limitation	13191	5638	9	1,3
	No mobility or self-care limitation	13200	5647	9	1,4
	Income in 1989 below poverty level:				
	(Repeat MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS)	13209	5656	9	2,1
P97.	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY WORK DISABILITY STATUS(3) [6]				
	UNIVERSE: Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 85 years and over for whom poverty status is determined				
	Income in 1989 above poverty level:				
	With a work disability:				
	Prevented from working	13245	5692	9	1,1
	Not prevented from working	13254	5701	9	1,2
	No work disability	13263	5710	9	1,3
	Income in 1989 below poverty level:				
	(Repeat WORK DISABILITY STATUS)	13272	5719	9	2,1
P98.	MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS(4) [4]				
	UNIVERSE: Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over				
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, mobility limitation only	13299	5746	9	1
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, self-care limitation only	13308	5755	9	2
	Mobility and self-care limitation	13317	5764	9	3
	No mobility or self-care limitation	13326	5773	9	4

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P99.	WORK DISABILITY STATUS(3) [3]				
	UNIVERSE: Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over				
	With a work disability:				
	Prevented from working	13335	5782	9	1
	Not prevented from working	13344	5791	9	2
	No work disability	13353	5800	9	3
P100.	SEX(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) BY MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS(4) [16]				
	UNIVERSE: Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over				
	Male:				
	Living alone:				
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, mobility limitation only	13362	5809	9	1,1,1
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, self-care limitation only	13371	5818	9	1,1,2
	Mobility and self-care limitation	13380	5827	9	1,1,3
	No mobility or self-care limitation	13389	5836	9	1,1,4
	Not living alone:				
	(Repeat MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS)	13398	5845	9	1,2,1
	Female:				
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE By MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS)	13434	5881	9	2,1,1
P101.	SEX(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) BY WORK DISABILITY STATUS(3) [12]				
	UNIVERSE: Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over				
	Male:				
	Living alone:				
	With a work disability:				
	Prevented from working	13506	5953	9	1,1,1
	Not prevented from working	13515	5962	9	1,1,2
	No work disability	13524	5971	9	1,1,3
	Not living alone:				
	(Repeat WORK DISABILITY STATUS)	13533	5980	9	1,2,1
	Female:				
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE By WORK DISABILITY STATUS)	13560	6007	9	2,1,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P102.	RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL(5) BY MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS(4) [20]				
	UNIVERSE: Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined				
	Under 1.00:				
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, mobility limitation only	13614	6061	9	1,1
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, self-care limitation only	13623	6070	9	1,2
	Mobility and self-care limitation	13632	6079	9	1,3
	No mobility or self-care limitation	13641	6088	9	1,4
	1.00 to 1.24:				
	(Repeat MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS)	13650	6097	9	2,1
	1.25 to 1.49:				
	(Repeat MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS)	13686	6133	9	3,1
	1.50 to 1.99:				
	(Repeat MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS)	13722	6169	9	4,1
	2.00 and over:				
	(Repeat MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS)	13758	6205	9	5,1
P103.	RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL(5) BY WORK DISABILITY STATUS(3) [15]				
	UNIVERSE: Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined				
	Under 1.00:				
	With a work disability:				
	Prevented from working	13794	6241	9	1,1
	Not prevented from working	13803	6250	9	1,2
	No work disability	13812	6259	9	1,3
	1.00 to 1.24:				
	(Repeat WORK DISABILITY STATUS)	13821	6268	9	2,1
	1.25 to 1.49:				
	(Repeat WORK DISABILITY STATUS)	13848	6295	9	3,1
	1.50 to 1.99:				
	(Repeat WORK DISABILITY STATUS)	13875	6322	9	4,1
	2.00 and over:				
	(Repeat WORK DISABILITY STATUS)	13902	6349	9	5,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P104.	EMPLOYMENT STATUS, HOURS WORKED LAST WEEK, AND YEAR LAST WORKED(9) [9]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 45 years and over				
	In labor force:				
	In Armed Forces	13929	6376	9	1
	Civilian:				
	Employed:				
	At work 35 or more hours	13938	6385	9	2
	At work 15 to 34 hours	13947	6394	9	3
	At work 1 to 14 hours	13956	6403	9	4
	With a job, but not at work	13965	6412	9	5
	Unemployed	13974	6421	9	6
	Not in labor force:				
	Last worked 1985 to 1990	13983	6430	9	7
	Last worked 1984 or earlier	13992	6439	9	8
	Never worked	14001	6448	9	9
P105.	WORK STATUS IN 1989, USUAL HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1989, AND WEEKS WORKED IN 1989(19) [19]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 45 years and over				
	Worked in 1989:				
	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week:				
	50 to 52 weeks	14010	6457	9	1
	48 to 49 weeks	14019	6466	9	2
	40 to 47 weeks	14028	6475	9	3
	27 to 39 weeks	14037	6484	9	4
	14 to 26 weeks	14046	6493	9	5
	1 to 13 weeks	14055	6502	9	6
	Usually worked 15 to 34 hours per week:				
	50 to 52 weeks	14064	6511	9	7
	48 to 49 weeks	14073	6520	9	8
	40 to 47 weeks	14082	6529	9	9
	27 to 39 weeks	14091	6538	9	10
	14 to 26 weeks	14100	6547	9	11
	1 to 13 weeks	14109	6556	9	12
	Usually worked 1 to 14 hours per week:				
	50 to 52 weeks	14118	6565	9	13
	48 to 49 weeks	14127	6574	9	14
	40 to 47 weeks	14136	6583	9	15
	27 to 39 weeks	14145	6592	9	16
	14 to 26 weeks	14154	6601	9	17
	1 to 13 weeks	14163	6610	9	18
	Did not work in 1989	14172	6619	9	19

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P106.	EMPLOYMENT STATUS, HOURS WORKED LAST WEEK, AND YEAR LAST WORKED(9) [9]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 50 years and over				
	In labor force:				
	In Armed Forces	14181	6628	9	1
	Civilian:				
	Employed:				
	At work 35 or more hours	14190	6637	9	2
	At work 15 to 34 hours	14199	6646	9	3
	At work 1 to 14 hours	14208	6655	9	4
	With a job, but not at work	14217	6664	9	5
	Unemployed	14226	6673	9	6
	Not in labor force:				
	Last worked 1985 to 1990	14235	6682	9	7
	Last worked 1984 or earlier	14244	6691	9	8
	Never worked	14253	6700	9	9
P107.	WORK STATUS IN 1989, USUAL HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1989, AND WEEKS WORKED IN 1989(19) [19]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 50 years and over				
	Worked in 1989:				
	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week:				
	50 to 52 weeks	14262	6709	9	1
	48 to 49 weeks	14271	6718	9	2
	40 to 47 weeks	14280	6727	9	3
	27 to 39 weeks	14289	6736	9	4
	14 to 26 weeks	14298	6745	9	5
	1 to 13 weeks	14307	6754	9	6
	Usually worked 15 to 34 hours per week:				
	50 to 52 weeks	14316	6763	9	7
	48 to 49 weeks	14325	6772	9	8
	40 to 47 weeks	14334	6781	9	9
	27 to 39 weeks	14343	6790	9	10
	14 to 26 weeks	14352	6799	9	11
	1 to 13 weeks	14361	6808	9	12
	Usually worked 1 to 14 hours per week:				
	50 to 52 weeks	14370	6817	9	13
	48 to 49 weeks	14379	6826	9	14
	40 to 47 weeks	14388	6835	9	15
	27 to 39 weeks	14397	6844	9	16
	14 to 26 weeks	14406	6853	9	17
	1 to 13 weeks	14415	6862	9	18
	Did not work in 1989	14424	6871	9	19

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P108.	EMPLOYMENT STATUS, HOURS WORKED LAST WEEK, AND YEAR LAST WORKED(9) [9]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 55 years and over				
	In labor force:				
	In Armed Forces	14433	6880	9	1
	Civilian:				
	Employed:				
	At work 35 or more hours	14442	6889	9	2
	At work 15 to 34 hours	14451	6898	9	3
	At work 1 to 14 hours	14460	6907	9	4
	With a job, but not at work	14469	6916	9	5
	Unemployed	14478	6925	9	6
	Not in labor force:				
	Last worked 1985 to 1990	14487	6934	9	7
	Last worked 1984 or earlier	14496	6943	9	8
	Never worked	14505	6952	9	9
P109.	WORK STATUS IN 1989, USUAL HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1989, AND WEEKS WORKED IN 1989(19) [19]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 55 years and over				
	Worked in 1989:				
	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week:				
	50 to 52 weeks	14514	6961	9	1
	48 to 49 weeks	14523	6970	9	2
	40 to 47 weeks	14532	6979	9	3
	27 to 39 weeks	14541	6988	9	4
	14 to 26 weeks	14550	6997	9	5
	1 to 13 weeks	14559	7006	9	6
	Usually worked 15 to 34 hours per week:				
	50 to 52 weeks	14568	7015	9	7
	48 to 49 weeks	14577	7024	9	8
	40 to 47 weeks	14586	7033	9	9
	27 to 39 weeks	14595	7042	9	10
	14 to 26 weeks	14604	7051	9	11
	1 to 13 weeks	14613	7060	9	12
	Usually worked 1 to 14 hours per week:				
	50 to 52 weeks	14622	7069	9	13
	48 to 49 weeks	14631	7078	9	14
	40 to 47 weeks	14640	7087	9	15
	27 to 39 weeks	14649	7096	9	16
	14 to 26 weeks	14658	7105	9	17
	1 to 13 weeks	14667	7114	9	18
	Did not work in 1989	14676	7123	9	19

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P110.	EMPLOYMENT STATUS, HOURS WORKED LAST WEEK, AND YEAR LAST WORKED(9) [9]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 60 years and over				
	In labor force:				
	In Armed Forces	14685	7132	9	1
	Civilian:				
	Employed:				
	At work 35 or more hours	14694	7141	9	2
	At work 15 to 34 hours	14703	7150	9	3
	At work 1 to 14 hours	14712	7159	9	4
	With a job, but not at work	14721	7168	9	5
	Unemployed	14730	7177	9	6
	Not in labor force:				
	Last worked 1985 to 1990	14739	7186	9	7
	Last worked 1984 or earlier	14748	7195	9	8
	Never worked	14757	7204	9	9
P111.	WORK STATUS IN 1989, USUAL HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1989, AND WEEKS WORKED IN 1989(19) [19]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 60 years and over				
	Worked in 1989:				
	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week:				
	50 to 52 weeks	14766	7213	9	1
	48 to 49 weeks	14775	7222	9	2
	40 to 47 weeks	14784	7231	9	3
	27 to 39 weeks	14793	7240	9	4
	14 to 26 weeks	14802	7249	9	5
	1 to 13 weeks	14811	7258	9	6
	Usually worked 15 to 34 hours per week:				
	50 to 52 weeks	14820	7267	9	7
	48 to 49 weeks	14829	7276	9	8
	40 to 47 weeks	14838	7285	9	9
	27 to 39 weeks	14847	7294	9	10
	14 to 26 weeks	14856	7303	9	11
	1 to 13 weeks	14865	7312	9	12
	Usually worked 1 to 14 hours per week:				
	50 to 52 weeks	14874	7321	9	13
	48 to 49 weeks	14883	7330	9	14
	40 to 47 weeks	14892	7339	9	15
	27 to 39 weeks	14901	7348	9	16
	14 to 26 weeks	14910	7357	9	17
	1 to 13 weeks	14919	7366	9	18
	Did not work in 1989	14928	7375	9	19

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P112.	EMPLOYMENT STATUS, HOURS WORKED LAST WEEK, AND YEAR LAST WORKED(9) [9]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 65 years and over				
	In labor force:				
	In Armed Forces	14937	7384	9	1
	Civilian:				
	Employed:				
	At work 35 or more hours	14946	7393	9	2
	At work 15 to 34 hours	14955	7402	9	3
	At work 1 to 14 hours	14964	7411	9	4
	With a job, but not at work	14973	7420	9	5
	Unemployed	14982	7429	9	6
	Not in labor force:				
	Last worked 1985 to 1990	14991	7438	9	7
	Last worked 1984 or earlier	15000	7447	9	8
	Never worked	15009	7456	9	9
P113.	WORK STATUS IN 1989, USUAL HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1989, AND WEEKS WORKED IN 1989(19) [19]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 65 years and over				
	Worked in 1989:				
	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week:				
	50 to 52 weeks	15018	7465	9	1
	48 to 49 weeks	15027	7474	9	2
	40 to 47 weeks	15036	7483	9	3
	27 to 39 weeks	15045	7492	9	4
	14 to 26 weeks	15054	7501	9	5
	1 to 13 weeks	15063	7510	9	6
	Usually worked 15 to 34 hours per week:				
	50 to 52 weeks	15072	7519	9	7
	48 to 49 weeks	15081	7528	9	8
	40 to 47 weeks	15090	7537	9	9
	Filler	15099	7546		
	End of Segment				
	27 to 39 weeks	15407	301	9	10
	14 to 26 weeks	15416	310	9	11
	1 to 13 weeks	15425	319	9	12
	Usually worked 1 to 14 hours per week:				
	50 to 52 weeks	15434	328	9	13
	48 to 49 weeks	15443	337	9	14
	40 to 47 weeks	15452	346	9	15
	27 to 39 weeks	15461	355	9	16
	14 to 26 weeks	15470	364	9	17
	1 to 13 weeks	15479	373	9	18
	Did not work in 1989	15488	382	9	19

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P114.	EMPLOYMENT STATUS, HOURS WORKED LAST WEEK, AND YEAR LAST WORKED(9) [9]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 70 years and over				
	In labor force:				
	In Armed Forces	15497	391	9	1
	Civilian:				
	Employed:				
	At work 35 or more hours	15506	400	9	2
	At work 15 to 34 hours	15515	409	9	3
	At work 1 to 14 hours	15524	418	9	4
	With a job, but not at work	15533	427	9	5
	Unemployed	15542	436	9	6
	Not in labor force:				
	Last worked 1985 to 1990	15551	445	9	7
	Last worked 1984 or earlier	15560	454	9	8
	Never worked	15569	463	9	9
P115.	WORK STATUS IN 1989, USUAL HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1989, AND WEEKS WORKED IN 1989(19) [19]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 70 years and over				
	Worked in 1989:				
	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week:				
	50 to 52 weeks	15578	472	9	1
	48 to 49 weeks	15587	481	9	2
	40 to 47 weeks	15596	490	9	3
	27 to 39 weeks	15605	499	9	4
	14 to 26 weeks	15614	508	9	5
	1 to 13 weeks	15623	517	9	6
	Usually worked 15 to 34 hours per week:				
	50 to 52 weeks	15632	526	9	7
	48 to 49 weeks	15641	535	9	8
	40 to 47 weeks	15650	544	9	9
	27 to 39 weeks	15659	553	9	10
	14 to 26 weeks	15668	562	9	11
	1 to 13 weeks	15677	571	9	12
	Usually worked 1 to 14 hours per week:				
	50 to 52 weeks	15686	580	9	13
	48 to 49 weeks	15695	589	9	14
	40 to 47 weeks	15704	598	9	15
	27 to 39 weeks	15713	607	9	16
	14 to 26 weeks	15722	616	9	17
	1 to 13 weeks	15731	625	9	18
	Did not work in 1989	15740	634	9	19

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P116.	EMPLOYMENT STATUS, HOURS WORKED LAST WEEK, AND YEAR LAST WORKED(9) [9]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 75 years and over				
	In labor force:				
	In Armed Forces	15749	643	9	1
	Civilian:				
	Employed:				
	At work 35 or more hours	15758	652	9	2
	At work 15 to 34 hours	15767	661	9	3
	At work 1 to 14 hours	15776	670	9	4
	With a job, but not at work	15785	679	9	5
	Unemployed	15794	688	9	6
	Not in labor force:				
	Last worked 1985 to 1990	15803	697	9	7
	Last worked 1984 or earlier	15812	706	9	8
	Never worked	15821	715	9	9
P117.	WORK STATUS IN 1989, USUAL HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1989, AND WEEKS WORKED IN 1989(19) [19]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 75 years and over				
	Worked in 1989:				
	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week:				
	50 to 52 weeks	15830	724	9	1
	48 to 49 weeks	15839	733	9	2
	40 to 47 weeks	15848	742	9	3
	27 to 39 weeks	15857	751	9	4
	14 to 26 weeks	15866	760	9	5
	1 to 13 weeks	15875	769	9	6
	Usually worked 15 to 34 hours per week:				
	50 to 52 weeks	15884	778	9	7
	48 to 49 weeks	15893	787	9	8
	40 to 47 weeks	15902	796	9	9
	27 to 39 weeks	15911	805	9	10
	14 to 26 weeks	15920	814	9	11
	1 to 13 weeks	15929	823	9	12
	Usually worked 1 to 14 hours per week:				
	50 to 52 weeks	15938	832	9	13
	48 to 49 weeks	15947	841	9	14
	40 to 47 weeks	15956	850	9	15
	27 to 39 weeks	15965	859	9	16
	14 to 26 weeks	15974	868	9	17
	1 to 13 weeks	15983	877	9	18
	Did not work in 1989	15992	886	9	19

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P118.	EMPLOYMENT STATUS, HOURS WORKED LAST WEEK, AND YEAR LAST WORKED(9) [9]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 85 years and over				
	In labor force:				
	In Armed Forces	16001	895	9	1
	Civilian:				
	Employed:				
	At work 35 or more hours	16010	904	9	2
	At work 15 to 34 hours	16019	913	9	3
	At work 1 to 14 hours	16028	922	9	4
	With a job, but not at work	16037	931	9	5
	Unemployed	16046	940	9	6
	Not in labor force:				
	Last worked 1985 to 1990	16055	949	9	7
	Last worked 1984 or earlier	16064	958	9	8
	Never worked	16073	967	9	9
P119.	WORK STATUS IN 1989, USUAL HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1989, AND WEEKS WORKED IN 1989(19) [19]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 85 years and over				
	Worked in 1989:				
	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week:				
	50 to 52 weeks	16082	976	9	1
	48 to 49 weeks	16091	985	9	2
	40 to 47 weeks	16100	994	9	3
	27 to 39 weeks	16109	1003	9	4
	14 to 26 weeks	16118	1012	9	5
	1 to 13 weeks	16127	1021	9	6
	Usually worked 15 to 34 hours per week:				
	50 to 52 weeks	16136	1030	9	7
	48 to 49 weeks	16145	1039	9	8
	40 to 47 weeks	16154	1048	9	9
	27 to 39 weeks	16163	1057	9	10
	14 to 26 weeks	16172	1066	9	11
	1 to 13 weeks	16181	1075	9	12
	Usually worked 1 to 14 hours per week:				
	50 to 52 weeks	16190	1084	9	13
	48 to 49 weeks	16199	1093	9	14
	40 to 47 weeks	16208	1102	9	15
	27 to 39 weeks	16217	1111	9	16
	14 to 26 weeks	16226	1120	9	17
	1 to 13 weeks	16235	1129	9	18
	Did not work in 1989	16244	1138	9	19

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P120.	SEX(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, HOURS WORKED LAST WEEK, AND YEAR LAST WORKED(9) [36]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 60 years and over				
	Male:				
	Living alone:				
	In labor force:				
	In Armed Forces	16253	1147	9	1,1,1
	Civilian:				
	Employed:				
	At work 35 or more hours	16262	1156	9	1,1,2
	At work 15 to 34 hours	16271	1165	9	1,1,3
	At work 1 to 14 hours	16280	1174	9	1,1,4
	With a job, but not at work	16289	1183	9	1,1,5
	Unemployed	16298	1192	9	1,1,6
	Not in labor force:				
	Last worked 1985 to 1990	16307	1201	9	1,1,7
	Last worked 1984 or earlier	16316	1210	9	1,1,8
	Never worked	16325	1219	9	1,1,9
	Not living alone:				
	(Repeat EMPLOYMENT STATUS, HOURS WORKED LAST WEEK, AND YEAR LAST WORKED)	16334	1228	9	1,2,1
	Female:				
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE By EMPLOYMENT STATUS, HOURS WORKED LAST WEEK, AND YEAR LAST WORKED)	16415	1309	9	2,1,1
P121.	SEX(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) BY WORK STATUS IN 1989, USUAL HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1989, AND WEEKS WORKED IN 1989(19) [76]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 60 years and over				
	Male:				
	Living alone:				
	Worked in 1989:				
	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week:				
	50 to 52 weeks	16577	1471	9	1,1,1
	48 to 49 weeks	16586	1480	9	1,1,2
	40 to 47 weeks	16595	1489	9	1,1,3
	27 to 39 weeks	16604	1498	9	1,1,4
	14 to 26 weeks	16613	1507	9	1,1,5
	1 to 13 weeks	16622	1516	9	1,1,6
	Usually worked 15 to 34 hours per week:				
	50 to 52 weeks	16631	1525	9	1,1,7
	48 to 49 weeks	16640	1534	9	1,1,8

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P121.	SEX(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) BY WORK STATUS IN 1989, USUAL HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1989, AND WEEKS WORKED IN 1989(19) [76]—Con.				
	40 to 47 weeks	16649	1543	9	1,1,9
	27 to 39 weeks	16658	1552	9	1,1,10
	14 to 26 weeks	16667	1561	9	1,1,11
	1 to 13 weeks	16676	1570	9	1,1,12
	Usually worked 1 to 14 hours per week:				
	50 to 52 weeks	16685	1579	9	1,1,13
	48 to 49 weeks	16694	1588	9	1,1,14
	40 to 47 weeks	16703	1597	9	1,1,15
	27 to 39 weeks	16712	1606	9	1,1,16
	14 to 26 weeks	16721	1615	9	1,1,17
	1 to 13 weeks	16730	1624	9	1,1,18
	Did not work in 1989	16739	1633	9	1,1,19
	Not living alone:				
	(Repeat WORK STATUS IN 1989, USUAL HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1989, AND WEEKS WORKED IN 1989)	16748	1642	9	1,2,1
	Female:				
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE By WORK STATUS IN 1989, USUAL HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1989, AND WEEKS WORKED IN 1989)	16919	1813	9	2,1,1
P122.	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, HOURS WORKED LAST WEEK, AND YEAR LAST WORKED(9) [18]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined				
	Income in 1989 above poverty level:				
	In labor force:				
	In Armed Forces	17261	2155	9	1,1
	Civilian:				
	Employed:				
	At work 35 or more hours	17270	2164	9	1,2
	At work 15 to 34 hours	17279	2173	9	1,3
	At work 1 to 14 hours	17288	2182	9	1,4
	With a job, but not at work	17297	2191	9	1,5
	Unemployed	17306	2200	9	1,6
	Not in labor force:				
	Last worked 1985 to 1990	17315	2209	9	1,7
	Last worked 1984 or earlier	17324	2218	9	1,8
	Never worked	17333	2227	9	1,9

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P122.	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, HOURS WORKED LAST WEEK, AND YEAR LAST WORKED(9) [18]—Con.				
	Income in 1989 below poverty level:				
	(Repeat EMPLOYMENT STATUS, HOURS WORKED LAST WEEK, AND YEAR LAST WORKED)	17342	2236	9	2,1
P123.	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY WORK STATUS IN 1989, USUAL HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1989, AND WEEKS WORKED IN 1989(19) [38]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined				
	Income in 1989 above poverty level:				
	Worked in 1989:				
	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week:				
	50 to 52 weeks	17423	2317	9	1,1
	48 to 49 weeks	17432	2326	9	1,2
	40 to 47 weeks	17441	2335	9	1,3
	27 to 39 weeks	17450	2344	9	1,4
	14 to 26 weeks	17459	2353	9	1,5
	1 to 13 weeks	17468	2362	9	1,6
	Usually worked 15 to 34 hours per week:				
	50 to 52 weeks	17477	2371	9	1,7
	48 to 49 weeks	17486	2380	9	1,8
	40 to 47 weeks	17495	2389	9	1,9
	27 to 39 weeks	17504	2398	9	1,10
	14 to 26 weeks	17513	2407	9	1,11
	1 to 13 weeks	17522	2416	9	1,12
	Usually worked 1 to 14 hours per week:				
	50 to 52 weeks	17531	2425	9	1,13
	48 to 49 weeks	17540	2434	9	1,14
	40 to 47 weeks	17549	2443	9	1,15
	27 to 39 weeks	17558	2452	9	1,16
	14 to 26 weeks	17567	2461	9	1,17
	1 to 13 weeks	17576	2470	9	1,18
	Did not work in 1989	17585	2479	9	1,19
	Income in 1989 below poverty level:				
	(Repeat WORK STATUS IN 1989, USUAL HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1989, AND WEEKS WORKED IN 1989)	17594	2488	9	2,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P124.	RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL(5) BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, HOURS WORKED LAST WEEK, AND YEAR LAST WORKED(9) [45]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined				
	Under 1.00:				
	In labor force:				
	In Armed Forces	17765	2659	9	1,1
	Civilian:				
	Employed:				
	At work 35 or more hours	17774	2668	9	1,2
	At work 15 to 34 hours	17783	2677	9	1,3
	At work 1 to 14 hours	17792	2686	9	1,4
	With a job, but not at work	17801	2695	9	1,5
	Unemployed	17810	2704	9	1,6
	Not in labor force:				
	Last worked 1985 to 1990	17819	2713	9	1,7
	Last worked 1984 or earlier	17828	2722	9	1,8
	Never worked	17837	2731	9	1,9
	1.00 to 1.24:				
	(Repeat EMPLOYMENT STATUS, HOURS WORKED LAST WEEK, AND YEAR LAST WORKED)	17846	2740	9	2,1
	1.25 to 1.49:				
	(Repeat EMPLOYMENT STATUS, HOURS WORKED LAST WEEK, AND YEAR LAST WORKED)	17927	2821	9	3,1
	1.50 to 1.99:				
	(Repeat EMPLOYMENT STATUS, HOURS WORKED LAST WEEK, AND YEAR LAST WORKED)	18008	2902	9	4,1
	2.00 and over:				
	(Repeat EMPLOYMENT STATUS, HOURS WORKED LAST WEEK, AND YEAR LAST WORKED)	18089	2983	9	5,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P125.	RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL(5) BY WORK STATUS IN 1989, USUAL HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1989, AND WEEKS WORKED IN 1989(19) [95]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined				
	Under 1.00:				
	Worked in 1989:				
	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week:				
	50 to 52 weeks	18170	3064	9	1,1
	48 to 49 weeks	18179	3073	9	1,2
	40 to 47 weeks	18188	3082	9	1,3
	27 to 39 weeks	18197	3091	9	1,4
	14 to 26 weeks	18206	3100	9	1,5
	1 to 13 weeks	18215	3109	9	1,6
	Usually worked 15 to 34 hours per week:				
	50 to 52 weeks	18224	3118	9	1,7
	48 to 49 weeks	18233	3127	9	1,8
	40 to 47 weeks	18242	3136	9	1,9
	27 to 39 weeks	18251	3145	9	1,10
	14 to 26 weeks	18260	3154	9	1,11
	1 to 13 weeks	18269	3163	9	1,12
	Usually worked 1 to 14 hours per week:				
	50 to 52 weeks	18278	3172	9	1,13
	48 to 49 weeks	18287	3181	9	1,14
	40 to 47 weeks	18296	3190	9	1,15
	27 to 39 weeks	18305	3199	9	1,16
	14 to 26 weeks	18314	3208	9	1,17
	1 to 13 weeks	18323	3217	9	1,18
	Did not work in 1989	18332	3226	9	1,19
	1.00 to I.24:				
	(Repeat WORK STATUS IN 1989, USUAL HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1989, AND WEEKS WORKED IN 1989)	18341	3235	9	2,1
	1.25 to 1.49:				
	(Repeat WORK STATUS IN 1989, USUAL HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1989, AND WEEKS WORKED IN 1989)	18512	3406	9	3,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P125.	RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL(5) BY WORK STATUS IN 1989, USUAL HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1989, AND WEEKS WORKED IN 1989(19) [95]—Con.				
	1.50 to 1.99:				
	(Repeat WORK STATUS IN 1989, USUAL HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1989, AND WEEKS WORKED IN 1989)	18683	3577	9	4,1
	2.00 and over:				
	(Repeat WORK STATUS IN 1989, USUAL HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1989, AND WEEKS WORKED IN 1989)	18854	3748	9	5,1
P126.	MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS(4) BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, HOURS WORKED LAST WEEK, AND YEAR LAST WORKED(9) [36]				
	UNIVERSE: Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over				
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, mobility limitation only:				
	In labor force:				
	In Armed Forces	19025	3919	9	1,1
	Civilian:				
	Employed:				
	At work 35 or more hours	19034	3928	9	1,2
	At work 15 to 34 hours	19043	3937	9	1,3
	At work 1 to 14 hours	19052	3946	9	1,4
	With a job, but not at work	19061	3955	9	1,5
	Unemployed	19070	3964	9	1,6
	Not in labor force:				
	Last worked 1985 to 1990	19079	3973	9	1,7
	Last worked 1984 or earlier	19088	3982	9	1,8
	Never worked	19097	3991	9	1,9
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, self-care limitation only:				
	(Repeat EMPLOYMENT STATUS, HOURS WORKED LAST WEEK, AND YEAR LAST WORKED)	19106	4000	9	2,1
	Mobility and self-care limitation:				
	(Repeat EMPLOYMENT STATUS, HOURS WORKED LAST WEEK, AND YEAR LAST WORKED)	19187	4081	9	3,1
	No mobility or self-care limitation:				
	(Repeat EMPLOYMENT STATUS, HOURS WORKED LAST WEEK, AND YEAR LAST WORKED)	19268	4162	9	4,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P127.	MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS(4) BY WORK STATUS IN 1989, USUAL HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1989, AND WEEKS WORKED IN 1989(19) [76]				
	UNIVERSE: Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over				
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, mobility limitation only:				
	Worked in 1989:				
	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week:				
	50 to 52 weeks	19349	4243	9	1,1
	48 to 49 weeks	19358	4252	9	1,2
	40 to 47 weeks	19367	4261	9	1,3
	27 to 39 weeks	19376	4270	9	1,4
	14 to 26 weeks	19385	4279	9	1,5
	1 to 13 weeks	19394	4288	9	1,6
	Usually worked 15 to 34 hours per week:				
	50 to 52 weeks	19403	4297	9	1,7
	48 to 49 weeks	19412	4306	9	1,8
	40 to 47 weeks	19421	4315	9	1,9
	27 to 39 weeks	19430	4324	9	1,10
	14 to 26 weeks	19439	4333	9	1,11
	1 to 13 weeks	19448	4342	9	1,12
	Usually worked 1 to 14 hours per week:				
	50 to 52 weeks	19457	4351	9	1,13
	48 to 49 weeks	19466	4360	9	1,14
	40 to 47 weeks	19475	4369	9	1,15
	27 to 39 weeks	19484	4378	9	1,16
	14 to 26 weeks	19493	4387	9	1,17
	1 to 13 weeks	19502	4396	9	1,18
	Did not work in 1989	19511	4405	9	1,19
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, self-care limitation only:				
	(Repeat WORK STATUS IN 1989, USUAL HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1989, AND WEEKS WORKED IN 1989)	19520	4414	9	2,1
	Mobility and self-care limitation:				
	(Repeat WORK STATUS IN 1989, USUAL HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1989, AND WEEKS WORKED IN 1989)	19691	4585	9	3,1
	No mobility or self-care limitation:				
	(Repeat WORK STATUS IN 1989, USUAL HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1989, AND WEEKS WORKED IN 1989)	19862	4756	9	4,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P128.	FAMILY TYPE(2) BY FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(11) [22]				
	UNIVERSE: Families with householder under 60 years				
	With one or more family members 60 years and over:				
	Less than $2,500	20033	4927	9	1,1
	$2,500 to $4,999	20042	4936	9	1,2
	$5,000 to $7,499	20051	4945	9	1,3
	$7,500 to $9,999	20060	4954	9	1,4
	$10,000 to $14,999	20069	4963	9	1,5
	$15,000 to $19,999	20078	4972	9	1,6
	$20,000 to $24,999	20087	4981	9	1,7
	$25,000 to $29,999	20096	4990	9	1,8
	$30,000 to $39,999	20105	4999	9	1,9
	$40,000 to $49,999	20114	5008	9	1,10
	$50,000 or more	20123	5017	9	1,11
	With no family members 60 years and over:				
	(Repeat FAMILY INCOME IN 1989)	20132	5026	9	2,1
P128A.	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(1) BY FAMILY TYPE(2) [2]				
	UNIVERSE: Families with householder under 60 years				
	Median family income in 1989:				
	With one or more family members 60 years and over	20231	5125	9	1,1
	With no family members 60 years and over	20240	5134	9	1,2
P128B.	MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(1) BY FAMILY TYPE(2) [2]				
	UNIVERSE: Families with householder under 60 years				
	Mean family income in 1989:				
	With one or more family members 60 years and over	20249	5143	9	1,1
	With no family members 60 years and over	20258	5152	9	1,2
P129.	AGGREGATE FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(1) BY FAMILY TYPE(2) [2]				
	UNIVERSE: Families with householder under 60 years				
	Total:				
	With one or more family members 60 years and over	20267	5161	15	1,1
	With no family members 60 years and over	20282	5176	15	1,2

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P130.	FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(11) [11] UNIVERSE: Families with householder 55 years and over				
	Less than $2,500	20297	5191	9	1
	$2,500 to $4,999	20306	5200	9	2
	$5,000 to $7,499	20315	5209	9	3
	$7,500 to $9,999	20324	5218	9	4
	$10,000 to $14,999	20333	5227	9	5
	$15,000 to $19,999	20342	5236	9	6
	$20,000 to $24,999	20351	5245	9	7
	$25,000 to $29,999	20360	5254	9	8
	$30,000 to $39,999	20369	5263	9	9
	$40,000 to $49,999	20378	5272	9	10
	$50,000 or more	20387	5281	9	11
P130A.	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(1) [1] UNIVERSE: Families with householder 55 years and over				
	Median family income in 1989	20396	5290	9	1
P130B.	MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(1) [1] UNIVERSE: Families with householder 55 years and over				
	Mean family income in 1989	20405	5299	9	1
P131.	AGGREGATE FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(1) [1] UNIVERSE: Families with householder 55 years and over				
	Total	20414	5308	15	1
P132.	FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(11) [11] UNIVERSE: Families with householder 60 years and over				
	Less than $2,500	20429	5323	9	1
	$2,500 to $4,999	20438	5332	9	2
	$5,000 to $7,499	20447	5341	9	3
	$7,500 to $9,999	20456	5350	9	4
	$10,000 to $14,999	20465	5359	9	5
	$15,000 to $19,999	20474	5368	9	6
	$20,000 to $24,999	20483	5377	9	7
	$25,000 to $29,999	20492	5386	9	8
	$30,000 to $39,999	20501	5395	9	9
	$40,000 to $49,999	20510	5404	9	10
	$50,000 or more	20519	5413	9	11
P132A.	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(1) [1] UNIVERSE: Families with householder 60 years and over				
	Median family income in 1989	20528	5422	9	1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P132B.	MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(1) [1]				
	UNIVERSE: Families with householder 60 years and over				
	Mean family income in 1989	20537	5431	9	1
P133.	AGGREGATE FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(1) [1]				
	UNIVERSE: Families with householder 60 years and over				
	Total	20546	5440	15	1
P134.	FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(11) [11]				
	UNIVERSE: Families with householder 65 years and over				
	Less than $2,500	20561	5455	9	1
	$2,500 to $4,999	20570	5464	9	2
	$5,000 to $7,499	20579	5473	9	3
	$7,500 to $9,999	20588	5482	9	4
	$10,000 to $14,999	20597	5491	9	5
	$15,000 to $19,999	20606	5500	9	6
	$20,000 to $24,999	20615	5509	9	7
	$25,000 to $29,999	20624	5518	9	8
	$30,000 to $39,999	20633	5527	9	9
	$40,000 to $49,999	20642	5536	9	10
	$50,000 or more	20651	5545	9	11
P134A.	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(1) [1]				
	UNIVERSE: Families with householder 65 years and over				
	Median family income in 1989	20660	5554	9	1
P134B.	MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(1) [1]				
	UNIVERSE: Families with householder 65 years and over				
	Mean family income in 1989	20669	5563	9	1
P135.	AGGREGATE FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(1) [1]				
	UNIVERSE: Families with householder 65 years and over				
	Total	20678	5572	15	1
P136.	FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(11) [11]				
	UNIVERSE: Families with householder 75 years and over				
	Less than $2,500	20693	5587	9	1
	$2,500 to $4,999	20702	5596	9	2
	$5,000 to $7,499	20711	5605	9	3
	$7,500 to $9,999	20720	5614	9	4
	$10,000 to $14,999	20729	5623	9	5
	$15,000 to $19,999	20738	5632	9	6
	$20,000 to $24,999	20747	5641	9	7

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P136.	FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(11) [11]—Con.				
	$25,000 to $29,999	20756	5650	9	8
	$30,000 to $39,999	20765	5659	9	9
	$40,000 to $49,999	20774	5668	9	10
	$50,000 or more	20783	5677	9	11
P136A.	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(1) [1]				
	UNIVERSE: Families with householder 75 years and over				
	Median family income in 1989	20792	5686	9	1
P136B.	MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(1) [1]				
	UNIVERSE: Families with householder 75 years and over				
	Mean family income in 1989	20801	5695	9	1
P137.	AGGREGATE FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(1) [1]				
	UNIVERSE: Families with householder 75 years and over				
	Total	20810	5704	15	1
P138.	FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(11) [11]				
	UNIVERSE: Families with householder 85 years and over				
	Less than $2,500	20825	5719	9	1
	$2,500 to $4,999	20834	5728	9	2
	$5,000 to $7,499	20843	5737	9	3
	$7,500 to $9,999	20852	5746	9	4
	$10,000 to $14,999	20861	5755	9	5
	$15,000 to $19,999	20870	5764	9	6
	$20,000 to $24,999	20879	5773	9	7
	$25,000 to $29,999	20888	5782	9	8
	$30,000 to $39,999	20897	5791	9	9
	$40,000 to $49,999	20906	5800	9	10
	$50,000 or more	20915	5809	9	11
P138A.	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(1) [1]				
	UNIVERSE: Families with householder 85 years and over				
	Median family income in 1989	20924	5818	9	1
P138B.	MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(1) [1]				
	UNIVERSE: Families with householder 85 years and over				
	Mean family income in 1989	20933	5827	9	1
P139.	AGGREGATE FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(1) [1]				
	UNIVERSE: Families with householder 85 years and over				
	Total	20942	5836	15	1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P140.	FAMILY TYPE(3) BY FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(11) [33]				
	UNIVERSE: Families with householder 60 years and over				
	Married-couple family:				
	Less than $2,500	20957	5851	9	1,1
	$2,500 to $4,999	20966	5860	9	1,2
	$5,000 to $7,499	20975	5869	9	1,3
	$7,500 to $9,999	20984	5878	9	1,4
	$10,000 to $14,999	20993	5887	9	1,5
	$15,000 to $19,999	21002	5896	9	1,6
	$20,000 to $24,999	21011	5905	9	1,7
	$25,000 to $29,999	21020	5914	9	1,8
	$30,000 to $39,999	21029	5923	9	1,9
	$40,000 to $49,999	21038	5932	9	1,10
	$50,000 or more	21047	5941	9	1,11
	Male householder, no wife present:				
	(Repeat FAMILY INCOME IN 1989)	21056	5950	9	2,1
	Female householder, no husband present:				
	(Repeat FAMILY INCOME IN 1989)	21155	6049	9	3,1
P140A.	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(1) BY FAMILY TYPE(3) [3]				
	UNIVERSE: Families with householder 60 years and over				
	Median family income in 1989:				
	Married-couple family	21254	6148	9	1,1
	Male householder, no wife present	21263	6157	9	1,2
	Female householder, no husband present	21272	6166	9	1,3
P140B.	MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(1) BY FAMILY TYPE(3) [3]				
	UNIVERSE: Families with householder 60 years and over				
	Mean family income in 1989:				
	Married-couple family	21281	6175	9	1,1
	Male householder, no wife present	21290	6184	9	1,2
	Female householder, no husband present	21299	6193	9	1,3
P141.	AGGREGATE FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(1) BY FAMILY TYPE(3) [3]				
	UNIVERSE: Families with householder 60 years and over				
	Total:				
	Married-couple family	21308	6202	15	1,1
	Male householder, no wife present	21323	6217	15	1,2
	Female householder, no husband present	21338	6232	15	1,3

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P142.	FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(11) BY MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDER(4) [44]				
	UNIVERSE: Families with householder 60 years and over				
	Less than $2,500:				
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, mobility limitation only	21353	6247	9	1,1
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, self-care limitation only	21362	6256	9	1,2
	Mobility and self-care limitation	21371	6265	9	1,3
	No mobility or self-care limitation	21380	6274	9	1,4
	$2,500 to $4,999:				
	(Repeat MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDER)	21389	6283	9	2,1
	$5,000 to $7,499:				
	(Repeat MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDER)	21425	6319	9	3,1
	$7,500 to $9,999:				
	(Repeat MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDER)	21461	6355	9	4,1
	$10,000 to $14,999:				
	(Repeat MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDER)	21497	6391	9	5,1
	$15,000 to $19,999:				
	(Repeat MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDER)	21533	6427	9	6,1
	$20,000 to $24,999:				
	(Repeat MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDER)	21569	6463	9	7,1
	$25,000 to $29,999:				
	(Repeat MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDER)	21605	6499	9	8,1
	$30,000 to $39,999:				
	(Repeat MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDER)	21641	6535	9	9,1
	$40,000 to $49,999:				
	(Repeat MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDER)	21677	6571	9	10,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P142.	FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(11) BY MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDER(4) [44]—Con.				
	$50,000 or more:				
	(Repeat MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDER)	21713	6607	9	11,1
P142A.	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(1) BY MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDER(4) [4]				
	UNIVERSE: Families with householder 60 years and over				
	Median family income in 1989:				
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, mobility limitation only	21749	6643	9	1,1
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, self-care limitation only	21758	6652	9	1,2
	Mobility and self-care limitation	21767	6661	9	1,3
	No mobility or self-care limitation	21776	6670	9	1,4
P142B.	MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(1) BY MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDER(4) [4]				
	UNIVERSE: Families with householder 60 years and over				
	Mean family income in 1989:				
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, mobility limitation only	21785	6679	9	1,1
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, self-care limitation only	21794	6688	9	1,2
	Mobility and self-care limitation	21803	6697	9	1,3
	No mobility or self-care limitation	21812	6706	9	1,4
P143.	AGGREGATE FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(1) BY MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDER(4) [4]				
	UNIVERSE: Families with householder 60 years and over				
	Total:				
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, mobility limitation only	21821	6715	15	1,1
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, self-care limitation only	21836	6730	15	1,2
	Mobility and self-care limitation	21851	6745	15	1,3
	No mobility or self-care limitation	21866	6760	15	1,4

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P144.	INCOME IN 1989(11) [11] UNIVERSE: Unrelated individuals 55 years and over				
	No income	21881	6775	9	1
	With income:				
	$1 to $2,499 or loss	21890	6784	9	2
	$2,500 to $4,999	21899	6793	9	3
	$5,000 to $7,499	21908	6802	9	4
	$7,500 to $9,999	21917	6811	9	5
	$10,000 to $12,499	21926	6820	9	6
	$12,500 to $14,999	21935	6829	9	7
	$15,000 to $19,999	21944	6838	9	8
	$20,000 to $24,999	21953	6847	9	9
	$25,000 to $49,999	21962	6856	9	10
	$50,000 or more	21971	6865	9	11
P144A.	MEDIAN INCOME IN 1989(1) [1] UNIVERSE: Unrelated individuals 55 years and over				
	Median income in 1989	21980	6874	9	1
P144B.	MEAN INCOME IN 1989(1) [1] UNIVERSE: Unrelated individuals 55 years and over				
	Mean income in 1989	21989	6883	9	1
P145.	AGGREGATE INCOME IN 1989(1) [1] UNIVERSE: Unrelated individuals 55 years and over				
	Total	21998	6892	15	1
P146.	INCOME IN 1989(11) [11] UNIVERSE: Unrelated individuals 60 years and over				
	No income	22013	6907	9	1
	With income:				
	$1 to $2,499 or loss	22022	6916	9	2
	$2,500 to $4,999	22031	6925	9	3
	$5,000 to $7,499	22040	6934	9	4
	$7,500 to $9,999	22049	6943	9	5
	$10,000 to $12,499	22058	6952	9	6
	$12,500 to $14,999	22067	6961	9	7
	$15,000 to $19,999	22076	6970	9	8
	$20,000 to $24,999	22085	6979	9	9
	$25,000 to $49,999	22094	6988	9	10
	$50,000 or more	22103	6997	9	11

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P146A.	MEDIAN INCOME IN 1989(1) [1] UNIVERSE: Unrelated individuals 60 years and over				
	Median income in 1989	22112	7006	9	1
P146B.	MEAN INCOME IN 1989(1) [1] UNIVERSE: Unrelated individuals 60 years and over				
	Mean income in 1989	22121	7015	9	1
P147.	AGGREGATE INCOME IN 1989(1) [1] UNIVERSE: Unrelated individuals 60 years and over				
	Total	22130	7024	15	1
P148.	INCOME IN 1989(11) [11] UNIVERSE: Unrelated individuals 65 years and over				
	No income	22145	7039	9	1
	With income:				
	$1 to $2,499 or loss	22154	7048	9	2
	$2,500 to $4,999	22163	7057	9	3
	$5,000 to $7,499	22172	7066	9	4
	$7,500 to $9,999	22181	7075	9	5
	$10,000 to $12,499	22190	7084	9	6
	$12,500 to $14,999	22199	7093	9	7
	$15,000 to $19,999	22208	7102	9	8
	$20,000 to $24,999	22217	7111	9	9
	$25,000 to $49,999	22226	7120	9	10
	$50,000 or more	22235	7129	9	11
P148A.	MEDIAN INCOME IN 1989(1) [1] UNIVERSE: Unrelated individuals 65 years and over				
	Median income in 1989	22244	7138	9	1
P148B.	MEAN INCOME IN 1989(1) [1] UNIVERSE: Unrelated individuals 65 years and over				
	Mean income in 1989	22253	7147	9	1
P149.	AGGREGATE INCOME IN 1989(1) [1] UNIVERSE: Unrelated individuals 65 years and over				
	Total	22262	7156	15	1

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—Con.

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P150.	INCOME IN 1989(11) [11]				
	UNIVERSE: Unrelated individuals 75 years and over				
	No income	22277	7171	9	1
	With income:				
	$1 to $2,499 or loss	22286	7180	9	2
	$2,500 to $4,999	22295	7189	9	3
	$5,000 to $7,499	22304	7198	9	4
	$7,500 to $9,999	22313	7207	9	5
	$10,000 to $12,499	22322	7216	9	6
	$12,500 to $14,999	22331	7225	9	7
	$15,000 to $19,999	22340	7234	9	8
	$20,000 to $24,999	22349	7243	9	9
	$25,000 to $49,999	22358	7252	9	10
	$50,000 or more	22367	7261	9	11
P150A.	MEDIAN INCOME IN 1989(1) [1]				
	UNIVERSE: Unrelated individuals 75 years and over				
	Median income in 1989	22376	7270	9	1
P150B.	MEAN INCOME IN 1989(1) [1]				
	UNIVERSE: Unrelated individuals 75 years and over				
	Mean income in 1989	22385	7279	9	1
P151.	AGGREGATE INCOME IN 1989(1) [1]				
	UNIVERSE: Unrelated individuals 75 years and over				
	Total	22394	7288	15	1
P152.	INCOME IN 1989(11) [11]				
	UNIVERSE: Unrelated individuals 85 years and over				
	No income	22409	7303	9	1
	With income:				
	$1 to $2,499 or loss	22418	7312	9	2
	$2,500 to $4,999	22427	7321	9	3
	$5,000 to $7,499	22436	7330	9	4
	$7,500 to $9,999	22445	7339	9	5
	$10,000 to $12,499	22454	7348	9	6
	$12,500 to $14,999	22463	7357	9	7
	$15,000 to $19,999	22472	7366	9	8
	$20,000 to $24,999	22481	7375	9	9
	$25,000 to $49,999	22490	7384	9	10
	$50,000 or more	22499	7393	9	11

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P152A.	MEDIAN INCOME IN 1989(1) [1]				
	UNIVERSE: Unrelated individuals 85 years and over				
	Median income in 1989	22508	7402	9	1
P152B.	MEAN INCOME IN 1989(1) [1]				
	UNIVERSE: Unrelated individuals 85 years and over				
	Mean income in 1989	22517	7411	9	1
P153.	AGGREGATE INCOME IN 1989(1) [1]				
	UNIVERSE: Unrelated individuals 85 years and over				
	Total	22526	7420	15	1
P154.	SEX(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) BY INCOME IN 1989(11) [44]				
	UNIVERSE: Unrelated individuals 60 years and over				
	Male:				
	Living alone:				
	No income	22541	7435	9	1,1,1
	With income:				
	$1 to $2,499 or loss	22550	7444	9	1,1,2
	$2,500 to $4,999	22559	7453	9	1,1,3
	$5,000 to $7,499	22568	7462	9	1,1,4
	$7,500 to $9,999	22577	7471	9	1,1,5
	$10,000 to $12,499	22586	7480	9	1,1,6
	$12,500 to $14,999	22595	7489	9	1,1,7
	$15,000 to $19,999	22604	7498	9	1,1,8
	$20,000 to $24,999	22613	7507	9	1,1,9
	$25,000 to $49,999	22622	7516	9	1,1,10
	$50,000 or more	22631	7525	9	1,1,11
	Not living alone:				
	(Repeat INCOME IN 1989)	22640	7534	9	1,2,1
	Filler	22658	7552		
	End of Segment				
	Not living alone:				
	(Repeat INCOME IN 1989)-Con.	22960	301	9	1,2,3
	Female:				
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE By INCOME IN 1989)	23041	382	9	2,1,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P154A.	MEDIAN INCOME IN 1989(1) BY SEX(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) [4]				
	UNIVERSE: Unrelated individuals 60 years and over				
	Median income in 1989:				
	Male:				
	Living alone	23239	580	9	1,1,1
	Not living alone	23248	589	9	1,1,2
	Female:				
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE)	23257	598	9	1,2,1
P154B.	MEAN INCOME IN 1989(1) BY SEX(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) [4]				
	UNIVERSE: Unrelated individuals 60 years and over				
	Mean income in 1989:				
	Male:				
	Living alone	23275	616	9	1,1,1
	Not living alone	23284	625	9	1,1,2
	Female:				
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE)	23293	634	9	1,2,1
P155.	AGGREGATE INCOME IN 1989(1) BY SEX(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) [4]				
	UNIVERSE: Unrelated individuals 60 years and over				
	Total:				
	Male:				
	Living alone	23311	652	15	1,1,1
	Not living alone	23326	667	15	1,1,2
	Female:				
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE)	23341	682	15	1,2,1
P156.	MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS(4) BY INCOME IN 1989(11) [44]				
	UNIVERSE: Unrelated individuals 60 years and over				
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, mobility limitation only:				
	No income	23371	712	9	1,1
	With income:				
	$1 to $2,499 or loss	23380	721	9	1,2
	$2,500 to $4,999	23389	730	9	1,3
	$5,000 to $7,499	23398	739	9	1,4
	$7,500 to $9,999	23407	748	9	1,5
	$10,000 to $12,499	23416	757	9	1,6
	$12,500 to $14,999	23425	766	9	1,7
	$15,000 to $19,999	23434	775	9	1,8
	$20,000 to $24,999	23443	784	9	1,9

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P156.	MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS(4) BY INCOME IN 1989(11) [44]—Con.				
	$25,000 to $49,999	23452	793	9	1,10
	$50,000 or more	23461	802	9	1,11
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, self-care limitation only: (Repeat INCOME IN 1989)	23470	811	9	2,1
	Mobility and self-care limitation: (Repeat INCOME IN 1989)	23569	910	9	3,1
	No mobility or self-care limitation: (Repeat INCOME IN 1989)	23668	1009	9	4,1
P156A.	MEDIAN INCOME IN 1989(1) BY MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS(4) [4]				
	UNIVERSE: Unrelated individuals 60 years and over				
	Median income in 1989:				
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, mobility limitation only	23767	1108	9	1,1
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, self-care limitation only	23776	1117	9	1,2
	Mobility and self-care limitation	23785	1126	9	1,3
	No mobility or self-care limitation	23794	1135	9	1,4
P156B.	MEAN INCOME IN 1989(1) BY MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS(4) [4]				
	UNIVERSE: Unrelated individuals 60 years and over				
	Mean income in 1989:				
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, mobility limitation only	23803	1144	9	1,1
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, self-care limitation only	23812	1153	9	1,2
	Mobility and self-care limitation	23821	1162	9	1,3
	No mobility or self-care limitation	23830	1171	9	1,4
P157.	AGGREGATE INCOME IN 1989(1) BY MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS(4) [4]				
	UNIVERSE: Unrelated individuals 60 years and over				
	Total:				
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, mobility limitation only	23839	1180	15	1,1
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, self-care limitation only	23854	1195	15	1,2
	Mobility and self-care limitation	23869	1210	15	1,3
	No mobility or self-care limitation	23884	1225	15	1,4

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P158.	INCOME IN 1989(11) [11]				
	UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 55 years and over				
	No income	23899	1240	9	1
	With income:				
	$1 to $2,499 or loss	23908	1249	9	2
	$2,500 to $4,999	23917	1258	9	3
	$5,000 to $7,499	23926	1267	9	4
	$7,500 to $9,999	23935	1276	9	5
	$10,000 to $12,499	23944	1285	9	6
	$12,500 to $14,999	23953	1294	9	7
	$15,000 to $19,999	23962	1303	9	8
	$20,000 to $24,999	23971	1312	9	9
	$25,000 to $49,999	23980	1321	9	10
	$50,000 or more	23989	1330	9	11
P158A.	MEDIAN INCOME IN 1989(1) [1]				
	UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 55 years and over with income in 1989				
	Median income in 1989	23998	1339	9	1
P158B.	MEAN INCOME IN 1989(1) [1]				
	UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 55 years and over with income in 1989				
	Mean income in 1989	24007	1348	9	1
P159.	AGGREGATE INCOME IN 1989(1) [1]				
	UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 55 years and over				
	Total	24016	1357	15	1
P160.	INCOME IN 1989(11) [11]				
	UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over				
	No income	24031	1372	9	1
	With income:				
	$1 to $2,499 or loss	24040	1381	9	2
	$2,500 to $4,999	24049	1390	9	3
	$5,000 to $7,499	24058	1399	9	4
	$7,500 to $9,999	24067	1408	9	5
	$10,000 to $12,499	24076	1417	9	6
	$12,500 to $14,999	24085	1426	9	7
	$15,000 to $19,999	24094	1435	9	8
	$20,000 to $24,999	24103	1444	9	9
	$25,000 to $49,999	24112	1453	9	10
	$50,000 or more	24121	1462	9	11

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P160A.	MEDIAN INCOME IN 1989(1) [1] UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over with income in 1989				
	Median income in 1989	24130	1471	9	1
P160B.	MEAN INCOME IN 1989(1) [1] UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over with income in 1989				
	Mean income in 1989	24139	1480	9	1
P161.	AGGREGATE INCOME IN 1989(1) [1] UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over				
	Total	24148	1489	15	1
P162.	INCOME IN 1989(11) [11] UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over				
	No income	24163	1504	9	1
	With income:				
	$1 to $2,499 or loss	24172	1513	9	2
	$2,500 to $4,999	24181	1522	9	3
	$5,000 to $7,499	24190	1531	9	4
	$7,500 to $9,999	24199	1540	9	5
	$10,000 to $12,499	24208	1549	9	6
	$12,500 to $14,999	24217	1558	9	7
	$15,000 to $19,999	24226	1567	9	8
	$20,000 to $24,999	24235	1576	9	9
	$25,000 to $49,999	24244	1585	9	10
	$50,000 or more	24253	1594	9	11
P162A.	MEDIAN INCOME IN 1989(1) [1] UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over with income in 1989				
	Median income in 1989	24262	1603	9	1
P162B.	MEAN INCOME IN 1989(1) [1] UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over with income in 1989				
	Mean income in 1989	24271	1612	9	1
P163.	AGGREGATE INCOME IN 1989(1) [1] UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over				
	Total	24280	1621	15	1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P164.	INCOME IN 1989(11) [11]				
	UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 75 years and over				
	No income	24295	1636	9	1
	With income:				
	$1 to $2,499 or loss	24304	1645	9	2
	$2,500 to $4,999	24313	1654	9	3
	$5,000 to $7,499	24322	1663	9	4
	$7,500 to $9,999	24331	1672	9	5
	$10,000 to $12,499	24340	1681	9	6
	$12,500 to $14,999	24349	1690	9	7
	$15,000 to $19,999	24358	1699	9	8
	$20,000 to $24,999	24367	1708	9	9
	$25,000 to $49,999	24376	1717	9	10
	$50,000 or more	24385	1726	9	11
P164A.	MEDIAN INCOME IN 1989(1) [1]				
	UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 75 years and over with income in 1989				
	Median income in 1989	24394	1735	9	1
P164B.	MEAN INCOME IN 1989(1) [1]				
	UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 75 years and over with income in 1989				
	Mean income in 1989	24403	1744	9	1
P165.	AGGREGATE INCOME IN 1989(1) [1]				
	UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 75 years and over				
	Total	24412	1753	15	1
P166.	INCOME IN 1989(11) [11]				
	UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 85 years and over				
	No income	24427	1768	9	1
	With income:				
	$1 to $2,499 or loss	24436	1777	9	2
	$2,500 to $4,999	24445	1786	9	3
	$5,000 to $7,499	24454	1795	9	4
	$7,500 to $9,999	24463	1804	9	5
	$10,000 to $12,499	24472	1813	9	6
	$12,500 to $14,999	24481	1822	9	7
	$15,000 to $19,999	24490	1831	9	8
	$20,000 to $24,999	24499	1840	9	9
	$25,000 to $49,999	24508	1849	9	10
	$50,000 or more	24517	1858	9	11

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P166A.	MEDIAN INCOME IN 1989(1) [1]				
	UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 85 years and over with income in 1989				
	Median income in 1989	24526	1867	9	1
P166B.	MEAN INCOME IN 1989(1) [1]				
	UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 85 years and over with income in 1989				
	Mean income in 1989	24535	1876	9	1
P167.	AGGREGATE INCOME IN 1989(1) [1]				
	UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 85 years and over				
	Total	24544	1885	15	1
P168.	SEX(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) BY INCOME IN 1989(11) [44]				
	UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over				
	Male:				
	Living alone:				
	No income	24559	1900	9	1,1,1
	With income:				
	$1 to $2,499 or loss	24568	1909	9	1,1,2
	$2,500 to $4,999	24577	1918	9	1,1,3
	$5,000 to $7,499	24586	1927	9	1,1,4
	$7,500 to $9,999	24595	1936	9	1,1,5
	$10,000 to $12,499	24604	1945	9	1,1,6
	$12,500 to $14,999	24613	1954	9	1,1,7
	$15,000 to $19,999	24622	1963	9	1,1,8
	$20,000 to $24,999	24631	1972	9	1,1,9
	$25,000 to $49,999	24640	1981	9	1,1,10
	$50,000 or more	24649	1990	9	1,1,11
P168.	SEX(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) BY INCOME IN 1989(11) [44]-Con.				
	Not living alone:				
	(Repeat INCOME IN 1989)	24658	1999	9	1,2,1
	Female:				
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE By INCOME IN 1989)	24757	2098	9	2,1,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P168A.	MEDIAN INCOME IN 1989(1) BY SEX(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) [4]				
	UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over with income in 1989				
	Median income in 1989:				
	Male:				
	Living alone	24955	2296	9	1,1,1
	Not living alone	24964	2305	9	1,1,2
	Female:				
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE)	24973	2314	9	1,2,1
P168B.	MEAN INCOME IN 1989(1) BY SEX(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) [4]				
	UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over with income in 1989				
	Mean income in 1989:				
	Male:				
	Living alone	24991	2332	9	1,1,1
	Not living alone	25000	2341	9	1,1,2
	Female:				
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE)	25009	2350	9	1,2,1
P169.	AGGREGATE INCOME IN 1989(1) BY SEX(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) [4]				
	UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over				
	Total:				
	Male:				
	Living alone	25027	2368	15	1,1,1
	Not living alone	25042	2383	15	1,1,2
	Female:				
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE)	25057	2398	15	1,2,1
P170.	VETERAN STATUS(2) BY SEX(2) BY INCOME IN 1989(11) [44]				
	UNIVERSE: Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over				
	Veteran:				
	Male:				
	No income	25087	2428	9	1,1,1
	With income:				
	$1 to $2,499 or loss	25096	2437	9	1,1,2
	$2,500 to $4,999	25105	2446	9	1,1,3
	$5,000 to $7,499	25114	2455	9	1,1,4
	$7,500 to $9,999	25123	2464	9	1,1,5
	$10,000 to $12,499	25132	2473	9	1,1,6
	$12,500 to $14,999	25141	2482	9	1,1,7
	$15,000 to $19,999	25150	2491	9	1,1,8

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P170.	VETERAN STATUS(2) BY SEX(2) BY INCOME IN 1989(11) [44]—Con.				
	$20,000 to $24,999	25159	2500	9	1,1,9
	$25,000 to $49,999	25168	2509	9	1,1,10
	$50,000 or more	25177	2518	9	1,1,11
	Female:				
	(Repeat INCOME IN 1989)	25186	2527	9	1,2,1
	Nonveteran:				
	(Repeat SEX By INCOME IN 1989)	25285	2626	9	2,1,1
P170A.	MEDIAN INCOME IN 1989(1) BY VETERAN STATUS(2) BY SEX(2) [4]				
	UNIVERSE: Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over with income in 1989				
	Median income in 1989:				
	Veteran:				
	Male	25483	2824	9	1,1,1
	Female	25492	2833	9	1,1,2
	Nonveteran:				
	(Repeat SEX)	25501	2842	9	1,2,1
P170B.	MEAN INCOME IN 1989(1) BY VETERAN STATUS(2) BY SEX(2) [4]				
	UNIVERSE: Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over with income in 1989				
	Mean income in 1989:				
	Veteran:				
	Male	25519	2860	9	1,1,1
	Female	25528	2869	9	1,1,2
	Nonveteran:				
	(Repeat SEX)	25537	2878	9	1,2,1
P171.	AGGREGATE INCOME IN 1989(1) BY VETERAN STATUS(2) BY SEX(2) [4]				
	UNIVERSE: Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over				
	Total:				
	Veteran:				
	Male	25555	2896	15	1,1,1
	Female	25570	2911	15	1,1,2
	Nonveteran:				
	(Repeat SEX)	25585	2926	15	1,2,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P172.	MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS(4) BY INCOME IN 1989(11) [44]				
	UNIVERSE: Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over				
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, mobility limitation only:				
	No income	25615	2956	9	1,1
	With income:				
	$1 to $2,499 or loss	25624	2965	9	1,2
	$2,500 to $4,999	25633	2974	9	1,3
	$5,000 to $7,499	25642	2983	9	1,4
	$7,500 to $9,999	25651	2992	9	1,5
	$10,000 to $12,499	25660	3001	9	1,6
	$12,500 to $14,999	25669	3010	9	1,7
	$15,000 to $19,999	25678	3019	9	1,8
	$20,000 to $24,999	25687	3028	9	1,9
	$25,000 to $49,999	25696	3037	9	1,10
	$50,000 or more	25705	3046	9	1,11
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, self-care limitation only: (Repeat INCOME IN 1989)	25714	3055	9	2,1
	Mobility and self-care limitation: (Repeat INCOME IN 1989)	25813	3154	9	3,1
	No mobility or self-care limitation: (Repeat INCOME IN 1989)	25912	3253	9	4,1
P172A.	MEDIAN INCOME IN 1989(1) BY MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS(4) [4]				
	UNIVERSE: Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over with income in 1989				
	Median income in 1989:				
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, mobility limitation only	26011	3352	9	1,1
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, self-care limitation only	26020	3361	9	1,2
	Mobility and self-care limitation	26029	3370	9	1,3
	No mobility or self-care limitation	26038	3379	9	1,4
P172B.	MEAN INCOME IN 1989(1) BY MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS(4) [4]				
	UNIVERSE: Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over with income in 1989				
	Mean income in 1989:				
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, mobility limitation only	26047	3388	9	1,1
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, self-care limitation only	26056	3397	9	1,2

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P172B.	MEAN INCOME IN 1989(1) BY MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS(4) [4]—Con.				
	Mobility and self-care limitation	26065	3406	9	1,3
	No mobility or self-care limitation	26074	3415	9	1,4
P173.	AGGREGATE INCOME IN 1989(1) BY MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS(4) [4]				
	UNIVERSE: Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over				
	Total:				
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, mobility limitation only	26083	3424	15	1,1
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, self-care limitation only	26098	3439	15	1,2
	Mobility and self-care limitation	26113	3454	15	1,3
	No mobility or self-care limitation	26128	3469	15	1,4
P174.	INCOME IN 1989(2) [2]				
	UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 55 years and over				
	With income	26143	3484	9	1
	No income	26152	3493	9	2
P175.	SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989(2) [2]				
	UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 55 years and over				
	With Social Security income	26161	3502	9	1
	No Social Security income	26170	3511	9	2
P176.	AGGREGATE SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989(1) [1]				
	UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 55 years and over				
	Total	26179	3520	15	1
P177.	EARNINGS IN 1989(2) [2]				
	UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 55 years and over				
	With earnings	26194	3535	9	1
	No earnings	26203	3544	9	2

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P178.	AGGREGATE EARNINGS IN 1989(1) [1] UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 55 years and over				
	Total	26212	3553	15	1
P179.	INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME IN 1989(2) [2] UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 55 years and over				
	With interest, dividend, or net rental income	26227	3568	9	1
	No interest, dividend, or net rental income	26236	3577	9	2
P180.	AGGREGATE INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME IN 1989(1) [1] UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 55 years and over				
	Total	26245	3586	15	1
P181.	RETIREMENT INCOME IN 1989(2) [2] UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 55 years and over				
	With retirement income	26260	3601	9	1
	No retirement income	26269	3610	9	2
P182.	AGGREGATE RETIREMENT INCOME IN 1989(1) [1] UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 55 years and over				
	Total	26278	3619	15	1
P183.	PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME IN 1989(2) [2] UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 55 years and over				
	With public assistance income	26293	3634	9	1
	No public assistance income	26302	3643	9	2
P184.	AGGREGATE PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME IN 1989(1) [1] UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 55 years and over				
	Total	26311	3652	15	1
P185.	OTHER TYPE OF INCOME IN 1989(2) [2] UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 55 years and over				
	With other income	26326	3667	9	1
	No other income	26335	3676	9	2

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P186.	AGGREGATE OTHER TYPE OF INCOME IN 1989(1) [1] UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 55 years and over				
	Total	26344	3685	15	1
P187.	RATIO OF SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989 TO TOTAL INCOME(2) [2] UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 55 years and over				
	Under .50	26359	3700	9	1
	.50 and over	26368	3709	9	2
P188.	SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989(2) [2] UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 55 years and over				
	Social Security only source of income	26377	3718	9	1
	Social Security not only source of income	26386	3727	9	2
P189.	INCOME IN 1989(2) [2] UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over				
	With income	26395	3736	9	1
	No income	26404	3745	9	2
P190.	SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989(2) [2] UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over				
	With Social Security income	26413	3754	9	1
	No Social Security income	26422	3763	9	2
P191.	AGGREGATE SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989(1) [1] UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over				
	Total	26431	3772	15	1
P192.	EARNINGS IN 1989(2) [2] UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over				
	With earnings	26446	3787	9	1
	No earnings	26455	3796	9	2
P193.	AGGREGATE EARNINGS IN 1989(1) [1] UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over				
	Total	26464	3805	15	1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P194.	INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME IN 1989(2) [2] UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over				
	With interest, dividend, or net rental income	26479	3820	9	1
	No interest, dividend, or net rental income	26488	3829	9	2
P195.	AGGREGATE INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME IN 1989(1) [1] UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over				
	Total	26497	3838	15	1
P196.	RETIREMENT INCOME IN 1989(2) [2] UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over				
	With retirement income	26512	3853	9	1
	No retirement income	26521	3862	9	2
P197.	AGGREGATE RETIREMENT INCOME IN 1989(1) [1] UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over				
	Total	26530	3871	15	1
P198.	PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME IN 1989(2) [2] UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over				
	With public assistance income	26545	3886	9	1
	No public assistance income	26554	3895	9	2
P199.	AGGREGATE PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME IN 1989(1) [1] UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over				
	Total	26563	3904	15	1
P200.	OTHER TYPE OF INCOME IN 1989(2) [2] UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over				
	With other income	26578	3919	9	1
	No other income	26587	3928	9	2
P201.	AGGREGATE OTHER TYPE OF INCOME IN 1989(1) [1] UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over				
	Total	26596	3937	15	1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P202.	RATIO OF SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989 TO TOTAL INCOME(2) [2]				
	UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over				
	Under .50	26611	3952	9	1
	.50 and over	26620	3961	9	2
P203.	SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989(2) [2]				
	UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over				
	Social Security only source of income	26629	3970	9	1
	Social Security not only source of income	26638	3979	9	2
P204.	INCOME IN 1989(2) [2]				
	UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over				
	With income	26647	3988	9	1
	No income	26656	3997	9	2
P205.	SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989(2) [2]				
	UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over				
	With Social Security income	26665	4006	9	1
	No Social Security income	26674	4015	9	2
P206.	AGGREGATE SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989(1) [1]				
	UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over				
	Total	26683	4024	15	1
P207.	EARNINGS IN 1989(2) [2]				
	UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over				
	With earnings	26698	4039	9	1
	No earnings	26707	4048	9	2
P208.	AGGREGATE EARNINGS IN 1989(1) [1]				
	UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over				
	Total	26716	4057	15	1
P209.	INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME IN 1989(2) [2]				
	UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over				
	With interest, dividend, or net rental income	26731	4072	9	1
	No interest, dividend, or net rental income	26740	4081	9	2

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P210.	AGGREGATE INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME IN 1989(1) [1] UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over				
	Total	26749	4090	15	1
P211.	RETIREMENT INCOME IN 1989(2) [2] UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over				
	With retirement income	26764	4105	9	1
	No retirement income	26773	4114	9	2
P212.	AGGREGATE RETIREMENT INCOME IN 1989(1) [1] UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over				
	Total	26782	4123	15	1
P213.	PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME IN 1989(2) [2] UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over				
	With public assistance income	26797	4138	9	1
	No public assistance income	26806	4147	9	2
P214.	AGGREGATE PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME IN 1989(1) [1] UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over				
	Total	26815	4156	15	1
P215.	OTHER TYPE OF INCOME IN 1989(2) [2] UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over				
	With other income	26830	4171	9	1
	No other income	26839	4180	9	2
P216.	AGGREGATE OTHER TYPE OF INCOME IN 1989(1) [1] UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over				
	Total	26848	4189	15	1
P217.	RATIO OF SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989 TO TOTAL INCOME(2) [2] UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over				
	Under .50	26863	4204	9	1
	.50 and over	26872	4213	9	2

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P218.	SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989(2) [2] UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over				
	Social Security only source of income	26881	4222	9	1
	Social Security not only source of income	26890	4231	9	2
P219.	INCOME IN 1989(2) [2] UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 75 years and over				
	With income	26899	4240	9	1
	No income	26908	4249	9	2
P220.	SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989(2) [2] UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 75 years and over				
	With Social Security income	26917	4258	9	1
	No Social Security income	26926	4267	9	2
P221.	AGGREGATE SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989(1) [1] UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 75 years and over				
	Total	26935	4276	15	1
P222.	EARNINGS IN 1989(2) [2] UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 75 years and over				
	With earnings	26950	4291	9	1
	No earnings	26959	4300	9	2
P223.	AGGREGATE EARNINGS IN 1989(1) [1] UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 75 years and over				
	Total	26968	4309	15	1
P224.	INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME IN 1989(2) [2] UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 75 years and over				
	With interest, dividend, or net rental income	26983	4324	9	1
	No interest, dividend, or net rental income	26992	4333	9	2
P225.	AGGREGATE INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME IN 1989(1) [1] UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 75 years and over				
	Total	27001	4342	15	1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P226.	RETIREMENT INCOME IN 1989(2) [2] UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 75 years and over				
	With retirement income	27016	4357	9	1
	No retirement income	27025	4366	9	2
P227.	AGGREGATE RETIREMENT INCOME IN 1989(1) [1] UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 75 years and over				
	Total	27034	4375	15	1
P228.	PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME IN 1989(2) [2] UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 75 years and over				
	With public assistance income	27049	4390	9	1
	No public assistance income	27058	4399	9	2
P229.	AGGREGATE PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME IN 1989(1) [1] UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 75 years and over				
	Total	27067	4408	15	1
P230.	OTHER TYPE OF INCOME IN 1989(2) [2] UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 75 years and over				
	With other income	27082	4423	9	1
	No other income	27091	4432	9	2
P231.	AGGREGATE OTHER TYPE OF INCOME IN 1989(1) [1] UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 75 years and over				
	Total	27100	4441	15	1
P232.	RATIO OF SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989 TO TOTAL INCOME(2) [2] UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 75 years and over				
	Under .50	27115	4456	9	1
	.50 and over	27124	4465	9	2
P233.	SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989(2) [2] UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 75 years and over				
	Social Security only source of income	27133	4474	9	1
	Social Security not only source of income	27142	4483	9	2

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P234.	INCOME IN 1989(2) [2] UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 85 years and over				
	With income	27151	4492	9	1
	No income	27160	4501	9	2
P235.	SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989(2) [2] UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 85 years and over				
	With Social Security income	27169	4510	9	1
	No Social Security income	27178	4519	9	2
P236.	AGGREGATE SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989(1) [1] UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 85 years and over				
	Total	27187	4528	15	1
P237.	EARNINGS IN 1989(2) [2] UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 85 years and over				
	With earnings	27202	4543	9	1
	No earnings	27211	4552	9	2
P238.	AGGREGATE EARNINGS IN 1989(1) [1] UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 85 years and over				
	Total	27220	4561	15	1
P239.	INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME IN 1989(2) [2] UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 85 years and over				
	With interest, dividend, or net rental income	27235	4576	9	1
	No interest, dividend, or net rental income	27244	4585	9	2
P240.	AGGREGATE INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME IN 1989(1) [1] UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 85 years and over				
	Total	27253	4594	15	1
P241.	RETIREMENT INCOME IN 1989(2) [2] UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 85 years and over				
	With retirement income	27268	4609	9	1
	No retirement income	27277	4618	9	2

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P242.	AGGREGATE RETIREMENT INCOME IN 1989(1) [1] UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 85 years and over				
	Total	27286	4627	15	1
P243.	PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME IN 1989(2) [2] UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 85 years and over				
	With public assistance income	27301	4642	9	1
	No public assistance income	27310	4651	9	2
P244.	AGGREGATE PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME IN 1989(1) [1] UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 85 years and over				
	Total	27319	4660	15	1
P245.	OTHER TYPE OF INCOME IN 1989(2) [2] UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 85 years and over				
	With other income	27334	4675	9	1
	No other income	27343	4684	9	2
P246.	AGGREGATE OTHER TYPE OF INCOME IN 1989(1) [1] UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 85 years and over				
	Total	27352	4693	15	1
P247.	RATIO OF SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989 TO TOTAL INCOME(2) [2] UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 85 years and over				
	Under .50	27367	4708	9	1
	.50 and over	27376	4717	9	2
P248.	SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989(2) [2] UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 85 years and over				
	Social Security only source of income	27385	4726	9	1
	Social Security not only source of income	27394	4735	9	2

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P249.	SEX(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) BY INCOME IN 1989(2) [8]				
	UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over				
	Male:				
	Living alone:				
	With income	27403	4744	9	1,1,1
	No income	27412	4753	9	1,1,2
	Not living alone:				
	(Repeat INCOME IN 1989)	27421	4762	9	1,2,1
	Female:				
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE By INCOME IN 1989)	27439	4780	9	2,1,1
P250.	SEX(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) BY SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989(2) [8]				
	UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over				
	Male:				
	Living alone:				
	With Social Security income	27475	4816	9	1,1,1
	No Social Security income	27484	4825	9	1,1,2
	Not living alone:				
	(Repeat SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989)	27493	4834	9	1,2,1
	Female:				
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE By SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989)	27511	4852	9	2,1,1
P251.	AGGREGATE SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989(1) BY SEX(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) [4]				
	UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over				
	Total:				
	Male:				
	Living alone	27547	4888	15	1,1,1
	Not living alone	27562	4903	15	1,1,2
	Female:				
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE)	27577	4918	15	1,2,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P252.	SEX(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) BY EARNINGS IN 1989(2) [8]				
	UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over				
	Male:				
	Living alone:				
	With earnings	27607	4948	9	1,1,1
	No earnings	27616	4957	9	1,1,2
	Not living alone:				
	(Repeat EARNINGS IN 1989)	27625	4966	9	1,2,1
	Female:				
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE By EARNINGS IN 1989)	27643	4984	9	2,1,1
P253.	AGGREGATE EARNINGS IN 1989(1) BY SEX(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) [4]				
	UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over				
	Total:				
	Male:				
	Living alone	27679	5020	15	1,1,1
	Not living alone	27694	5035	15	1,1,2
	Female:				
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE)	27709	5050	15	1,2,1
P254.	SEX(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) BY INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME IN 1989(2) [8]				
	UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over				
	Male:				
	Living alone:				
	With interest, dividend, or net rental income	27739	5080	9	1,1,1
	No interest, dividend, or net rental income	27748	5089	9	1,1,2
	Not living alone:				
	(Repeat INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME IN 1989)	27757	5098	9	1,2,1
	Female:				
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE By INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME IN 1989)	27775	5116	9	2,1,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P255.	AGGREGATE INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME IN 1989(1) BY SEX(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) [4]				
	UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over				
	Total:				
	Male:				
	Living alone	27811	5152	15	1,1,1
	Not living alone	27826	5167	15	1,1,2
	Female:				
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE)	27841	5182	15	1,2,1
P256.	SEX(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) BY RETIREMENT INCOME IN 1989(2) [8]				
	UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over				
	Male:				
	Living alone:				
	With retirement income	27871	5212	9	1,1,1
	No retirement income	27880	5221	9	1,1,2
	Not living alone:				
	(Repeat RETIREMENT INCOME IN 1989)	27889	5230	9	1,2,1
	Female:				
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE By RETIREMENT INCOME IN 1989)	27907	5248	9	2,1,1
P257.	AGGREGATE RETIREMENT INCOME IN 1989(1) BY SEX(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) [4]				
	UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over				
	Total:				
	Male:				
	Living alone	27943	5284	15	1,1,1
	Not living alone	27958	5299	15	1,1,2
	Female:				
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE)	27973	5314	15	1,2,1
P258.	SEX(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) BY PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME IN 1989(2) [8]				
	UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over				
	Male:				
	Living alone:				
	With public assistance income	28003	5344	9	1,1,1
	No public assistance income	28012	5353	9	1,1,2
	Not living alone:				
	(Repeat PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME IN 1989)	28021	5362	9	1,2,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P258.	SEX(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) BY PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME IN 1989(2) [8]—Con.				
	Female:				
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE By PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME IN 1989)	28039	5380	9	2,1,1
P259.	AGGREGATE PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME IN 1989(1) BY SEX(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) [4]				
	UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over				
	Total:				
	Male:				
	Living alone	28075	5416	15	1,1,1
	Not living alone	28090	5431	15	1,1,2
	Female:				
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE)	28105	5446	15	1,2,1
P260.	SEX(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) BY OTHER TYPE OF INCOME IN 1989(2) [8]				
	UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over				
	Male:				
	Living alone:				
	With other income	28135	5476	9	1,1,1
	No other income	28144	5485	9	1,1,2
	Not living alone:				
	(Repeat OTHER TYPE OF INCOME IN 1989)	28153	5494	9	1,2,1
	Female:				
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE By OTHER TYPE OF INCOME IN 1989)	28171	5512	9	2,1,1
P261.	AGGREGATE OTHER TYPE OF INCOME IN 1989(1) BY SEX(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) [4]				
	UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over				
	Total:				
	Male:				
	Living alone	28207	5548	15	1,1,1
	Not living alone	28222	5563	15	1,1,2
	Female:				
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE)	28237	5578	15	1,2,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P262.	SEX(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) BY RATIO OF SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989 TO TOTAL INCOME(2) [8]				
	UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over				
	Male:				
	Living alone:				
	Under .50	28267	5608	9	1,1,1
	.50 and over	28276	5617	9	1,1,2
	Not living alone:				
	(Repeat RATIO OF SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989 TO TOTAL INCOME)	28285	5626	9	1,2,1
	Female:				
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE By RATIO OF SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989 TO TOTAL INCOME)	28303	5644	9	2,1,1
P263.	SEX(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) BY SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989(2) [8]				
	UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over				
	Male:				
	Living alone:				
	Social Security only source of income	28339	5680	9	1,1,1
	Social Security not only source of income	28348	5689	9	1,1,2
	Not living alone:				
	(Repeat SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989)	28357	5698	9	1,2,1
	Female:				
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE By SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989)	28375	5716	9	2,1,1
P264.	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY INCOME IN 1989(2) [4]				
	UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined				
	Income in 1989 above poverty level:				
	With income	28411	5752	9	1,1
	No income	28420	5761	9	1,2
	Income in 1989 below poverty level:				
	(Repeat INCOME IN 1989)	28429	5770	9	2,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P265.	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989(2) [4]				
	UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined				
	Income in 1989 above poverty level:				
	With Social Security income	28447	5788	9	1,1
	No Social Security income	28456	5797	9	1,2
	Income in 1989 below poverty level:				
	(Repeat SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989)	28465	5806	9	2,1
P266.	AGGREGATE SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989(1) BY POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) [2]				
	UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined				
	Total:				
	Income in 1989 above poverty level	28483	5824	15	1,1
	Income in 1989 below poverty level	28498	5839	15	1,2
P267.	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY EARNINGS IN 1989(2) [4]				
	UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined				
	Income in 1989 above poverty level:				
	With earnings	28513	5854	9	1,1
	No earnings	28522	5863	9	1,2
	Income in 1989 below poverty level:				
	(Repeat EARNINGS IN 1989)	28531	5872	9	2,1
P268.	AGGREGATE EARNINGS IN 1989(1) BY POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) [2]				
	UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined				
	Total:				
	Income in 1989 above poverty level	28549	5890	15	1,1
	Income in 1989 below poverty level	28564	5905	15	1,2
P269.	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME IN 1989(2) [4]				
	UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined				
	Income in 1989 above poverty level:				
	With interest, dividend, or net rental income	28579	5920	9	1,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P269.	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME IN 1989(2) [4]—Con.				
	No interest, dividend, or net rental income	28588	5929	9	1,2
	Income in 1989 below poverty level: (Repeat INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME IN 1989)	28597	5938	9	2,1
P270.	AGGREGATE INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME IN 1989(1) BY POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) [2]				
	UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined				
	Total:				
	Income in 1989 above poverty level	28615	5956	15	1,1
	Income in 1989 below poverty level	28630	5971	15	1,2
P271.	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY RETIREMENT INCOME IN 1989(2) [4]				
	UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined				
	Income in 1989 above poverty level:				
	With retirement income	28645	5986	9	1,1
	No retirement income	28654	5995	9	1,2
	Income in 1989 below poverty level: (Repeat RETIREMENT INCOME IN 1989)	28663	6004	9	2,1
P272.	AGGREGATE RETIREMENT INCOME IN 1989(1) BY POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) [2]				
	UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined				
	Total:				
	Income in 1989 above poverty level	28681	6022	15	1,1
	Income in 1989 below poverty level	28696	6037	15	1,2
P273.	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME IN 1989(2) [4]				
	UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined				
	Income in 1989 above poverty level:				
	With public assistance income	28711	6052	9	1,1
	No public assistance income	28720	6061	9	1,2

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P273.	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME IN 1989(2) [4]—Con.				
	Income in 1989 below poverty level:				
	(Repeat PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME IN 1989)	28729	6070	9	2,1
P274.	AGGREGATE PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME IN 1989(1) BY POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) [2]				
	UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined				
	Total:				
	Income in 1989 above poverty level	28747	6088	15	1,1
	Income in 1989 below poverty level	28762	6103	15	1,2
P275.	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY OTHER TYPE OF INCOME IN 1989(2) [4]				
	UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined				
	Income in 1989 above poverty level:				
	With other income	28777	6118	9	1,1
	No other income	28786	6127	9	1,2
	Income in 1989 below poverty level:				
	(Repeat OTHER TYPE OF INCOME IN 1989)	28795	6136	9	2,1
P276.	AGGREGATE OTHER TYPE OF INCOME IN 1989(1) BY POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) [2]				
	UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined				
	Total:				
	Income in 1989 above poverty level	28813	6154	15	1,1
	Income in 1989 below poverty level	28828	6169	15	1,2
P277.	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY RATIO OF SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989 TO TOTAL INCOME(2) [4]				
	UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined				
	Income in 1989 above poverty level:				
	Under .50	28843	6184	9	1,1
	.50 and over	28852	6193	9	1,2
	Income in 1989 below poverty level:				
	(Repeat RATIO OF SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989 TO TOTAL INCOME)	28861	6202	9	2,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P278.	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989(2) [4]				
	UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined				
	Income in 1989 above poverty level:				
	Social Security only source of income	28879	6220	9	1,1
	Social Security not only source of income	28888	6229	9	1,2
	Income in 1989 below poverty level:				
	(Repeat SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989)	28897	6238	9	2,1
P279.	RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL(5) BY INCOME IN 1989(2) [10]				
	UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined				
	Under 1.00:				
	With income	28915	6256	9	1,1
	No income	28924	6265	9	1,2
	1.00 to 1.24:				
	(Repeat INCOME IN 1989)	28933	6274	9	2,1
	1.25 to 1.49:				
	(Repeat INCOME IN 1989)	28951	6292	9	3,1
	1.50 to 1.99:				
	(Repeat INCOME IN 1989)	28969	6310	9	4,1
	2.00 and over:				
	(Repeat INCOME IN 1989)	28987	6328	9	5,1
P280.	RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL(5) BY SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989(2) [10]				
	UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined				
	Under 1.00:				
	With Social Security income	29005	6346	9	1,1
	No Social Security income	29014	6355	9	1,2
	1.00 to 1.24:				
	(Repeat SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989)	29023	6364	9	2,1
	1.25 to 1.49:				
	(Repeat SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989)	29041	6382	9	3,1
	1.50 to 1.99:				
	(Repeat SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989)	29059	6400	9	4,1
	2.00 and over:				
	(Repeat SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989)	29077	6418	9	5,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P281.	AGGREGATE SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989(1) BY RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL(5) [5]				
	UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined				
	Total:				
	Under 1.00	29095	6436	15	1,1
	1.00 to 1.24	29110	6451	15	1,2
	1.25 to 1.49	29125	6466	15	1,3
	1.50 to 1.99	29140	6481	15	1,4
	2.00 and over	29155	6496	15	1,5
P282.	RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL(5) BY EARNINGS IN 1989(2) [10]				
	UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined				
	Under 1.00:				
	With earnings	29170	6511	9	1,1
	No earnings	29179	6520	9	1,2
	1.00 to 1.24:				
	(Repeat EARNINGS IN 1989)	29188	6529	9	2,1
	1.25 to 1.49:				
	(Repeat EARNINGS IN 1989)	29206	6547	9	3,1
	1.50 to 1.99:				
	(Repeat EARNINGS IN 1989)	29224	6565	9	4,1
	2.00 and over:				
	(Repeat EARNINGS IN 1989)	29242	6583	9	5,1
P283.	AGGREGATE EARNINGS IN 1989(1) BY RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL(5) [5]				
	UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined				
	Total:				
	Under 1.00	29260	6601	15	1,1
	1.00 to 1.24	29275	6616	15	1,2
	1.25 to 1.49	29290	6631	15	1,3
	1.50 to 1.99	29305	6646	15	1,4
	2.00 and over	29320	6661	15	1,5

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P284.	RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL(5) BY INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME IN 1989(2) [10]				
	UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined				
	Under 1.00:				
	With interest, dividend, or net rental income	29335	6676	9	1,1
	No interest, dividend, or net rental income	29344	6685	9	1,2
	1.00 to 1.24:				
	(Repeat INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME IN 1989)	29353	6694	9	2,1
	1.25 to 1.49:				
	(Repeat INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME IN 1989)	29371	6712	9	3,1
	1.50 to 1.99:				
	(Repeat INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME IN 1989)	29389	6730	9	4,1
	2.00 and over:				
	(Repeat INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME IN 1989)	29407	6748	9	5,1
P285.	AGGREGATE INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME IN 1989(1) BY RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL(5) [5]				
	UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined				
	Total:				
	Under 1.00	29425	6766	15	1,1
	1.00 to 1.24	29440	6781	15	1,2
	1.25 to 1.49	29455	6796	15	1,3
	1.50 to 1.99	29470	6811	15	1,4
	2.00 and over	29485	6826	15	1,5
P286.	RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL(5) BY RETIREMENT INCOME IN 1989(2) [10]				
	UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined				
	Under 1.00:				
	With retirement income	29500	6841	9	1,1
	No retirement income	29509	6850	9	1,2
	1.00 to 1.24:				
	(Repeat RETIREMENT INCOME IN 1989)	29518	6859	9	2,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P286.	RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL(5) BY RETIREMENT INCOME IN 1989(2) [10]—Con.				
	1.25 to 1.49:				
	(Repeat RETIREMENT INCOME IN 1989)	29536	6877	9	3,1
	1.50 to 1.99:				
	(Repeat RETIREMENT INCOME IN 1989)	29554	6895	9	4,1
	2.00 and over:				
	(Repeat RETIREMENT INCOME IN 1989)	29572	6913	9	5,1
P287.	AGGREGATE RETIREMENT INCOME IN 1989(1) BY RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL(5) [5]				
	UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined				
	Total:				
	Under 1.00	29590	6931	15	1,1
	1.00 to 1.24	29605	6946	15	1,2
	1.25 to 1.49	29620	6961	15	1,3
	1.50 to 1.99	29635	6976	15	1,4
	2.00 and over	29650	6991	15	1,5
P288.	RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL(5) BY PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME IN 1989(2) [10]				
	UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined				
	Under 1.00:				
	With public assistance income	29665	7006	9	1,1
	No public assistance income	29674	7015	9	1,2
	1.00 to 1.24:				
	(Repeat PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME IN 1989)	29683	7024	9	2,1
	1.25 to 1.49:				
	(Repeat PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME IN 1989)	29701	7042	9	3,1
	1.50 to 1.99:				
	(Repeat PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME IN 1989)	29719	7060	9	4,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P288.	RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL(5) BY PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME IN 1989(2) [10]—Con.				
	2.00 and over:				
	(Repeat PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME IN 1989)	29737	7078	9	5,1
P289.	AGGREGATE PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME IN 1989(1) BY RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL(5) [5]				
	UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined				
	Total:				
	Under 1.00	29755	7096	15	1,1
	1.00 to 1.24	29770	7111	15	1,2
	1.25 to 1.49	29785	7126	15	1,3
	1.50 to 1.99	29800	7141	15	1,4
	2.00 and over	29815	7156	15	1,5
P290.	RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL(5) BY OTHER TYPE OF INCOME IN 1989(2) [10]				
	UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined				
	Under 1.00:				
	With other income	29830	7171	9	1,1
	No other income	29839	7180	9	1,2
	1.00 to 1.24:				
	(Repeat OTHER TYPE OF INCOME IN 1989)	29848	7189	9	2,1
	1.25 to 1.49:				
	(Repeat OTHER TYPE OF INCOME IN 1989)	29866	7207	9	3,1
	1.50 to 1.99:				
	(Repeat OTHER TYPE OF INCOME IN 1989)	29884	7225	9	4,1
	2.00 and over:				
	(Repeat OTHER TYPE OF INCOME IN 1989)	29902	7243	9	5,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P291.	AGGREGATE OTHER TYPE OF INCOME IN 1989(1) BY RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL(5) [5]				
	UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined				
	Total:				
	Under 1.00	29920	7261	15	1,1
	1.00 to 1.24	29935	7276	15	1,2
	1.25 to 1.49	29950	7291	15	1,3
	1.50 to 1.99	29965	7306	15	1,4
	2.00 and over	29980	7321	15	1,5
P292.	RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL(5) BY RATIO OF SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989 TO TOTAL INCOME(2) [10]				
	UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined				
	Under 1.00:				
	Under .50	29995	7336	9	1,1
	.50 and over	30004	7345	9	1,2
	1.00 to 1.24:				
	(Repeat RATIO OF SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989 TO TOTAL INCOME)	30013	7354	9	2,1
	1.25 to 1.49:				
	(Repeat RATIO OF SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989 TO TOTAL INCOME)	30031	7372	9	3,1
	1.50 to 1.99:				
	(Repeat RATIO OF SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989 TO TOTAL INCOME)	30049	7390	9	4,1
	2.00 and over:				
	(Repeat RATIO OF SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989 TO TOTAL INCOME)	30067	7408	9	5,1
P293.	RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL(5) BY SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989(2) [10]				
	UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined				
	Under 1.00:				
	Social Security only source of income	30085	7426	9	1,1
	Social Security not only source of income	30094	7435	9	1,2

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P293.	RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL(5) BY SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989(2) [10]—Con.				
	1.00 to 1.24:				
	(Repeat SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989)	30103	7444	9	2,1
	1.25 to 1.49:				
	(Repeat SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989)	30121	7462	9	3,1
	1.50 to 1.99:				
	(Repeat SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989)	30139	7480	9	4,1
	2.00 and over:				
	(Repeat SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989)	30157	7498	9	5,1
P294.	INCOME IN 1989(2) BY MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS(4) [8]				
	UNIVERSE: Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over				
	With income:				
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, mobility limitation only	30175	7516	9	1,1
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, self-care limitation only	30184	7525	9	1,2
	Mobility and self-care limitation	30193	7534	9	1,3
	No mobility or self-care limitation	30202	7543	9	1,4
	Filler	30211	7552		
	End of Segment				
	No income:				
	(Repeat MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS)	30513	301	9	2,1
P295.	SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989(2) BY MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS(4) [8]				
	UNIVERSE: Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over				
	With Social Security income:				
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, mobility limitation only	30549	337	9	1,1
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, self-care limitation only	30558	346	9	1,2
	Mobility and self-care limitation	30567	355	9	1,3
	No mobility or self-care limitation	30576	364	9	1,4
	No Social Security income:				
	(Repeat MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS)	30585	373	9	2,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P296.	AGGREGATE SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989(1) BY MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS(4) [4]				
	UNIVERSE: Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over				
	Total:				
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, mobility limitation only	30621	409	15	1,1
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, self-care limitation only	30636	424	15	1,2
	Mobility and self-care limitation	30651	439	15	1,3
	No mobility or self-care limitation	30666	454	15	1,4
P297.	EARNINGS IN 1989(2) BY MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS(4) [8]				
	UNIVERSE: Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over				
	With earnings:				
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, mobility limitation only	30681	469	9	1,1
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, self-care limitation only	30690	478	9	1,2
	Mobility and self-care limitation	30699	487	9	1,3
	No mobility or self-care limitation	30708	496	9	1,4
	No earnings:				
	(Repeat MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS)	30717	505	9	2,1
P298.	AGGREGATE EARNINGS IN 1989(1) BY MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS(4) [4]				
	UNIVERSE: Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over				
	Total:				
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, mobility limitation only	30753	541	15	1,1
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, self-care limitation only	30768	556	15	1,2
	Mobility and self-care limitation	30783	571	15	1,3
	No mobility or self-care limitation	30798	586	15	1,4

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P299.	INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME IN 1989(2) BY MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS(4) [8]				
	UNIVERSE: Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over				
	With interest, dividend, or net rental income:				
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, mobility limitation only	30813	601	9	1,1
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, self-care limitation only	30822	610	9	1,2
	Mobility and self-care limitation	30831	619	9	1,3
	No mobility or self-care limitation	30840	628	9	1,4
	No interest, dividend, or net rental income:				
	(Repeat MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS)	30849	637	9	2,1
P300.	AGGREGATE INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME IN 1989(1) BY MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS(4) [4]				
	UNIVERSE: Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over				
	Total:				
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, mobility limitation only	30885	673	15	1,1
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, self-care limitation only	30900	688	15	1,2
	Mobility and self-care limitation	30915	703	15	1,3
	No mobility or self-care limitation	30930	718	15	1,4
P301.	RETIREMENT INCOME IN 1989(2) BY MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS(4) [8]				
	UNIVERSE: Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over				
	With retirement income:				
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, mobility limitation only	30945	733	9	1,1
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, self-care limitation only	30954	742	9	1,2
	Mobility and self-care limitation	30963	751	9	1,3
	No mobility or self-care limitation	30972	760	9	1,4
	No retirement income:				
	(Repeat MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS)	30981	769	9	2,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P302.	AGGREGATE RETIREMENT INCOME IN 1989(1) BY MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS(4) [4]				
	UNIVERSE: Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over				
	Total:				
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, mobility limitation only	31017	805	15	1,1
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, self-care limitation only	31032	820	15	1,2
	Mobility and self-care limitation	31047	835	15	1,3
	No mobility or self-care limitation	31062	850	15	1,4
P303.	PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME IN 1989(2) BY MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS(4) [8]				
	UNIVERSE: Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over				
	With public assistance income:				
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, mobility limitation only	31077	865	9	1,1
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, self-care limitation only	31086	874	9	1,2
	Mobility and self-care limitation	31095	883	9	1,3
	No mobility or self-care limitation	31104	892	9	1,4
	No public assistance income:				
	(Repeat MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS)	31113	901	9	2,1
P304.	AGGREGATE PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME IN 1989(1) BY MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS(4) [4]				
	UNIVERSE: Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over				
	Total:				
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, mobility limitation only	31149	937	15	1,1
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, self-care limitation only	31164	952	15	1,2
	Mobility and self-care limitation	31179	967	15	1,3
	No mobility or self-care limitation	31194	982	15	1,4

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P305.	OTHER TYPE OF INCOME IN 1989(2) BY MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS(4) [8]				
	UNIVERSE: Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over				
	With other income:				
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, mobility limitation only	31209	997	9	1,1
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, self-care limitation only	31218	1006	9	1,2
	Mobility and self-care limitation	31227	1015	9	1,3
	No mobility or self-care limitation	31236	1024	9	1,4
	No other income:				
	(Repeat MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS)	31245	1033	9	2,1
P306.	AGGREGATE OTHER TYPE OF INCOME IN 1989(1) BY MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS(4) [4]				
	UNIVERSE: Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over				
	Total:				
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, mobility limitation only	31281	1069	15	1,1
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, self-care limitation only	31296	1084	15	1,2
	Mobility and self-care limitation	31311	1099	15	1,3
	No mobility or self-care limitation	31326	1114	15	1,4
P307.	RATIO OF SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989 TO TOTAL INCOME(2) BY MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS(4) [8]				
	UNIVERSE: Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over				
	Under .50:				
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, mobility limitation only	31341	1129	9	1,1
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, self-care limitation only	31350	1138	9	1,2
	Mobility and self-care limitation	31359	1147	9	1,3
	No mobility or self-care limitation	31368	1156	9	1,4
	.50 and over:				
	(Repeat MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS)	31377	1165	9	2,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P308.	SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989(2) BY MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS(4) [8]				
	UNIVERSE: Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and over				
	Social Security only source of income:				
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, mobility limitation only	31413	1201	9	1,1
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, self-care limitation only	31422	1210	9	1,2
	Mobility and self-care limitation	31431	1219	9	1,3
	No mobility or self-care limitation	31440	1228	9	1,4
	Social Security not only source of income:				
	(Repeat MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS)	31449	1237	9	2,1
P309.	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) [2]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 55 years and over for whom poverty status is determined				
	Income in 1989 above poverty level	31485	1273	9	1
	Income in 1989 below poverty level	31494	1282	9	2
P310.	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) [4]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 55 years and over for whom poverty status is determined				
	Income in 1989 above poverty level:				
	Living alone	31503	1291	9	1,1
	Not living alone	31512	1300	9	1,2
	Income in 1989 below poverty level:				
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE)	31521	1309	9	2,1
P311.	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS(4) [8]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 55 years and over for whom poverty status is determined				
	Income in 1989 above poverty level:				
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, mobility limitation only	31539	1327	9	1,1
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, self-care limitation only	31548	1336	9	1,2
	Mobility and self-care limitation	31557	1345	9	1,3
	No mobility or self-care limitation	31566	1354	9	1,4
	Income in 1989 below poverty level:				
	(Repeat MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS)	31575	1363	9	2,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P312.	RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL(5) [5]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 55 years and over for whom poverty status is determined				
	Under 1.00	31611	1399	9	1
	1.00 to 1.24	31620	1408	9	2
	1.25 to 1.49	31629	1417	9	3
	1.50 to 1.99	31638	1426	9	4
	2.00 and over	31647	1435	9	5
P313.	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) [2]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined				
	Income in 1989 above poverty level	31656	1444	9	1
	Income in 1989 below poverty level	31665	1453	9	2
P314.	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) [4]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined				
	Income in 1989 above poverty level:				
	Living alone	31674	1462	9	1,1
	Not living alone	31683	1471	9	1,2
	Income in 1989 below poverty level: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE)	31692	1480	9	2,1
P315.	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS(4) [8]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined				
	Income in 1989 above poverty level:				
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, mobility limitation only	31710	1498	9	1,1
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, self-care limitation only	31719	1507	9	1,2
	Mobility and self-care limitation	31728	1516	9	1,3
	No mobility or self-care limitation	31737	1525	9	1,4
	Income in 1989 below poverty level: (Repeat MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS)	31746	1534	9	2,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P316.	RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL(5) [5]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined				
	Under 1.00	31782	1570	9	1
	1.00 to 1.24	31791	1579	9	2
	1.25 to 1.49	31800	1588	9	3
	1.50 to 1.99	31809	1597	9	4
	2.00 and over	31818	1606	9	5
P317.	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) [2]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 65 years and over for whom poverty status is determined				
	Income in 1989 above poverty level	31827	1615	9	1
	Income in 1989 below poverty level	31836	1624	9	2
P318.	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) [4]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 65 years and over for whom poverty status is determined				
	Income in 1989 above poverty level:				
	Living alone	31845	1633	9	1,1
	Not living alone	31854	1642	9	1,2
	Income in 1989 below poverty level:				
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE)	31863	1651	9	2,1
P319.	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS(4) [8]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 65 years and over for whom poverty status is determined				
	Income in 1989 above poverty level:				
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, mobility limitation only	31881	1669	9	1,1
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, self-care limitation only	31890	1678	9	1,2
	Mobility and self-care limitation	31899	1687	9	1,3
	No mobility or self-care limitation	31908	1696	9	1,4
	Income in 1989 below poverty level:				
	(Repeat MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS)	31917	1705	9	2,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P320.	RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL(5) [5]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 65 years and over for whom poverty status is determined				
	Under 1.00	31953	1741	9	1
	1.00 to 1.24	31962	1750	9	2
	1.25 to 1.49	31971	1759	9	3
	1.50 to 1.99	31980	1768	9	4
	2.00 and over	31989	1777	9	5
P321.	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) [2]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 75 years and over for whom poverty status is determined				
	Income in 1989 above poverty level	31998	1786	9	1
	Income in 1989 below poverty level	32007	1795	9	2
P322.	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) [4]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 75 years and over for whom poverty status is determined				
	Income in 1989 above poverty level:				
	Living alone	32016	1804	9	1,1
	Not living alone	32025	1813	9	1,2
	Income in 1989 below poverty level:				
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE)	32034	1822	9	2,1
P323.	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS(4) [8]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 75 years and over for whom poverty status is determined				
	Income in 1989 above poverty level:				
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, mobility limitation only	32052	1840	9	1,1
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, self-care limitation only	32061	1849	9	1,2
	Mobility and self-care limitation	32070	1858	9	1,3
	No mobility or self-care limitation	32079	1867	9	1,4
	Income in 1989 below poverty level:				
	(Repeat MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS)	32088	1876	9	2,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P324.	RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL(5) [5]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 75 years and over for whom poverty status is determined				
	Under 1.00	32124	1912	9	1
	1.00 to 1.24	32133	1921	9	2
	1.25 to 1.49	32142	1930	9	3
	1.50 to 1.99	32151	1939	9	4
	2.00 and over	32160	1948	9	5
P325.	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) [2]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 85 years and over for whom poverty status is determined				
	Income in 1989 above poverty level	32169	1957	9	1
	Income in 1989 below poverty level	32178	1966	9	2
P326.	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) [4]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 85 years and over for whom poverty status is determined				
	Income in 1989 above poverty level:				
	Living alone	32187	1975	9	1,1
	Not living alone	32196	1984	9	1,2
	Income in 1989 below poverty level:				
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE)	32205	1993	9	2,1
P327.	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS(4) [8]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 85 years and over for whom poverty status is determined				
	Income in 1989 above poverty level:				
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, mobility limitation only	32223	2011	9	1,1
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, self-care limitation only	32232	2020	9	1,2
	Mobility and self-care limitation	32241	2029	9	1,3
	No mobility or self-care limitation	32250	2038	9	1,4
	Income in 1989 below poverty level:				
	(Repeat MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS)	32259	2047	9	2,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P328.	RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL(5) [5]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 85 years and over for whom poverty status is determined				
	Under 1.00	32295	2083	9	1
	1.00 to 1.24	32304	2092	9	2
	1.25 to 1.49	32313	2101	9	3
	1.50 to 1.99	32322	2110	9	4
	2.00 and over	32331	2119	9	5
P329.	SEX(2) BY POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP(6) [24]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined				
	Male:				
	Income in 1989 above poverty level:				
	In households:				
	In family households:				
	Householder	32340	2128	9	1,1,1
	Other relatives	32349	2137	9	1,1,2
	Nonrelatives	32358	2146	9	1,1,3
	In nonfamily households:				
	Living alone	32367	2155	9	1,1,4
	Not living alone	32376	2164	9	1,1,5
	In group quarters	32385	2173	9	1,1,6
	Income in 1989 below poverty level:				
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP)	32394	2182	9	1,2,1
	Female:				
	(Repeat POVERTY STATUS IN 1989 By HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP)	32448	2236	9	2,1,1
P330.	SEX(2) BY POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS(4) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP(6) [96]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined				
	Male:				
	Income in 1989 above poverty level:				
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, mobility limitation only:				
	In households:				
	In family households:				
	Householder	32556	2344	9	1,1,1,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P330.	SEX(2) BY POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS(4) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP(6) [96]—Con.				
	Other relatives	32565	2353	9	1,1,1,2
	Nonrelatives	32574	2362	9	1,1,1,3
	In nonfamily households:				
	Living alone	32583	2371	9	1,1,1,4
	Not living alone	32592	2380	9	1,1,1,5
	In group quarters	32601	2389	9	1,1,1,6
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, self-care limitation only: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP)	32610	2398	9	1,1,2,1
	Mobility and self-care limitation: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP)	32664	2452	9	1,1,3,1
	No mobility or self-care limitation: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP)	32718	2506	9	1,1,4,1
	Income in 1989 below poverty level: (Repeat MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS By HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP)	32772	2560	9	1,2,1,1
	Female: (Repeat POVERTY STATUS IN 1989 By MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS By HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP)	32988	2776	9	2,1,1,1
P331.	SEX(2) BY RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL(5) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP(6) [60]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined				
	Male:				
	Under 1.00:				
	In households:				
	In family households:				
	Householder	33420	3208	9	1,1,1
	Other relatives	33429	3217	9	1,1,2
	Nonrelatives	33438	3226	9	1,1,3

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P331.	SEX(2) BY RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL(5) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP(6) [60]—Con.				
	In nonfamily households:				
	Living alone	33447	3235	9	1,1,4
	Not living alone	33456	3244	9	1,1,5
	In group quarters	33465	3253	9	1,1,6
	1.00 to 1.24:				
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP)	33474	3262	9	1,2,1
	1.25 to 1.49:				
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP)	33528	3316	9	1,3,1
	1.50 to 1.99:				
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP)	33582	3370	9	1,4,1
	2.00 and over:				
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP)	33636	3424	9	1,5,1
	Female:				
	(Repeat RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL By HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP)	33690	3478	9	2,1,1
P332.	SEX(2) BY VETERAN STATUS(2) BY POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) [8]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined				
	Male:				
	Veteran:				
	Income in 1989 above poverty level	33960	3748	9	1,1,1
	Income in 1989 below poverty level	33969	3757	9	1,1,2
	Nonveteran:				
	(Repeat POVERTY STATUS IN 1989)	33978	3766	9	1,2,1
	Female:				
	(Repeat VETERAN STATUS By POVERTY STATUS IN 1989)	33996	3784	9	2,1,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P333.	SEX(2) BY VETERAN STATUS(2) BY POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) [16]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined				
	Male:				
	Veteran:				
	Income in 1989 above poverty level:				
	Living alone	34032	3820	9	1,1,1,1
	Not living alone	34041	3829	9	1,1,1,2
	Income in 1989 below poverty level: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE)	34050	3838	9	1,1,2,1
	Nonveteran:				
	(Repeat POVERTY STATUS IN 1989 By HOUSEHOLD TYPE)	34068	3856	9	1,2,1,1
	Female:				
	(Repeat VETERAN STATUS By POVERTY STATUS IN 1989 By HOUSEHOLD TYPE)	34104	3892	9	2,1,1,1
P334.	SEX(2) BY VETERAN STATUS(2) BY POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS(4) [32]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined				
	Male:				
	Veteran:				
	Income in 1989 above poverty level:				
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, mobility limitation only	34176	3964	9	1,1,1,1
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, self-care limitation only	34185	3973	9	1,1,1,2
	Mobility and self-care limitation	34194	3982	9	1,1,1,3
	No mobility or self-care limitation	34203	3991	9	1,1,1,4
	Income in 1989 below poverty level: (Repeat MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS)	34212	4000	9	1,1,2,1
	Nonveteran:				
	(Repeat POVERTY STATUS IN 1989 By MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS)	34248	4036	9	1,2,1,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P334.	SEX(2) BY VETERAN STATUS(2) BY POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS(4) [32]				
	Female:				
	(Repeat VETERAN STATUS By POVERTY STATUS IN 1989 By MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS)	34320	4108	9	2,1,1,1
P335.	SEX(2) BY VETERAN STATUS(2) BY RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL(5) [20]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined				
	Male:				
	Veteran:				
	Under 1.00	34464	4252	9	1,1,1
	1.00 to 1.24	34473	4261	9	1,1,2
	1.25 to 1.49	34482	4270	9	1,1,3
	1.50 to 1.99	34491	4279	9	1,1,4
	2.00 and over	34500	4288	9	1,1,5
	Nonveteran:				
	(Repeat RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL)	34509	4297	9	1,2,1
	Female:				
	(Repeat VETERAN STATUS By RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL)	34554	4342	9	2,1,1
P336.	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) BY MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS(4) [16]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined				
	Income in 1989 above poverty level:				
	Living alone:				
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, mobility limitation only	34644	4432	9	1,1,1
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, self-care limitation only	34653	4441	9	1,1,2
	Mobility and self-care limitation	34662	4450	9	1,1,3
	No mobility or self-care limitation	34671	4459	9	1,1,4
	Not living alone:				
	(Repeat MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS)	34680	4468	9	1,2,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P336.	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) BY MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS(4) [16]—Con.				
	Income in 1989 below poverty level:				
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE By MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS)	34716	4504	9	2,1,1
P337.	RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL(5) BY MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS(4) [20]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 60 years and over for whom poverty status is determined				
	Under 1.00:				
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, mobility limitation only	34788	4576	9	1,1
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, self-care limitation only	34797	4585	9	1,2
	Mobility and self-care limitation	34806	4594	9	1,3
	No mobility or self-care limitation	34815	4603	9	1,4
	1.00 to 1.24:				
	(Repeat MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS)	34824	4612	9	2,1
	1.25 to 1.49:				
	(Repeat MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS)	34860	4648	9	3,1
	1.50 to 1.99:				
	(Repeat MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS)	34896	4684	9	4,1
	2.00 and over:				
	(Repeat MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS)	34932	4720	9	5,1
P338.	LOW-INCOME STATUS IN 1989(2) [2]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 55 years and over for whom low-income status is determined				
	Income in 1989 above low-income level	34968	4756	9	1
	Income in 1989 below low-income level	34977	4765	9	2

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P339.	LOW-INCOME STATUS IN 1989(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) [4]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 55 years and over for whom low-income status is determined				
	Income in 1989 above low-income level:				
	Living alone	34986	4774	9	1,1
	Not living alone	34995	4783	9	1,2
	Income in 1989 below low-income level: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE)	35004	4792	9	2,1
P340.	LOW-INCOME STATUS IN 1989(2) BY MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS(4) [8]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 55 years and over for whom low-income status is determined				
	Income in 1989 above low-income level:				
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, mobility limitation only	35022	4810	9	1,1
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, self-care limitation only	35031	4819	9	1,2
	Mobility and self-care limitation	35040	4828	9	1,3
	No mobility or self-care limitation	35049	4837	9	1,4
	Income in 1989 below low-income level: (Repeat MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS)	35058	4846	9	2,1
P341.	RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO LOW-INCOME LEVEL(5) [5]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 55 years and over for whom low-income status is determined				
	Under 1.00	35094	4882	9	1
	1.00 to 1.24	35103	4891	9	2
	1.25 to 1.49	35112	4900	9	3
	1.50 to 1.99	35121	4909	9	4
	2.00 and over	35130	4918	9	5
P342.	LOW-INCOME STATUS IN 1989(2) [2]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 60 years and over for whom low-income status is determined				
	Income in 1989 above low-income level	35139	4927	9	1
	Income in 1989 below low-income level	35148	4936	9	2

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P343.	LOW-INCOME STATUS IN 1989(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) [4]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 60 years and over for whom low-income status is determined				
	Income in 1989 above low-income level:				
	Living alone	35157	4945	9	1,1
	Not living alone	35166	4954	9	1,2
	Income in 1989 below low-income level: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE)	35175	4963	9	2,1
P344.	LOW-INCOME STATUS IN 1989(2) BY MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS(4) [8]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 60 years and over for whom low-income status is determined				
	Income in 1989 above low-income level:				
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, mobility limitation only	35193	4981	9	1,1
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, self-care limitation only	35202	4990	9	1,2
	Mobility and self-care limitation	35211	4999	9	1,3
	No mobility or self-care limitation	35220	5008	9	1,4
	Income in 1989 below low-income level: (Repeat MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS)	35229	5017	9	2,1
P345.	RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO LOW-INCOME LEVEL(5) [5]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 60 years and over for whom low-income status is determined				
	Under 1.00	35265	5053	9	1
	1.00 to 1.24	35274	5062	9	2
	1.25 to 1.49	35283	5071	9	3
	1.50 to 1.99	35292	5080	9	4
	2.00 and over	35301	5089	9	5
P346.	LOW-INCOME STATUS IN 1989(2) [2]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 65 years and over for whom low-income status is determined				
	Income in 1989 above low-income level	35310	5098	9	1
	Income in 1989 below low-income level	35319	5107	9	2

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P347.	LOW-INCOME STATUS IN 1989(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) [4]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 65 years and over for whom low-income status is determined				
	Income in 1989 above low-income level:				
	Living alone	35328	5116	9	1,1
	Not living alone	35337	5125	9	1,2
	Income in 1989 below low-income level: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE)	35346	5134	9	2,1
P348.	LOW-INCOME STATUS IN 1989(2) BY MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS(4) [8]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 65 years and over for whom low-income status is determined				
	Income in 1989 above low-income level:				
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, mobility limitation only	35364	5152	9	1,1
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, self-care limitation only	35373	5161	9	1,2
	Mobility and self-care limitation	35382	5170	9	1,3
	No mobility or self-care limitation	35391	5179	9	1,4
	Income in 1989 below low-income level: (Repeat MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS)	35400	5188	9	2,1
P349.	RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO LOW-INCOME LEVEL(5) [5]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 65 years and over for whom low-income status is determined				
	Under 1.00	35436	5224	9	1
	1.00 to 1.24	35445	5233	9	2
	1.25 to 1.49	35454	5242	9	3
	1.50 to 1.99	35463	5251	9	4
	2.00 and over	35472	5260	9	5
P350.	LOW-INCOME STATUS IN 1989(2) [2]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 75 years and over for whom low-income status is determined				
	Income in 1989 above low-income level	35481	5269	9	1
	Income in 1989 below low-income level	35490	5278	9	2

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P351.	LOW-INCOME STATUS IN 1989(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) [4]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 75 years and over for whom low-income status is determined				
	Income in 1989 above low-income level:				
	Living alone	35499	5287	9	1,1
	Not living alone	35508	5296	9	1,2
	Income in 1989 below low-income level: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE)	35517	5305	9	2,1
P352.	LOW-INCOME STATUS IN 1989(2) BY MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS(4) [8]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 75 years and over for whom low-income status is determined				
	Income in 1989 above low-income level:				
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, mobility limitation only	35535	5323	9	1,1
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, self-care limitation only	35544	5332	9	1,2
	Mobility and self-care limitation	35553	5341	9	1,3
	No mobility or self-care limitation	35562	5350	9	1,4
	Income in 1989 below low-income level: (Repeat MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS)	35571	5359	9	2,1
P353.	RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO LOW-INCOME LEVEL(5) [5]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 75 years and over for whom low-income status is determined				
	Under 1.00	35607	5395	9	1
	1.00 to 1.24	35616	5404	9	2
	1.25 to 1.49	35625	5413	9	3
	1.50 to 1.99	35634	5422	9	4
	2.00 and over	35643	5431	9	5
P354.	LOW-INCOME STATUS IN 1989(2) [2]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 85 years and over for whom low-income status is determined				
	Income in 1989 above low-income level	35652	5440	9	1
	Income in 1989 below low-income level	35661	5449	9	2

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P355.	LOW-INCOME STATUS IN 1989(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) [4]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 85 years and over for whom low-income status is determined				
	Income in 1989 above low-income level:				
	Living alone	35670	5458	9	1,1
	Not living alone	35679	5467	9	1,2
	Income in 1989 below low-income level:				
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE)	35688	5476	9	2,1
P356.	LOW-INCOME STATUS IN 1989(2) BY MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS(4) [8]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 85 years and over for whom low-income status is determined				
	Income in 1989 above low-income level:				
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, mobility limitation only	35706	5494	9	1,1
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, self-care limitation only	35715	5503	9	1,2
	Mobility and self-care limitation	35724	5512	9	1,3
	No mobility or self-care limitation	35733	5521	9	1,4
	Income in 1989 below low-income level:				
	(Repeat MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS)	35742	5530	9	2,1
P357.	RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO LOW-INCOME LEVEL(5) [5]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 85 years and over for whom low-income status is determined				
	Under 1.00	35778	5566	9	1
	1.00 to 1.24	35787	5575	9	2
	1.25 to 1.49	35796	5584	9	3
	1.50 to 1.99	35805	5593	9	4
	2.00 and over	35814	5602	9	5
P358.	SEX(2) BY LOW-INCOME STATUS IN 1989(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP(6) [24]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 60 years and over for whom low-income status is determined				
	Male:				
	Income in 1989 above low-income level:				
	In households:				
	In family households:				
	Householder	35823	5611	9	1,1,1
	Other relatives	35832	5620	9	1,1,2

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P358.	SEX(2) BY LOW-INCOME STATUS IN 1989(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP(6) [24]—Con.				
	Nonrelatives	35841	5629	9	1,1,3
	In nonfamily households:				
	Living alone	35850	5638	9	1,1,4
	Not living alone	35859	5647	9	1,1,5
	In group quarters	35868	5656	9	1,1,6
	Income in 1989 below low-income level:				
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP)	35877	5665	9	1,2,1
	Female:				
	(Repeat LOW-INCOME STATUS IN 1989 By HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP)	35931	5719	9	2,1,1
P359.	SEX(2) BY LOW-INCOME STATUS IN 1989(2) BY MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS(4) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP(6) [96]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 60 years and over for whom low-income status is determined				
	Male:				
	Income in 1989 above low-income level:				
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, mobility limitation only:				
	In households:				
	In family households:				
	Householder	36039	5827	9	1,1,1,1
	Other relatives	36048	5836	9	1,1,1,2
	Nonrelatives	36057	5845	9	1,1,1,3
	In nonfamily households:				
	Living alone	36066	5854	9	1,1,1,4
	Not living alone	36075	5863	9	1,1,1,5
	In group quarters	36084	5872	9	1,1,1,6
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, self-care limitation only:				
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP)	36093	5881	9	1,1,2,1
	Mobility and self-care limitation:				
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP)	36147	5935	9	1,1,3,1
	No mobility or self-care limitation:				
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP)	36201	5989	9	1,1,4,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P359.	SEX(2) BY LOW-INCOME STATUS IN 1989(2) BY MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS(4) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP(6) [96]—Con.				
	Income in 1989 below low-income level:				
	(Repeat MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS By HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP)	36255	6043	9	1,2,1,1
	Female:				
	(Repeat LOW-INCOME STATUS IN 1989 By MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS By HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP)	36471	6259	9	2,1,1,1
P360.	SEX(2) BY RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO LOW-INCOME LEVEL(5) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP(6) [60]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 60 years and over for whom low-income status is determined				
	Male:				
	Under 1.00:				
	In households:				
	In family households:				
	Householder	36903	6691	9	1,1,1
	Other relatives	36912	6700	9	1,1,2
	Nonrelatives	36921	6709	9	1,1,3
	In nonfamily households:				
	Living alone	36930	6718	9	1,1,4
	Not living alone	36939	6727	9	1,1,5
	In group quarters	36948	6736	9	1,1,6
	1.00 to 1.24:				
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP)	36957	6745	9	1,2,1
	1.25 to 1.49:				
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP)	37011	6799	9	1,3,1
	1.50 to 1.99:				
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP)	37065	6853	9	1,4,1
	2.00 and over:				
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP)	37119	6907	9	1,5,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P360.	SEX(2) BY RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO LOW-INCOME LEVEL(5) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP(6) [60]—Con.				
	Female:				
	(Repeat RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO LOW-INCOME LEVEL By HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP)	37173	6961	9	2,1,1
P361.	SEX(2) BY VETERAN STATUS(2) BY LOW-INCOME STATUS IN 1989(2) [8]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 60 years and over for whom low-income status is determined				
	Male:				
	Veteran:				
	Income in 1989 above low-income level	37443	7231	9	1,1,1
	Income in 1989 below low-income level	37452	7240	9	1,1,2
	Nonveteran:				
	(Repeat LOW-INCOME STATUS IN 1989)	37461	7249	9	1,2,1
	Female:				
	(Repeat VETERAN STATUS By LOW-INCOME STATUS IN 1989)	37479	7267	9	2,1,1
P362.	SEX(2) BY VETERAN STATUS(2) BY LOW-INCOME STATUS IN 1989(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) [16]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 60 years and over for whom low-income status is determined				
	Male:				
	Veteran:				
	Income in 1989 above low-income level:				
	Living alone	37515	7303	9	1,1,1,1
	Not living alone	37524	7312	9	1,1,1,2
	Income in 1989 below low-income level:				
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE)	37533	7321	9	1,1,2,1
	Nonveteran:				
	(Repeat LOW-INCOME STATUS IN 1989 By HOUSEHOLD TYPE)	37551	7339	9	1,2,1,1
	Female:				
	(Repeat VETERAN STATUS By LOW-INCOME STATUS IN 1989 By HOUSEHOLD TYPE)	37587	7375	9	2,1,1,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P363.	SEX(2) BY VETERAN STATUS(2) BY LOW-INCOME STATUS IN 1989(2) BY MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS(4) [32]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 60 years and over for whom low-income status is determined				
	Male:				
	Veteran:				
	Income in 1989 above low-income level:				
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, mobility limitation only	37659	7447	9	1,1,1,1
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, self-care limitation only	37668	7456	9	1,1,1,2
	Mobility and self-care limitation	37677	7465	9	1,1,1,3
	No mobility or self-care limitation	37686	7474	9	1,1,1,4
	Income in 1989 below low-income level:				
	(Repeat MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS)	37695	7483	9	1,1,2,1
	Nonveteran:				
	(Repeat LOW-INCOME STATUS IN 1989 By MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS)	37731	7519	9	1,2,1,1
	Filler	37758	7546		
	End of Segment				
	Nonveteran:				
	(Repeat LOW-INCOME STATUS IN 1989 By MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS)-Con.	38066	301	9	1,2,1,4
	Female:				
	(Repeat VETERAN STATUS By LOW-INCOME STATUS IN 1989 By MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS)	38111	346	9	2,1,1,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P364.	SEX(2) BY VETERAN STATUS(2) BY RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO LOW-INCOME LEVEL(5) [20]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 60 years and over for whom low-income status is determined				
	Male:				
	Veteran:				
	Under 1.00	38255	490	9	1,1,1
	1.00 to 1.24	38264	499	9	1,1,2
	1.25 to 1.49	38273	508	9	1,1,3
	1.50 to 1.99	38282	517	9	1,1,4
	2.00 and over	38291	526	9	1,1,5
	Nonveteran:				
	(Repeat RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO LOW-INCOME LEVEL)	38300	535	9	1,2,1
	Female:				
	(Repeat VETERAN STATUS By RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO LOW-INCOME LEVEL)	38345	580	9	2,1,1
P365.	LOW-INCOME STATUS IN 1989(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) BY MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS(4) [16]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 60 years and over for whom low-income status is determined				
	Income in 1989 above low-income level:				
	Living alone:				
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, mobility limitation only	38435	670	9	1,1,1
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, self-care limitation only	38444	679	9	1,1,2
	Mobility and self-care limitation	38453	688	9	1,1,3
	No mobility or self-care limitation	38462	697	9	1,1,4
	Not living alone:				
	(Repeat MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS)	38471	706	9	1,2,1
	Income in 1989 below low-income level:				
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE By MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS)	38507	742	9	2,1,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
P366.	RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO LOW-INCOME LEVEL(5) BY MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS(4) [20]				
	UNIVERSE: Persons 60 years and over for whom low-income status is determined				
	Under 1.00:				
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, mobility limitation only	38579	814	9	1,1
	With a mobility or self-care limitation, self-care limitation only	38588	823	9	1,2
	Mobility and self-care limitation	38597	832	9	1,3
	No mobility or self-care limitation	38606	841	9	1,4
	1.00 to 1.24:				
	(Repeat MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS)	38615	850	9	2,1
	1.25 to 1.49:				
	(Repeat MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS)	38651	886	9	3,1
	1.50 to 1.99:				
	(Repeat MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS)	38687	922	9	4,1
	2.00 and over:				
	(Repeat MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS)	38723	958	9	5,1
H1.	HOUSING UNITS(1) [1]				
	UNIVERSE: Housing units				
	Total	38759	994	9	1
H2.	UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT OF HOUSING UNITS(1) [1]				
	UNIVERSE: Housing units				
	Total	38768	1003	9	1
H3.	100-PERCENT COUNT OF HOUSING UNITS(1) [1]				
	UNIVERSE: Housing units				
	Total	38777	1012	9	1
H4.	HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) BY TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT(2) [4]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder under 60 years				
	With one or more household members 60 years and over:				
	With telephone	38786	1021	9	1,1
	No telephone	38795	1030	9	1,2

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
H4.	HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) BY TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT(2) [4]—Con.				
	With no household members 60 years and over:				
	(Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)	38804	1039	9	2,1
H5.	HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) BY VEHICLES AVAILABLE(2) [4]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder under 60 years				
	With one or more household members 60 years and over:				
	None	38822	1057	9	1,1
	1 or more	38831	1066	9	1,2
	With no household members 60 years and over:				
	(Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE)	38840	1075	9	2,1
H6.	HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) BY TENURE(2) [4]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder under 60 years				
	With one or more household members 60 years and over:				
	Owner occupied	38858	1093	9	1,1
	Renter occupied	38867	1102	9	1,2
	With no household members 60 years and over:				
	(Repeat TENURE)	38876	1111	9	2,1
H7.	HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) BY MORTGAGE STATUS(2) [4]				
	UNIVERSE: Specified owner-occupied housing units with householder under 60 years				
	With one or more household members 60 years and over:				
	With a mortgage	38894	1129	9	1,1
	Not mortgaged	38903	1138	9	1,2
	With no household members 60 years and over:				
	(Repeat MORTGAGE STATUS)	38912	1147	9	2,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
H8.	HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) BY TENURE(2) BY PLUMBING FACILITIES(2) [8]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder under 60 years				
	With one or more household members 60 years and over:				
	Owner occupied:				
	Complete plumbing facilities	38930	1165	9	1,1,1
	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	38939	1174	9	1,1,2
	Renter occupied:				
	(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)	38948	1183	9	1,2,1
	With no household members 60 years and over:				
	(Repeat TENURE By PLUMBING FACILITIES)	38966	1201	9	2,1,1
H9.	HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) BY TENURE(2) BY KITCHEN FACILITIES(2) [8]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder under 60 years				
	With one or more household members 60 years and over:				
	Owner occupied:				
	Complete kitchen facilities	39002	1237	9	1,1,1
	Lacking complete kitchen facilities	39011	1246	9	1,1,2
	Renter occupied:				
	(Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)	39020	1255	9	1,2,1
	With no household members 60 years and over:				
	(Repeat TENURE By KITCHEN FACILITIES)	39038	1273	9	2,1,1
H10.	TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT(2) [2]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	With telephone	39074	1309	9	1
	No telephone	39083	1318	9	2
H11.	VEHICLES AVAILABLE(2) [2]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	None	39092	1327	9	1
	1 or more	39101	1336	9	2

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
H12.	TENURE(2) [2]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	Owner occupied	39110	1345	9	1
	Renter occupied	39119	1354	9	2
H13.	MORTGAGE STATUS(2) [2]				
	UNIVERSE: Specified owner-occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	With a mortgage	39128	1363	9	1
	Not mortgaged	39137	1372	9	2
H14.	TENURE(2) BY PLUMBING FACILITIES(2) [4]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	Owner occupied:				
	Complete plumbing facilities	39146	1381	9	1,1
	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	39155	1390	9	1,2
	Renter occupied:				
	(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)	39164	1399	9	2,1
H15.	TENURE(2) BY KITCHEN FACILITIES(2) [4]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	Owner occupied:				
	Complete kitchen facilities	39182	1417	9	1,1
	Lacking complete kitchen facilities	39191	1426	9	1,2
	Renter occupied:				
	(Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)	39200	1435	9	2,1
H16.	TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT(2) [2]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over				
	With telephone	39218	1453	9	1
	No telephone	39227	1462	9	2
H17.	VEHICLES AVAILABLE(2) [2]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over				
	None	39236	1471	9	1
	1 or more	39245	1480	9	2
H18.	TENURE(2) [2]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over				
	Owner occupied	39254	1489	9	1
	Renter occupied	39263	1498	9	2

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordi-nates
H19.	MORTGAGE STATUS(2) [2]				
	UNIVERSE: Specified owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over				
	With a mortgage	39272	1507	9	1
	Not mortgaged	39281	1516	9	2
H20.	TENURE(2) BY PLUMBING FACILITIES(2) [4]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over				
	Owner occupied:				
	Complete plumbing facilities	39290	1525	9	1,1
	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	39299	1534	9	1,2
	Renter occupied:				
	(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)	39308	1543	9	2,1
H21.	TENURE(2) BY KITCHEN FACILITIES(2) [4]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over				
	Owner occupied:				
	Complete kitchen facilities	39326	1561	9	1,1
	Lacking complete kitchen facilities	39335	1570	9	1,2
	Renter occupied:				
	(Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)	39344	1579	9	2,1
H22.	TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT(2) [2]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 75 years and over				
	With telephone	39362	1597	9	1
	No telephone	39371	1606	9	2
H23.	VEHICLES AVAILABLE(2) [2]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 75 years and over				
	None	39380	1615	9	1
	1 or more	39389	1624	9	2
H24.	TENURE(2) [2]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 75 years and over				
	Owner occupied	39398	1633	9	1
	Renter occupied	39407	1642	9	2
H25.	MORTGAGE STATUS(2) [2]				
	UNIVERSE: Specified owner-occupied housing units with householder 75 years and over				
	With a mortgage	39416	1651	9	1
	Not mortgaged	39425	1660	9	2

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
H26.	TENURE(2) BY PLUMBING FACILITIES(2) [4]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 75 years and over				
	Owner occupied:				
	Complete plumbing facilities	39434	1669	9	1,1
	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	39443	1678	9	1,2
	Renter occupied:				
	(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)	39452	1687	9	2,1
H27.	TENURE(2) BY KITCHEN FACILITIES(2) [4]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 75 years and over				
	Owner occupied:				
	Complete kitchen facilities	39470	1705	9	1,1
	Lacking complete kitchen facilities	39479	1714	9	1,2
	Renter occupied:				
	(Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)	39488	1723	9	2,1
H28.	TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT(2) [2]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 85 years and over				
	With telephone	39506	1741	9	1
	No telephone	39515	1750	9	2
H29.	VEHICLES AVAILABLE(2) [2]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 85 years and over				
	None	39524	1759	9	1
	1 or more	39533	1768	9	2
H30.	TENURE(2) [2]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 85 years and over				
	Owner occupied	39542	1777	9	1
	Renter occupied	39551	1786	9	2
H31.	MORTGAGE STATUS(2) [2]				
	UNIVERSE: Specified owner-occupied housing units with householder 85 years and over				
	With a mortgage	39560	1795	9	1
	Not mortgaged	39569	1804	9	2

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
H32.	TENURE(2) BY PLUMBING FACILITIES(2) [4]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 85 years and over				
	Owner occupied:				
	Complete plumbing facilities	39578	1813	9	1,1
	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	39587	1822	9	1,2
	Renter occupied:				
	(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)	39596	1831	9	2,1
H33.	TENURE(2) BY KITCHEN FACILITIES(2) [4]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 85 years and over				
	Owner occupied:				
	Complete kitchen facilities	39614	1849	9	1,1
	Lacking complete kitchen facilities	39623	1858	9	1,2
	Renter occupied:				
	(Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)	39632	1867	9	2,1
H34.	HOUSEHOLD TYPE(5) BY PERSONS IN UNIT(2) BY TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT(2) [20]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	Family household, married-couple family:				
	1 person:				
	With telephone	39650	1885	9	1,1,1
	No telephone	39659	1894	9	1,1,2
	2 or more persons:				
	(Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)	39668	1903	9	1,2,1
	Family household, other family, male householder, no wife present:				
	(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT By TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)	39686	1921	9	2,1,1
	Family household, other family, female householder, no husband present:				
	(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT By TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)	39722	1957	9	3,1,1
	Nonfamily household, male householder:				
	(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT By TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)	39758	1993	9	4,1,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
H34.	HOUSEHOLD TYPE(5) BY PERSONS IN UNIT(2) BY TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT(2) [20]-Con.				
	Nonfamily household, female householder:				
	(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT By TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)	39794	2029	9	5,1,1
H35.	HOUSEHOLD TYPE(5) BY PERSONS IN UNIT(2) BY VEHICLES AVAILABLE(2) [20]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	Family household, married-couple family:				
	1 person:				
	None	39830	2065	9	1,1,1
	1 or more	39839	2074	9	1,1,2
	2 or more persons:				
	(Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE)	39848	2083	9	1,2,1
	Family household, other family, male householder, no wife present:				
	(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT By VEHICLES AVAILABLE)	39866	2101	9	2,1,1
	Family household, other family, female householder, no husband present:				
	(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT By VEHICLES AVAILABLE)	39902	2137	9	3,1,1
	Nonfamily household, male householder:				
	(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT By VEHICLES AVAILABLE)	39938	2173	9	4,1,1
	Nonfamily household, female householder:				
	(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT By VEHICLES AVAILABLE)	39974	2209	9	5,1,1
H36.	HOUSEHOLD TYPE(5) BY PERSONS IN UNIT(2) BY TENURE(2) [20]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	Family household, married-couple family:				
	1 person:				
	Owner occupied	40010	2245	9	1,1,1
	Renter occupied	40019	2254	9	1,1,2
	2 or more persons:				
	(Repeat TENURE)	40028	2263	9	1,2,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
H36.	HOUSEHOLD TYPE(5) BY PERSONS IN UNIT(2) BY TENURE(2) [20]—Con.				
	Family household, other family, male householder, no wife present:				
	(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT By TENURE)	40046	2281	9	2,1,1
	Family household, other family, female householder, no husband present:				
	(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT By TENURE)	40082	2317	9	3,1,1
	Nonfamily household, male householder:				
	(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT By TENURE)	40118	2353	9	4,1,1
	Nonfamily household, female householder:				
	(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT By TENURE)	40154	2389	9	5,1,1
H37.	HOUSEHOLD TYPE(5) BY PERSONS IN UNIT(2) BY MORTGAGE STATUS(2) [20]				
	UNIVERSE: Specified owner-occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	Family household, married-couple family:				
	1 person:				
	With a mortgage	40190	2425	9	1,1,1
	Not mortgaged	40199	2434	9	1,1,2
	2 or more persons:				
	(Repeat MORTGAGE STATUS)	40208	2443	9	1,2,1
	Family household, other family, male householder, no wife present:				
	(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT By MORTGAGE STATUS)	40226	2461	9	2,1,1
	Family household, other family, female householder, no husband present:				
	(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT By MORTGAGE STATUS)	40262	2497	9	3,1,1
	Nonfamily household, male householder:				
	(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT By MORTGAGE STATUS)	40298	2533	9	4,1,1
	Nonfamily household, female householder:				
	(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT By MORTGAGE STATUS)	40334	2569	9	5,1,1
H38.	HOUSEHOLD TYPE(5) BY PERSONS IN UNIT(2) BY TENURE(2) BY PLUMBING FACILITIES(2) [40]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	Family household, married-couple family:				
	1 person:				
	Owner occupied:				
	Complete plumbing facilities	40370	2605	9	1,1,1,1
	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	40379	2614	9	1,1,1,2

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
H38.	HOUSEHOLD TYPE(5) BY PERSONS IN UNIT(2) BY TENURE(2) BY PLUMBING FACILITIES(2) [40]—Con.				
	Renter occupied:				
	(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)	40388	2623	9	1,1,2,1
	2 or more persons:				
	(Repeat TENURE By PLUMBING FACILITIES)	40406	2641	9	1,2,1,1
	Family household, other family, male householder, no wife present:				
	(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT By TENURE By PLUMBING FACILITIES)	40442	2677	9	2,1,1,1
	Family household, other family, female householder, no husband present:				
	(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT By TENURE By PLUMBING FACILITIES)	40514	2749	9	3,1,1,1
	Nonfamily household, male householder:				
	(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT By TENURE By PLUMBING FACILITIES)	40586	2821	9	4,1,1,1
	Nonfamily household, female householder:				
	(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT By TENURE By PLUMBING FACILITIES)	40658	2893	9	5,1,1,1
H39.	HOUSEHOLD TYPE(5) BY PERSONS IN UNIT(2) BY TENURE(2) BY KITCHEN FACILITIES(2) [40]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	Family household, married-couple family:				
	1 person:				
	Owner occupied:				
	Complete kitchen facilities	40730	2965	9	1,1,1,1
	Lacking complete kitchen facilities	40739	2974	9	1,1,1,2
	Renter occupied:				
	(Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)	40748	2983	9	1,1,2,1
	2 or more persons:				
	(Repeat TENURE By KITCHEN FACILITIES)	40766	3001	9	1,2,1,1
	Family household, other family, male householder, no wife present:				
	(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT By TENURE By KITCHEN FACILITIES)	40802	3037	9	2,1,1,1
	Family household, other family, female householder, no husband present:				
	(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT By TENURE By KITCHEN FACILITIES)	40874	3109	9	3,1,1,1
	Nonfamily household, male householder:				
	(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT By TENURE By KITCHEN FACILITIES)	40946	3181	9	4,1,1,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
H39.	HOUSEHOLD TYPE(5) BY PERSONS IN UNIT(2) BY TENURE(2) BY KITCHEN FACILITIES(2) [40]—Con.				
	Nonfamily household, female householder:				
	(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT By TENURE By KITCHEN FACILITIES)	41018	3253	9	5,1,1,1
H40.	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT(2) [4]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	Income in 1989 above poverty level:				
	With telephone	41090	3325	9	1,1
	No telephone	41099	3334	9	1,2
	Income in 1989 below poverty level:				
	(Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)	41108	3343	9	2,1
H41.	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY VEHICLES AVAILABLE(2) [4]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	Income in 1989 above poverty level:				
	None	41126	3361	9	1,1
	1 or more	41135	3370	9	1,2
	Income in 1989 below poverty level:				
	(Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE)	41144	3379	9	2,1
H42.	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY TENURE(2) [4]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	Income in 1989 above poverty level:				
	Owner occupied	41162	3397	9	1,1
	Renter occupied	41171	3406	9	1,2
	Income in 1989 below poverty level:				
	(Repeat TENURE)	41180	3415	9	2,1
H43.	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY MORTGAGE STATUS(2) [4]				
	UNIVERSE: Specified owner-occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	Income in 1989 above poverty level:				
	With a mortgage	41198	3433	9	1,1
	Not mortgaged	41207	3442	9	1,2
	Income in 1989 below poverty level:				
	(Repeat MORTGAGE STATUS)	41216	3451	9	2,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
H44.	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY TENURE(2) BY PLUMBING FACILITIES(2) [8]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	Income in 1989 above poverty level:				
	Owner occupied:				
	Complete plumbing facilities	41234	3469	9	1,1,1
	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	41243	3478	9	1,1,2
	Renter occupied:				
	(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)	41252	3487	9	1,2,1
	Income in 1989 below poverty level:				
	(Repeat TENURE By PLUMBING FACILITIES)	41270	3505	9	2,1,1
H45.	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY TENURE(2) BY KITCHEN FACILITIES(2) [8]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	Income in 1989 above poverty level:				
	Owner occupied:				
	Complete kitchen facilities	41306	3541	9	1,1,1
	Lacking complete kitchen facilities	41315	3550	9	1,1,2
	Renter occupied:				
	(Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)	41324	3559	9	1,2,1
	Income in 1989 below poverty level:				
	(Repeat TENURE By KITCHEN FACILITIES)	41342	3577	9	2,1,1
H46.	RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL(5) BY TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT(2) [10]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	Under 1.00:				
	With telephone	41378	3613	9	1,1
	No telephone	41387	3622	9	1,2
	1.00 to 1.24:				
	(Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)	41396	3631	9	2,1
	1.25 to 1.49:				
	(Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)	41414	3649	9	3,1
	1.50 to 1.99:				
	(Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)	41432	3667	9	4,1
	2.00 and over:				
	(Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)	41450	3685	9	5,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
H47.	RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL(5) BY VEHICLES AVAILABLE(2) [10]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	Under 1.00:				
	None	41468	3703	9	1,1
	1 or more	41477	3712	9	1,2
	1.00 to 1.24:				
	(Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE)	41486	3721	9	2,1
	1.25 to 1.49:				
	(Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE)	41504	3739	9	3,1
	1.50 to 1.99:				
	(Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE)	41522	3757	9	4,1
	2.00 and over:				
	(Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE)	41540	3775	9	5,1
H48.	RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL(5) BY TENURE(2) [10]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	Under 1.00:				
	Owner occupied	41558	3793	9	1,1
	Renter occupied	41567	3802	9	1,2
	1.00 to 1.24:				
	(Repeat TENURE)	41576	3811	9	2,1
	1.25 to 1.49:				
	(Repeat TENURE)	41594	3829	9	3,1
	1.50 to 1.99:				
	(Repeat TENURE)	41612	3847	9	4,1
	2.00 and over:				
	(Repeat TENURE)	41630	3865	9	5,1
H49.	RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL(5) BY MORTGAGE STATUS(2) [10]				
	UNIVERSE: Specified owner-occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	Under 1.00:				
	With a mortgage	41648	3883	9	1,1
	Not mortgaged	41657	3892	9	1,2
	1.00 to 1.24:				
	(Repeat MORTGAGE STATUS)	41666	3901	9	2,1
	1.25 to 1.49:				
	(Repeat MORTGAGE STATUS)	41684	3919	9	3,1
	1.50 to 1.99:				
	(Repeat MORTGAGE STATUS)	41702	3937	9	4,1
	2.00 and over:				
	(Repeat MORTGAGE STATUS)	41720	3955	9	5,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
H50.	RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL(5) BY TENURE(2) BY PLUMBING FACILITIES(2) [20]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	Under 1.00:				
	Owner occupied:				
	Complete plumbing facilities	41738	3973	9	1,1,1
	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	41747	3982	9	1,1,2
	Renter occupied:				
	(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)	41756	3991	9	1,2,1
	1.00 to 1.24:				
	(Repeat TENURE By PLUMBING FACILITIES)	41774	4009	9	2,1,1
	1.25 to 1.49:				
	(Repeat TENURE By PLUMBING FACILITIES)	41810	4045	9	3,1,1
	1.50 to 1.99:				
	(Repeat TENURE By PLUMBING FACILITIES)	41846	4081	9	4,1,1
	2.00 and over:				
	(Repeat TENURE By PLUMBING FACILITIES)	41882	4117	9	5,1,1
H51.	RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL(5) BY TENURE(2) BY KITCHEN FACILITIES(2) [20]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	Under 1.00:				
	Owner occupied:				
	Complete kitchen facilities	41918	4153	9	1,1,1
	Lacking complete kitchen facilities	41927	4162	9	1,1,2
	Renter occupied:				
	(Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)	41936	4171	9	1,2,1
	1.00 to 1.24:				
	(Repeat TENURE By KITCHEN FACILITIES)	41954	4189	9	2,1,1
	1.25 to 1.49:				
	(Repeat TENURE By KITCHEN FACILITIES)	41990	4225	9	3,1,1
	1.50 to 1.99:				
	(Repeat TENURE By KITCHEN FACILITIES)	42026	4261	9	4,1,1
	2.00 and over:				
	(Repeat TENURE By KITCHEN FACILITIES)	42062	4297	9	5,1,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
H52.	MOBILITY OR SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS AND AGE OF PERSONS IN UNIT(3) BY TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT(2) [6]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	1 or more persons in unit with a mobility or self-care limitation, all persons in unit with a mobility or self-care limitation under 60 years:				
	With telephone	42098	4333	9	1,1
	No telephone	42107	4342	9	1,2
	1 or more persons in unit with a mobility or self-care limitation, 1 or more persons in unit with a mobility or self-care limitation 60 years and over:				
	(Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)	42116	4351	9	2,1
	No persons in unit with a mobility or self-care limitation:				
	(Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)	42134	4369	9	3,1
H53.	MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS AND AGE OF PERSONS IN UNIT(3) BY TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT(2) [6]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	1 or more persons in unit with a mobility limitation, all persons in unit with a mobility limitation under 60 years:				
	With telephone	42152	4387	9	1,1
	No telephone	42161	4396	9	1,2
	1 or more persons in unit with a mobility limitation, 1 or more persons in unit with a mobility limitation 60 years and over:				
	(Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)	42170	4405	9	2,1
	No persons in unit with a mobility limitation:				
	(Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)	42188	4423	9	3,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
H54.	SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS AND AGE OF PERSONS IN UNIT(3) BY TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT(2) [6]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	1 or more persons in unit with a self-care limitation, all persons in unit with a self-care limitation under 60 years:				
	With telephone	42206	4441	9	1,1
	No telephone	42215	4450	9	1,2
	1 or more persons in unit with a self-care limitation, 1 or more persons in unit with a self-care limitation 60 years and over:				
	(Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)	42224	4459	9	2,1
	No persons in unit with a self-care limitation:				
	(Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)	42242	4477	9	3,1
H55.	MOBILITY OR SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS AND AGE OF PERSONS IN UNIT(3) BY VEHICLES AVAILABLE(2) [6]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	1 or more persons in unit with a mobility or self-care limitation, all persons in unit with a mobility or self-care limitation under 60 years:				
	None	42260	4495	9	1,1
	1 or more	42269	4504	9	1,2
	1 or more persons in unit with a mobility or self-care limitation, 1 or more persons in unit with a mobility or self-care limitation 60 years and over:				
	(Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE)	42278	4513	9	2,1
	No persons in unit with a mobility or self-care limitation:				
	(Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE)	42296	4531	9	3,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
H56.	MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS AND AGE OF PERSONS IN UNIT(3) BY VEHICLES AVAILABLE(2) [6]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	1 or more persons in unit with a mobility limitation, all persons in unit with a mobility limitation under 60 years:				
	None	42314	4549	9	1,1
	1 or more	42323	4558	9	1,2
	1 or more persons in unit with a mobility limitation, 1 or more persons in unit with a mobility limitation 60 years and over:				
	(Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE)	42332	4567	9	2,1
	No persons in unit with a mobility limitation:				
	(Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE)	42350	4585	9	3,1
H57.	SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS AND AGE OF PERSONS IN UNIT(3) BY VEHICLES AVAILABLE(2) [6]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	1 or more persons in unit with a self-care limitation, all persons in unit with a self-care limitation under 60 years:				
	None	42368	4603	9	1,1
	1 or more	42377	4612	9	1,2
	1 or more persons in unit with a self-care limitation, 1 or more persons in unit with a self-care limitation 60 years and over:				
	(Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE)	42386	4621	9	2,1
	No persons in unit with a self-care limitation:				
	(Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE)	42404	4639	9	3,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
H58.	MOBILITY OR SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS AND AGE OF PERSONS IN UNIT(3) BY TENURE(2) [6]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	1 or more persons in unit with a mobility or self-care limitation, all persons in unit with a mobility or self-care limitation under 60 years:				
	Owner occupied	42422	4657	9	1,1
	Renter occupied	42431	4666	9	1,2
	1 or more persons in unit with a mobility or self-care limitation, 1 or more persons in unit with a mobility or self-care limitation 60 years and over:				
	(Repeat TENURE)	42440	4675	9	2,1
	No persons in unit with a mobility or self-care limitation:				
	(Repeat TENURE)	42458	4693	9	3,1
H59.	MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS AND AGE OF PERSONS IN UNIT(3) BY TENURE(2) [6]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	1 or more persons in unit with a mobility limitation, all persons in unit with a mobility limitation under 60 years:				
	Owner occupied	42476	4711	9	1,1
	Renter occupied	42485	4720	9	1,2
	1 or more persons in unit with a mobility limitation, 1 or more persons in unit with a mobility limitation 60 years and over:				
	(Repeat TENURE)	42494	4729	9	2,1
	No persons in unit with a mobility limitation:				
	(Repeat TENURE)	42512	4747	9	3,1
H60.	SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS AND AGE OF PERSONS IN UNIT(3) BY TENURE(2) [6]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	1 or more persons in unit with a self-care limitation, all persons in unit with a self-care limitation under 60 years:				
	Owner occupied	42530	4765	9	1,1
	Renter occupied	42539	4774	9	1,2

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
H60.	SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS AND AGE OF PERSONS IN UNIT(3) BY TENURE(2) [6]—Con.				
	1 or more persons in unit with a self-care limitation, 1 or more persons in unit with a self-care limitation 60 years and over:				
	(Repeat TENURE)	42548	4783	9	2,1
	No persons in unit with a self-care limitation:				
	(Repeat TENURE)	42566	4801	9	3,1
H61.	MOBILITY OR SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS AND AGE OF PERSONS IN UNIT(3)BY MORTGAGE STATUS(2) [6]				
	UNIVERSE: Specified owner-occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	1 or more persons in unit with a mobility or self-care limitation, all persons in unit with a mobility or self-care limitation under 60 years:				
	With a mortgage	42584	4819	9	1,1
	Not mortgaged	42593	4828	9	1,2
	1 or more persons in unit with a mobility or self-care limitation, 1 or more persons in unit with a mobility or self-care limitation 60 years and over:				
	(Repeat MORTGAGE STATUS)	42602	4837	9	2,1
	No persons in unit with a mobility or self-care limitation:				
	(Repeat MORTGAGE STATUS)	42620	4855	9	3,1
H62.	MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS AND AGE OF PERSONS IN UNIT(3) BY MORTGAGE STATUS(2) [6]				
	UNIVERSE: Specified owner-occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	1 or more persons in unit with a mobility limitation, all persons in unit with a mobility limitation under 60 years:				
	With a mortgage	42638	4873	9	1,1
	Not mortgaged	42647	4882	9	1,2
	1 or more persons in unit with a mobility limitation, 1 or more persons in unit with a mobility limitation 60 years and over:				
	(Repeat MORTGAGE STATUS)	42656	4891	9	2,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
H62.	MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS AND AGE OF PERSONS IN UNIT(3) BY MORTGAGE STATUS(2) [6]—Con.				
	No persons in unit with a mobility limitation:				
	(Repeat MORTGAGE STATUS)	42674	4909	9	3,1
H63.	SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS AND AGE OF PERSONS IN UNIT(3) BY MORTGAGE STATUS(2) [6]				
	UNIVERSE: Specified owner-occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	1 or more persons in unit with a self-care limitation, all persons in unit with a self-care limitation under 60 years:				
	With a mortgage	42692	4927	9	1,1
	Not mortgaged	42701	4936	9	1,2
	1 or more persons in unit with a self-care limitation, 1 or more persons in unit with a self-care limitation 60 years and over:				
	(Repeat MORTGAGE STATUS)	42710	4945	9	2,1
	No persons in unit with a self-care limitation:				
	(Repeat MORTGAGE STATUS)	42728	4963	9	3,1
H64.	MOBILITY OR SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS AND AGE OF PERSONS IN UNIT(3) BY TENURE(2) BY PLUMBING FACILITIES(2) [12]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	1 or more persons in unit with a mobility or self-care limitation, all persons in unit with a mobility or self-care limitation under 60 years:				
	Owner occupied:				
	Complete plumbing facilities	42746	4981	9	1,1,1
	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	42755	4990	9	1,1,2
	Renter occupied:				
	(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)	42764	4999	9	1,2,1
	1 or more persons in unit with a mobility or self-care limitation, 1 or more persons in unit with a mobility or self-care limitation 60 years and over:				
	(Repeat TENURE By PLUMBING FACILITIES)	42782	5017	9	2,1,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
H64.	MOBILITY OR SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS AND AGE OF PERSONS IN UNIT(3) BY TENURE(2) BY PLUMBING FACILITIES(2) [12]—Con.				
	No persons in unit with a mobility or self-care limitation:				
	(Repeat TENURE By PLUMBING FACILITIES)	42818	5053	9	3,1,1
H65.	MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS AND AGE OF PERSONS IN UNIT(3) BY TENURE(2) BY PLUMBING FACILITIES(2) [12]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	1 or more persons in unit with a mobility limitation, all persons in unit with a mobility limitation under 60 years:				
	Owner occupied:				
	Complete plumbing facilities	42854	5089	9	1,1,1
	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	42863	5098	9	1,1,2
	Renter occupied:				
	(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)	42872	5107	9	1,2,1
	1 or more persons in unit with a mobility limitation, 1 or more persons in unit with a mobility limitation 60 years and over:				
	(Repeat TENURE By PLUMBING FACILITIES)	42890	5125	9	2,1,1
	No persons in unit with a mobility limitation:				
	(Repeat TENURE By PLUMBING FACILITIES)	42926	5161	9	3,1,1
H66.	SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS AND AGE OF PERSONS IN UNIT(3) BY TENURE(2) BY PLUMBING FACILITIES(2) [12]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	1 or more persons in unit with a self-care limitation, all persons in unit with a self-care limitation under 60 years:				
	Owner occupied:				
	Complete plumbing facilities	42962	5197	9	1,1,1
	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	42971	5206	9	1,1,2
	Renter occupied:				
	(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)	42980	5215	9	1,2,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
H66.	SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS AND AGE OF PERSONS IN UNIT(3) BY TENURE(2) BY PLUMBING FACILITIES(2) [12]—Con.				
	1 or more persons in unit with a self-care limitation, 1 or more persons in unit with a self-care limitation 60 years and over:				
	(Repeat TENURE By PLUMBING FACILITIES)	42998	5233	9	2,1,1
	No persons in unit with a self-care limitation:				
	(Repeat TENURE By PLUMBING FACILITIES)	43034	5269	9	3,1,1
H67.	MOBILITY OR SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS AND AGE OF PERSONS IN UNIT(3) BY TENURE(2) BY KITCHEN FACILITIES(2) [12]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	1 or more persons in unit with a mobility or self-care limitation, all persons in unit with a mobility or self-care limitation under 60 years:				
	Owner occupied:				
	Complete kitchen facilities	43070	5305	9	1,1,1
	Lacking complete kitchen facilities	43079	5314	9	1,1,2
	Renter occupied:				
	(Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)	43088	5323	9	1,2,1
	1 or more persons in unit with a mobility or self-care limitation, 1 or more persons in unit with a mobility or self-care limitation 60 years and over:				
	(Repeat TENURE By KITCHEN FACILITIES)	43106	5341	9	2,1,1
	No persons in unit with a mobility or self-care limitation:				
	(Repeat TENURE By KITCHEN FACILITIES)	43142	5377	9	3,1,1
H68.	MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS AND AGE OF PERSONS IN UNIT(3) BY TENURE(2) BY KITCHEN FACILITIES(2) [12]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	1 or more persons in unit with a mobility limitation, all persons in unit with a mobility limitation under 60 years:				
	Owner occupied:				
	Complete kitchen facilities	43178	5413	9	1,1,1
	Lacking complete kitchen facilities	43187	5422	9	1,1,2

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
H68.	MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS AND AGE OF PERSONS IN UNIT(3) BY TENURE(2) BY KITCHEN FACILITIES(2) [12]—Con.				
	Renter occupied:				
	(Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)	43196	5431	9	1,2,1
	1 or more persons in unit with a mobility limitation, 1 or more persons in unit with a mobility limitation 60 years and over:				
	(Repeat TENURE By KITCHEN FACILITIES)	43214	5449	9	2,1,1
	No persons in unit with a mobility limitation:				
	(Repeat TENURE By KITCHEN FACILITIES)	43250	5485	9	3,1,1
H69.	SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS AND AGE OF PERSONS IN UNIT(3) BY TENURE(2) BY KITCHEN FACILITIES(2) [12]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	1 or more persons in unit with a self-care limitation, all persons in unit with a self-care limitation under 60 years:				
	Owner occupied:				
	Complete kitchen facilities	43286	5521	9	1,1,1
	Lacking complete kitchen facilities	43295	5530	9	1,1,2
	Renter occupied:				
	(Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)	43304	5539	9	1,2,1
	1 or more persons in unit with a self-care limitation, 1 or more persons in unit with a self-care limitation 60 years and over:				
	(Repeat TENURE By KITCHEN FACILITIES)	43322	5557	9	2,1,1
	No persons in unit with a self-care limitation:				
	(Repeat TENURE By KITCHEN FACILITIES)	43358	5593	9	3,1,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
H70.	HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10) [20]				
	UNIVERSE: Specified owner-occupied housing units with householder under 60 years				
	With one or more household members 60 years and over:				
	Less than 10 percent	43394	5629	9	1,1
	10 to 14 percent	43403	5638	9	1,2
	15 to 19 percent	43412	5647	9	1,3
	20 to 24 percent	43421	5656	9	1,4
	25 to 29 percent	43430	5665	9	1,5
	30 to 34 percent	43439	5674	9	1,6
	35 to 39 percent	43448	5683	9	1,7
	40 to 49 percent	43457	5692	9	1,8
	50 percent or more	43466	5701	9	1,9
	Not computed	43475	5710	9	1,10
	With no household members 60 years and over:				
	(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	43484	5719	9	2,1
H71.	HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10) [20]				
	UNIVERSE: Specified renter-occupied housing units with householder under 60 years				
	With one or more household members 60 years and over:				
	Less than 10 percent	43574	5809	9	1,1
	10 to 14 percent	43583	5818	9	1,2
	15 to 19 percent	43592	5827	9	1,3
	20 to 24 percent	43601	5836	9	1,4
	25 to 29 percent	43610	5845	9	1,5
	30 to 34 percent	43619	5854	9	1,6
	35 to 39 percent	43628	5863	9	1,7
	40 to 49 percent	43637	5872	9	1,8
	50 percent or more	43646	5881	9	1,9
	Not computed	43655	5890	9	1,10
	With no household members 60 years and over:				
	(Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	43664	5899	9	2,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
H72.	SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10) [10] UNIVERSE: Specified owner-occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	Less than 10 percent	43754	5989	9	1
	10 to 14 percent	43763	5998	9	2
	15 to 19 percent	43772	6007	9	3
	20 to 24 percent	43781	6016	9	4
	25 to 29 percent	43790	6025	9	5
	30 to 34 percent	43799	6034	9	6
	35 to 39 percent	43808	6043	9	7
	40 to 49 percent	43817	6052	9	8
	50 percent or more	43826	6061	9	9
	Not computed	43835	6070	9	10
H73.	GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10) [10] UNIVERSE: Specified renter-occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	Less than 10 percent	43844	6079	9	1
	10 to 14 percent	43853	6088	9	2
	15 to 19 percent	43862	6097	9	3
	20 to 24 percent	43871	6106	9	4
	25 to 29 percent	43880	6115	9	5
	30 to 34 percent	43889	6124	9	6
	35 to 39 percent	43898	6133	9	7
	40 to 49 percent	43907	6142	9	8
	50 percent or more	43916	6151	9	9
	Not computed	43925	6160	9	10
H74.	SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10) [10] UNIVERSE: Specified owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over				
	Less than 10 percent	43934	6169	9	1
	10 to 14 percent	43943	6178	9	2
	15 to 19 percent	43952	6187	9	3
	20 to 24 percent	43961	6196	9	4
	25 to 29 percent	43970	6205	9	5
	30 to 34 percent	43979	6214	9	6
	35 to 39 percent	43988	6223	9	7
	40 to 49 percent	43997	6232	9	8
	50 percent or more	44006	6241	9	9
	Not computed	44015	6250	9	10

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
H75.	GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10) [10] UNIVERSE: Specified renter-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over				
	Less than 10 percent	44024	6259	9	1
	10 to 14 percent	44033	6268	9	2
	15 to 19 percent	44042	6277	9	3
	20 to 24 percent	44051	6286	9	4
	25 to 29 percent	44060	6295	9	5
	30 to 34 percent	44069	6304	9	6
	35 to 39 percent	44078	6313	9	7
	40 to 49 percent	44087	6322	9	8
	50 percent or more	44096	6331	9	9
	Not computed	44105	6340	9	10
H76.	SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10) [10] UNIVERSE: Specified owner-occupied housing units with householder 75 years and over				
	Less than 10 percent	44114	6349	9	1
	10 to 14 percent	44123	6358	9	2
	15 to 19 percent	44132	6367	9	3
	20 to 24 percent	44141	6376	9	4
	25 to 29 percent	44150	6385	9	5
	30 to 34 percent	44159	6394	9	6
	35 to 39 percent	44168	6403	9	7
	40 to 49 percent	44177	6412	9	8
	50 percent or more	44186	6421	9	9
	Not computed	44195	6430	9	10
H77.	GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10) [10] UNIVERSE: Specified renter-occupied housing units with householder 75 years and over				
	Less than 10 percent	44204	6439	9	1
	10 to 14 percent	44213	6448	9	2
	15 to 19 percent	44222	6457	9	3
	20 to 24 percent	44231	6466	9	4
	25 to 29 percent	44240	6475	9	5
	30 to 34 percent	44249	6484	9	6
	35 to 39 percent	44258	6493	9	7
	40 to 49 percent	44267	6502	9	8
	50 percent or more	44276	6511	9	9
	Not computed	44285	6520	9	10

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
H78.	SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10) [10]				
	UNIVERSE: Specified owner-occupied housing units with householder 85 years and over				
	Less than 10 percent	44294	6529	9	1
	10 to 14 percent	44303	6538	9	2
	15 to 19 percent	44312	6547	9	3
	20 to 24 percent	44321	6556	9	4
	25 to 29 percent	44330	6565	9	5
	30 to 34 percent	44339	6574	9	6
	35 to 39 percent	44348	6583	9	7
	40 to 49 percent	44357	6592	9	8
	50 percent or more	44366	6601	9	9
	Not computed	44375	6610	9	10
H79.	GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10) [10]				
	UNIVERSE: Specified renter-occupied housing units with householder 85 years and over				
	Less than 10 percent	44384	6619	9	1
	10 to 14 percent	44393	6628	9	2
	15 to 19 percent	44402	6637	9	3
	20 to 24 percent	44411	6646	9	4
	25 to 29 percent	44420	6655	9	5
	30 to 34 percent	44429	6664	9	6
	35 to 39 percent	44438	6673	9	7
	40 to 49 percent	44447	6682	9	8
	50 percent or more	44456	6691	9	9
	Not computed	44465	6700	9	10
H80.	HOUSEHOLD TYPE(5) BY PERSONS IN UNIT(2) BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10) [100]				
	UNIVERSE: Specified owner-occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	Family household, married-couple family:				
	1 person:				
	Less than 10 percent	44474	6709	9	1,1,1
	10 to 14 percent	44483	6718	9	1,1,2
	15 to 19 percent	44492	6727	9	1,1,3
	20 to 24 percent	44501	6736	9	1,1,4
	25 to 29 percent	44510	6745	9	1,1,5
	30 to 34 percent	44519	6754	9	1,1,6
	35 to 39 percent	44528	6763	9	1,1,7
	40 to 49 percent	44537	6772	9	1,1,8

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
H80.	HOUSEHOLD TYPE(5) BY PERSONS IN UNIT(2) BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10) [100]-Con.				
	50 percent or more	44546	6781	9	1,1,9
	Not computed	44555	6790	9	1,1,10
	2 or more persons:				
	(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	44564	6799	9	1,2,1
	Family household, other family, male householder, no wife present:				
	(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	44654	6889	9	2,1,1
	Family household, other family, female householder, no husband present:				
	(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	44834	7069	9	3,1,1
	Nonfamily household, male householder:				
	(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	45014	7249	9	4,1,1
	Nonfamily household, female householder:				
	(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	45194	7429	9	5,1,1
	Filler	45311	7546		
	End of Segment				

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
H80.	HOUSEHOLD TYPE(5) BY PERSONS IN UNIT(2) BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10) [100]-Con.				
	Nonfamily household, female householder:				
	(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)-Con.	45619	301	9	5,2,4
H81.	HOUSEHOLD TYPE(5) BY PERSONS IN UNIT(2) BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10) [100]				
	UNIVERSE: Specified renter-occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	Family household, married-couple family:				
	1 person:				
	Less than 10 percent	45682	364	9	1,1,1
	10 to 14 percent	45691	373	9	1,1,2
	15 to 19 percent	45700	382	9	1,1,3
	20 to 24 percent	45709	391	9	1,1,4
	25 to 29 percent	45718	400	9	1,1,5
	30 to 34 percent	45727	409	9	1,1,6
	35 to 39 percent	45736	418	9	1,1,7
	40 to 49 percent	45745	427	9	1,1,8
	50 percent or more	45754	436	9	1,1,9
	Not computed	45763	445	9	1,1,10
	2 or more persons:				
	(Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	45772	454	9	1,2,1
	Family household, other family, male householder, no wife present:				
	(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT By GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	45862	544	9	2,1,1
	Family household, other family, female householder, no husband present:				
	(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT By GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	46042	724	9	3,1,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordi-nates
H81.	HOUSEHOLD TYPE(5) BY PERSONS IN UNIT(2) BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10) [100]—Con.				
	Nonfamily household, male householder:				
	(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT By GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	46222	904	9	4,1,1
	Nonfamily household, female householder:				
	(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT By GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	46402	1084	9	5,1,1
H82.	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10) [20]				
	UNIVERSE: Specified owner-occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	Income in 1989 above poverty level:				
	Less than 10 percent	46582	1264	9	1,1
	10 to 14 percent	46591	1273	9	1,2
	15 to 19 percent	46600	1282	9	1,3
	20 to 24 percent	46609	1291	9	1,4
	25 to 29 percent	46618	1300	9	1,5
	30 to 34 percent	46627	1309	9	1,6
	35 to 39 percent	46636	1318	9	1,7
	40 to 49 percent	46645	1327	9	1,8
	50 percent or more	46654	1336	9	1,9
	Not computed	46663	1345	9	1,10
	Income in 1989 below poverty level:				
	(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	46672	1354	9	2,1
H83.	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10) [20]				
	UNIVERSE: Specified renter-occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	Income in 1989 above poverty level:				
	Less than 10 percent	46762	1444	9	1,1
	10 to 14 percent	46771	1453	9	1,2
	15 to 19 percent	46780	1462	9	1,3

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
H83.	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10) [20]—Con.				
	20 to 24 percent	46789	1471	9	1,4
	25 to 29 percent	46798	1480	9	1,5
	30 to 34 percent	46807	1489	9	1,6
	35 to 39 percent	46816	1498	9	1,7
	40 to 49 percent	46825	1507	9	1,8
	50 percent or more	46834	1516	9	1,9
	Not computed	46843	1525	9	1,10
	Income in 1989 below poverty level:				
	(Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	46852	1534	9	2,1
H84.	RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL(5) BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10) [50]				
	UNIVERSE: Specified owner-occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	Under 1.00:				
	Less than 10 percent	46942	1624	9	1,1
	10 to 14 percent	46951	1633	9	1,2
	15 to 19 percent	46960	1642	9	1,3
	20 to 24 percent	46969	1651	9	1,4
	25 to 29 percent	46978	1660	9	1,5
	30 to 34 percent	46987	1669	9	1,6
	35 to 39 percent	46996	1678	9	1,7
	40 to 49 percent	47005	1687	9	1,8
	50 percent or more	47014	1696	9	1,9
	Not computed	47023	1705	9	1,10
	1.00 to 1.24:				
	(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	47032	1714	9	2,1
	1.25 to 1.49:				
	(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	47122	1804	9	3,1
	1.50 to 1.99:				
	(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	47212	1894	9	4,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
H84.	RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL(5) BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10) [50]—Con.				
	2.00 and over:				
	(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	47302	1984	9	5,1
H85.	RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL(5) BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10) [50]				
	UNIVERSE: Specified renter-occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	Under 1.00:				
	Less than 10 percent	47392	2074	9	1,1
	10 to 14 percent	47401	2083	9	1,2
	15 to 19 percent	47410	2092	9	1,3
	20 to 24 percent	47419	2101	9	1,4
	25 to 29 percent	47428	2110	9	1,5
	30 to 34 percent	47437	2119	9	1,6
	35 to 39 percent	47446	2128	9	1,7
	40 to 49 percent	47455	2137	9	1,8
	50 percent or more	47464	2146	9	1,9
	Not computed	47473	2155	9	1,10
	1.00 to 1.24:				
	(Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	47482	2164	9	2,1
	1.25 to 1.49:				
	(Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	47572	2254	9	3,1
	1.50 to 1.99:				
	(Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	47662	2344	9	4,1
	2.00 and over:				
	(Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	47752	2434	9	5,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
H86.	MOBILITY OR SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS AND AGE OF PERSONS IN UNIT(3) BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10) [30]				
	UNIVERSE: Specified owner-occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	1 or more persons in unit with a mobility or self-care limitation, all persons in unit with a mobility or self-care limitation under 60 years:				
	Less than 10 percent	47842	2524	9	1,1
	10 to 14 percent	47851	2533	9	1,2
	15 to 19 percent	47860	2542	9	1,3
	20 to 24 percent	47869	2551	9	1,4
	25 to 29 percent	47878	2560	9	1,5
	30 to 34 percent	47887	2569	9	1,6
	35 to 39 percent	47896	2578	9	1,7
	40 to 49 percent	47905	2587	9	1,8
	50 percent or more	47914	2596	9	1,9
	Not computed	47923	2605	9	1,10
	1 or more persons in unit with a mobility or self-care limitation, 1 or more persons in unit with a mobility or self-care limitation 60 years and over:				
	(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	47932	2614	9	2,1
	No persons in unit with a mobility or self-care limitation:				
	(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	48022	2704	9	3,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
H87.	MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS AND AGE OF PERSONS IN UNIT(3) BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10) [30]				
	UNIVERSE: Specified owner-occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	1 or more persons in unit with a mobility limitation, all persons in unit with a mobility limitation under 60 years:				
	Less than 10 percent	48112	2794	9	1,1
	10 to 14 percent	48121	2803	9	1,2
	15 to 19 percent	48130	2812	9	1,3
	20 to 24 percent	48139	2821	9	1,4
	25 to 29 percent	48148	2830	9	1,5
	30 to 34 percent	48157	2839	9	1,6
	35 to 39 percent	48166	2848	9	1,7
	40 to 49 percent	48175	2857	9	1,8
	50 percent or more	48184	2866	9	1,9
	Not computed	48193	2875	9	1,10
	1 or more persons in unit with a mobility limitation, 1 or more persons in unit with a mobility limitation 60 years and over:				
	(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	48202	2884	9	2,1
	No persons in unit with a mobility limitation:				
	(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	48292	2974	9	3,1
H88.	SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS AND AGE OF PERSONS IN UNIT(3) BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10) [30]				
	UNIVERSE: Specified owner-occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	1 or more persons in unit with a self-care limitation, all persons in unit with a self-care limitation under 60 years:				
	Less than 10 percent	48382	3064	9	1,1
	10 to 14 percent	48391	3073	9	1,2
	15 to 19 percent	48400	3082	9	1,3
	20 to 24 percent	48409	3091	9	1,4
	25 to 29 percent	48418	3100	9	1,5

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
H88.	SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS AND AGE OF PERSONS IN UNIT(3) BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10) [30]—Con.				
	30 to 34 percent	48427	3109	9	1,6
	35 to 39 percent	48436	3118	9	1,7
	40 to 49 percent	48445	3127	9	1,8
	50 percent or more	48454	3136	9	1,9
	Not computed	48463	3145	9	1,10
	1 or more persons in unit with a self-care limitation, 1 or more persons in unit with a self-care limitation 60 years and over:				
	(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	48472	3154	9	2,1
	No persons in unit with a self-care limitation:				
	(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	48562	3244	9	3,1
H89.	MOBILITY OR SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS AND AGE OF PERSONS IN UNIT(3) BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10) [30]				
	UNIVERSE: Specified renter-occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	1 or more persons in unit with a mobility or self-care limitation, all persons in unit with a mobility or self-care limitation under 60 years:				
	Less than 10 percent	48652	3334	9	1,1
	10 to 14 percent	48661	3343	9	1,2
	15 to 19 percent	48670	3352	9	1,3
	20 to 24 percent	48679	3361	9	1,4
	25 to 29 percent	48688	3370	9	1,5
	30 to 34 percent	48697	3379	9	1,6
	35 to 39 percent	48706	3388	9	1,7
	40 to 49 percent	48715	3397	9	1,8
	50 percent or more	48724	3406	9	1,9
	Not computed	48733	3415	9	1,10
	1 or more persons in unit with a mobility or self-care limitation, 1 or more persons in unit with a mobility or self-care limitation 60 years and over:				
	(Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	48742	3424	9	2,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
H89.	MOBILITY OR SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS AND AGE OF PERSONS IN UNIT(3) BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10) [30]—Con.				
	No persons in unit with a mobility or self-care limitation:				
	(Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	48832	3514	9	3,1
H90.	MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS AND AGE OF PERSONS IN UNIT(3) BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10) [30]				
	UNIVERSE: Specified renter-occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	1 or more persons in unit with a mobility limitation, all persons in unit with a mobility limitation under 60 years:				
	Less than 10 percent	48922	3604	9	1,1
	10 to 14 percent	48931	3613	9	1,2
	15 to 19 percent	48940	3622	9	1,3
	20 to 24 percent	48949	3631	9	1,4
	25 to 29 percent	48958	3640	9	1,5
	30 to 34 percent	48967	3649	9	1,6
	35 to 39 percent	48976	3658	9	1,7
	40 to 49 percent	48985	3667	9	1,8
	50 percent or more	48994	3676	9	1,9
	Not computed	49003	3685	9	1,10
	1 or more persons in unit with a mobility limitation, 1 or more persons in unit with a mobility limitation 60 years and over:				
	(Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	49012	3694	9	2,1
	No persons in unit with a mobility limitation:				
	(Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	49102	3784	9	3,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
H91.	SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS AND AGE OF PERSONS IN UNIT(3) BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10) [30]				
	UNIVERSE: Specified renter-occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	1 or more persons in unit with a self-care limitation, all persons in unit with a self-care limitation under 60 years:				
	Less than 10 percent	49192	3874	9	1,1
	10 to 14 percent	49201	3883	9	1,2
	15 to 19 percent	49210	3892	9	1,3
	20 to 24 percent	49219	3901	9	1,4
	25 to 29 percent	49228	3910	9	1,5
	30 to 34 percent	49237	3919	9	1,6
	35 to 39 percent	49246	3928	9	1,7
	40 to 49 percent	49255	3937	9	1,8
	50 percent or more	49264	3946	9	1,9
	Not computed	49273	3955	9	1,10
	1 or more persons in unit with a self-care limitation, 1 or more persons in unit with a self-care limitation 60 years and over:				
	(Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	49282	3964	9	2,1
	No persons in unit with a self-care limitation:				
	(Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	49372	4054	9	3,1
H92.	HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT(8) [16]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder under 60 years				
	With one or more household members 60 years and over:				
	1989 to March 1990	49462	4144	9	1,1
	1985 to 1988	49471	4153	9	1,2
	1980 to 1984	49480	4162	9	1,3
	1970 to 1979	49489	4171	9	1,4
	1960 to 1969	49498	4180	9	1,5
	1950 to 1959	49507	4189	9	1,6
	1940 to 1949	49516	4198	9	1,7
	1939 or earlier	49525	4207	9	1,8
	With no household members 60 years and over:				
	(Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT)	49534	4216	9	2,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
H93.	HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(4) [8]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder under 60 years				
	With one or more household members 60 years and over:				
	1, detached or attached	49606	4288	9	1,1
	2 or more	49615	4297	9	1,2
	Mobile home or trailer	49624	4306	9	1,3
	Other	49633	4315	9	1,4
	With no household members 60 years and over:				
	(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)	49642	4324	9	2,1
H94.	HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) BY CONDOMINIUM STATUS(2) [4]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder under 60 years				
	With one or more household members 60 years and over:				
	Condominium	49678	4360	9	1,1
	Not condominium	49687	4369	9	1,2
	With no household members 60 years and over:				
	(Repeat CONDOMINIUM STATUS)	49696	4378	9	2,1
H95.	HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) BY VALUE(26) [52]				
	UNIVERSE: Specified owner-occupied housing units with householder under 60 years				
	With one or more household members 60 years and over:				
	Less than $10,000	49714	4396	9	1,1
	$10,000 to $14,999	49723	4405	9	1,2
	$15,000 to $19,999	49732	4414	9	1,3
	$20,000 to $24,999	49741	4423	9	1,4
	$25,000 to $29,999	49750	4432	9	1,5
	$30,000 to $34,999	49759	4441	9	1,6
	$35,000 to $39,999	49768	4450	9	1,7
	$40,000 to $44,999	49777	4459	9	1,8
	$45,000 to $49,999	49786	4468	9	1,9
	$50,000 to $54,999	49795	4477	9	1,10
	$55,000 to $59,999	49804	4486	9	1,11
	$60,000 to $64,999	49813	4495	9	1,12
	$65,000 to $69,999	49822	4504	9	1,13
	$70,000 to $74,999	49831	4513	9	1,14
	$75,000 to $79,999	49840	4522	9	1,15
	$80,000 to $89,999	49849	4531	9	1,16

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
H95.	HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) BY VALUE(26) [52]—Con.				
	$90,000 to $99,999	49858	4540	9	1,17
	$100,000 to $124,999	49867	4549	9	1,18
	$125,000 to $149,999	49876	4558	9	1,19
	$150,000 to $174,999	49885	4567	9	1,20
	$175,000 to $199,999	49894	4576	9	1,21
	$200,000 to $249,999	49903	4585	9	1,22
	$250,000 to $299,999	49912	4594	9	1,23
	$300,000 to $399,999	49921	4603	9	1,24
	$400,000 to $499,999	49930	4612	9	1,25
	$500,000 or more	49939	4621	9	1,26
	With no household members 60 years and over:				
	(Repeat VALUE)	49948	4630	9	2,1
H95A.	MEDIAN VALUE(1) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) [2]				
	UNIVERSE: Specified owner-occupied housing units with householder under 60 years				
	Median value:				
	With one or more household members 60 years and over	50182	4864	9	1,1
	With no household members 60 years and over	50191	4873	9	1,2
H96.	HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) BY GROSS RENT(27) [54]				
	UNIVERSE: Specified renter-occupied housing units with householder under 60 years				
	With one or more household members 60 years and over:				
	With cash rent:				
	Less than $80	50200	4882	9	1,1
	$80 to $99	50209	4891	9	1,2
	$100 to $124	50218	4900	9	1,3
	$125 to $149	50227	4909	9	1,4
	$150 to $174	50236	4918	9	1,5
	$175 to $199	50245	4927	9	1,6
	$200 to $224	50254	4936	9	1,7
	$225 to $249	50263	4945	9	1,8
	$250 to $274	50272	4954	9	1,9
	$275 to $299	50281	4963	9	1,10
	$300 to $324	50290	4972	9	1,11
	$325 to $349	50299	4981	9	1,12
	$350 to $374	50308	4990	9	1,13
	$375 to $399	50317	4999	9	1,14
	$400 to $424	50326	5008	9	1,15
	$425 to $449	50335	5017	9	1,16
	$450 to $474	50344	5026	9	1,17

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
H96.	HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) BY GROSS RENT(27) [54]—Con.				
	$475 to $499	50353	5035	9	1,18
	$500 to $549	50362	5044	9	1,19
	$550 to $599	50371	5053	9	1,20
	$600 to $649	50380	5062	9	1,21
	$650 to $699	50389	5071	9	1,22
	$700 to $749	50398	5080	9	1,23
	$750 to $999	50407	5089	9	1,24
	$1,000 to $1,999	50416	5098	9	1,25
	$2,000 or more	50425	5107	9	1,26
	No cash rent	50434	5116	9	1,27
	With no household members 60 years and over:				
	(Repeat GROSS RENT)	50443	5125	9	2,1
H96A.	MEDIAN GROSS RENT(1) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) [2]				
	UNIVERSE: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent with householder under 60 years				
	Median gross rent:				
	With one or more household members 60 years and over	50686	5368	9	1,1
	With no household members 60 years and over	50695	5377	9	1,2
H97.	YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT(8) [8]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	1989 to March 1990	50704	5386	9	1
	1985 to 1988	50713	5395	9	2
	1980 to 1984	50722	5404	9	3
	1970 to 1979	50731	5413	9	4
	1960 to 1969	50740	5422	9	5
	1950 to 1959	50749	5431	9	6
	1940 to 1949	50758	5440	9	7
	1939 or earlier	50767	5449	9	8
H98.	UNITS IN STRUCTURE(4) [4]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	1, detached or attached	50776	5458	9	1
	2 or more	50785	5467	9	2
	Mobile home or trailer	50794	5476	9	3
	Other	50803	5485	9	4

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
H99.	CONDOMINIUM STATUS(2) [2]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	Condominium	50812	5494	9	1
	Not condominium	50821	5503	9	2
H100.	VALUE(26) [26]				
	UNIVERSE: Specified owner-occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	Less than $10,000	50830	5512	9	1
	$10,000 to $14,999	50839	5521	9	2
	$15,000 to $19,999	50848	5530	9	3
	$20,000 to $24,999	50857	5539	9	4
	$25,000 to $29,999	50866	5548	9	5
	$30,000 to $34,999	50875	5557	9	6
	$35,000 to $39,999	50884	5566	9	7
	$40,000 to $44,999	50893	5575	9	8
	$45,000 to $49,999	50902	5584	9	9
	$50,000 to $54,999	50911	5593	9	10
	$55,000 to $59,999	50920	5602	9	11
	$60,000 to $64,999	50929	5611	9	12
	$65,000 to $69,999	50938	5620	9	13
	$70,000 to $74,999	50947	5629	9	14
	$75,000 to $79,999	50956	5638	9	15
	$80,000 to $89,999	50965	5647	9	16
	$90,000 to $99,999	50974	5656	9	17
	$100,000 to $124,999	50983	5665	9	18
	$125,000 to $149,999	50992	5674	9	19
	$150,000 to $174,999	51001	5683	9	20
	$175,000 to $199,999	51010	5692	9	21
	$200,000 to $249,999	51019	5701	9	22
	$250,000 to $299,999	51028	5710	9	23
	$300,000 to $399,999	51037	5719	9	24
	$400,000 to $499,999	51046	5728	9	25
	$500,000 or more	51055	5737	9	26
H100A.	MEDIAN VALUE(1) [1]				
	UNIVERSE: Specified owner-occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	Median value	51064	5746	9	1
H101.	GROSS RENT(27) [27]				
	UNIVERSE: Specified renter-occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	With cash rent:				
	Less than $80	51073	5755	9	1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
H101.	GROSS RENT(27) [27]—Con.				
	$80 to $99	51082	5764	9	2
	$100 to $124	51091	5773	9	3
	$125 to $149	51100	5782	9	4
	$150 to $174	51109	5791	9	5
	$175 to $199	51118	5800	9	6
	$200 to $224	51127	5809	9	7
	$225 to $249	51136	5818	9	8
	$250 to $274	51145	5827	9	9
	$275 to $299	51154	5836	9	10
	$300 to $324	51163	5845	9	11
	$325 to $349	51172	5854	9	12
	$350 to $374	51181	5863	9	13
	$375 to $399	51190	5872	9	14
	$400 to $424	51199	5881	9	15
	$425 to $449	51208	5890	9	16
	$450 to $474	51217	5899	9	17
	$475 to $499	51226	5908	9	18
	$500 to $549	51235	5917	9	19
	$550 to $599	51244	5926	9	20
	$600 to $649	51253	5935	9	21
	$650 to $699	51262	5944	9	22
	$700 to $749	51271	5953	9	23
	$750 to $999	51280	5962	9	24
	$1,000 to $1,999	51289	5971	9	25
	$2,000 or more	51298	5980	9	26
	No cash rent	51307	5989	9	27
H101A.	MEDIAN GROSS RENT(1) [1]				
	UNIVERSE: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent with householder 60 years and over				
	Median gross rent	51316	5998	9	1
H102.	YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT(8) [8]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over				
	1989 to March 1990	51325	6007	9	1
	1985 to 1988	51334	6016	9	2
	1980 to 1984	51343	6025	9	3
	1970 to 1979	51352	6034	9	4
	1960 to 1969	51361	6043	9	5
	1950 to 1959	51370	6052	9	6
	1940 to 1949	51379	6061	9	7
	1939 or earlier	51388	6070	9	8

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
H103.	UNITS IN STRUCTURE(4) [4]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over				
	1, detached or attached	51397	6079	9	1
	2 or more	51406	6088	9	2
	Mobile home or trailer	51415	6097	9	3
	Other	51424	6106	9	4
H104.	CONDOMINIUM STATUS(2) [2]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over				
	Condominium	51433	6115	9	1
	Not condominium	51442	6124	9	2
H105.	VALUE(26) [26]				
	UNIVERSE: Specified owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over				
	Less than $10,000	51451	6133	9	1
	$10,000 to $14,999	51460	6142	9	2
	$15,000 to $19,999	51469	6151	9	3
	$20,000 to $24,999	51478	6160	9	4
	$25,000 to $29,999	51487	6169	9	5
	$30,000 to $34,999	51496	6178	9	6
	$35,000 to $39,999	51505	6187	9	7
	$40,000 to $44,999	51514	6196	9	8
	$45,000 to $49,999	51523	6205	9	9
	$50,000 to $54,999	51532	6214	9	10
	$55,000 to $59,999	51541	6223	9	11
	$60,000 to $64,999	51550	6232	9	12
	$65,000 to $69,999	51559	6241	9	13
	$70,000 to $74,999	51568	6250	9	14
	$75,000 to $79,999	51577	6259	9	15
	$80,000 to $89,999	51586	6268	9	16
	$90,000 to $99,999	51595	6277	9	17
	$100,000 to $124,999	51604	6286	9	18
	$125,000 to $149,999	51613	6295	9	19
	$150,000 to $174,999	51622	6304	9	20
	$175,000 to $199,999	51631	6313	9	21
	$200,000 to $249,999	51640	6322	9	22
	$250,000 to $299,999	51649	6331	9	23
	$300,000 to $399,999	51658	6340	9	24
	$400,000 to $499,999	51667	6349	9	25
	$500,000 or more	51676	6358	9	26

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
H105A.	MEDIAN VALUE(1) [1]				
	UNIVERSE: Specified owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over				
	Median value	51685	6367	9	1
H106.	GROSS RENT(27) [27]				
	UNIVERSE: Specified renter-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over				
	With cash rent:				
	Less than $80	51694	6376	9	1
	$80 to $99	51703	6385	9	2
	$100 to $124	51712	6394	9	3
	$125 to $149	51721	6403	9	4
	$150 to $174	51730	6412	9	5
	$175 to $199	51739	6421	9	6
	$200 to $224	51748	6430	9	7
	$225 to $249	51757	6439	9	8
	$250 to $274	51766	6448	9	9
	$275 to $299	51775	6457	9	10
	$300 to $324	51784	6466	9	11
	$325 to $349	51793	6475	9	12
	$350 to $374	51802	6484	9	13
	$375 to $399	51811	6493	9	14
	$400 to $424	51820	6502	9	15
	$425 to $449	51829	6511	9	16
	$450 to $474	51838	6520	9	17
	$475 to $499	51847	6529	9	18
	$500 to $549	51856	6538	9	19
	$550 to $599	51865	6547	9	20
	$600 to $649	51874	6556	9	21
	$650 to $699	51883	6565	9	22
	$700 to $749	51892	6574	9	23
	$750 to $999	51901	6583	9	24
	$1,000 to $1,999	51910	6592	9	25
	$2,000 or more	51919	6601	9	26
	No cash rent	51928	6610	9	27
H106A.	MEDIAN GROSS RENT(1) [1]				
	UNIVERSE: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent with householder 65 years and over				
	Median gross rent	51937	6619	9	1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
H107.	YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT(8) [8]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 75 years and over				
	1989 to March 1990	51946	6628	9	1
	1985 to 1988	51955	6637	9	2
	1980 to 1984	51964	6646	9	3
	1970 to 1979	51973	6655	9	4
	1960 to 1969	51982	6664	9	5
	1950 to 1959	51991	6673	9	6
	1940 to 1949	52000	6682	9	7
	1939 or earlier	52009	6691	9	8
H108.	UNITS IN STRUCTURE(4) [4]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 75 years and over				
	1, detached or attached	52018	6700	9	1
	2 or more	52027	6709	9	2
	Mobile home or trailer	52036	6718	9	3
	Other	52045	6727	9	4
H109.	CONDOMINIUM STATUS(2) [2]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 75 years and over				
	Condominium	52054	6736	9	1
	Not condominium	52063	6745	9	2
H110.	VALUE(26) [26]				
	UNIVERSE: Specified owner-occupied housing units with householder 75 years and over				
	Less than $10,000	52072	6754	9	1
	$10,000 to $14,999	52081	6763	9	2
	$15,000 to $19,999	52090	6772	9	3
	$20,000 to $24,999	52099	6781	9	4
	$25,000 to $29,999	52108	6790	9	5
	$30,000 to $34,999	52117	6799	9	6
	$35,000 to $39,999	52126	6808	9	7
	$40,000 to $44,999	52135	6817	9	8
	$45,000 to $49,999	52144	6826	9	9
	$50,000 to $54,999	52153	6835	9	10
	$55,000 to $59,999	52162	6844	9	11
	$60,000 to $64,999	52171	6853	9	12
	$65,000 to $69,999	52180	6862	9	13
	$70,000 to $74,999	52189	6871	9	14
	$75,000 to $79,999	52198	6880	9	15
	$80,000 to $89,999	52207	6889	9	16
	$90,000 to $99,999	52216	6898	9	17
	$100,000 to $124,999	52225	6907	9	18
	$125,000 to $149,999	52234	6916	9	19
	$150,000 to $174,999	52243	6925	9	20

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
H110.	VALUE(26) [26]—Con.				
	$175,000 to $199,999	52252	6934	9	21
	$200,000 to $249,999	52261	6943	9	22
	$250,000 to $299,999	52270	6952	9	23
	$300,000 to $399,999	52279	6961	9	24
	$400,000 to $499,999	52288	6970	9	25
	$500,000 or more	52297	6979	9	26
H110A.	MEDIAN VALUE(1) [1]				
	UNIVERSE: Specified owner-occupied housing units with householder 75 years and over				
	Median value	52306	6988	9	1
H111.	GROSS RENT(27) [27]				
	UNIVERSE: Specified renter-occupied housing units with householder 75 years and over				
	With cash rent:				
	Less than $80	52315	6997	9	1
	$80 to $99	52324	7006	9	2
	$100 to $124	52333	7015	9	3
	$125 to $149	52342	7024	9	4
	$150 to $174	52351	7033	9	5
	$175 to $199	52360	7042	9	6
	$200 to $224	52369	7051	9	7
	$225 to $249	52378	7060	9	8
	$250 to $274	52387	7069	9	9
	$275 to $299	52396	7078	9	10
	$300 to $324	52405	7087	9	11
	$325 to $349	52414	7096	9	12
	$350 to $374	52423	7105	9	13
	$375 to $399	52432	7114	9	14
	$400 to $424	52441	7123	9	15
	$425 to $449	52450	7132	9	16
	$450 to $474	52459	7141	9	17
	$475 to $499	52468	7150	9	18
	$500 to $549	52477	7159	9	19
	$550 to $599	52486	7168	9	20
	$600 to $649	52495	7177	9	21
	$650 to $699	52504	7186	9	22
	$700 to $749	52513	7195	9	23
	$750 to $999	52522	7204	9	24
	$1,000 to $1,999	52531	7213	9	25
	$2,000 or more	52540	7222	9	26
	No cash rent	52549	7231	9	27

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
H111A.	MEDIAN GROSS RENT(1) [1]				
	UNIVERSE: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent with householder 75 years and over				
	Median gross rent	52558	7240	9	1
H112.	YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT(8) [8]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 85 years and over				
	1989 to March 1990	52567	7249	9	1
	1985 to 1988	52576	7258	9	2
	1980 to 1984	52585	7267	9	3
	1970 to 1979	52594	7276	9	4
	1960 to 1969	52603	7285	9	5
	1950 to 1959	52612	7294	9	6
	1940 to 1949	52621	7303	9	7
	1939 or earlier	52630	7312	9	8
H113.	UNITS IN STRUCTURE(4) [4]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 85 years and over				
	1, detached or attached	52639	7321	9	1
	2 or more	52648	7330	9	2
	Mobile home or trailer	52657	7339	9	3
	Other	52666	7348	9	4
H114.	CONDOMINIUM STATUS(2) [2]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 85 years and over				
	Condominium	52675	7357	9	1
	Not condominium	52684	7366	9	2
H115.	VALUE(26) [26]				
	UNIVERSE: Specified owner-occupied housing units with householder 85 years and over				
	Less than $10,000	52693	7375	9	1
	$10,000 to $14,999	52702	7384	9	2
	$15,000 to $19,999	52711	7393	9	3
	$20,000 to $24,999	52720	7402	9	4
	$25,000 to $29,999	52729	7411	9	5
	$30,000 to $34,999	52738	7420	9	6
	$35,000 to $39,999	52747	7429	9	7
	$40,000 to $44,999	52756	7438	9	8
	$45,000 to $49,999	52765	7447	9	9
	$50,000 to $54,999	52774	7456	9	10
	$55,000 to $59,999	52783	7465	9	11
	$60,000 to $64,999	52792	7474	9	12
	$65,000 to $69,999	52801	7483	9	13

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
H115.	VALUE(26) [26]—Con.				
	$70,000 to $74,999	52810	7492	9	14
	$75,000 to $79,999	52819	7501	9	15
	$80,000 to $89,999	52828	7510	9	16
	$90,000 to $99,999	52837	7519	9	17
	$100,000 to $124,999	52846	7528	9	18
	$125,000 to $149,999	52855	7537	9	19
	Filler	52864	7546		
	End of Segment				
	$150,000 to $174,999	53172	301	9	20
	$175,000 to $199,999	53181	310	9	21
	$200,000 to $249,999	53190	319	9	22
	$250,000 to $299,999	53199	328	9	23
	$300,000 to $399,999	53208	337	9	24
	$400,000 to $499,999	53217	346	9	25
	$500,000 or more	53226	355	9	26
H115A.	MEDIAN VALUE(1) [1]				
	UNIVERSE: Specified owner-occupied housing units with householder 85 years and over				
	Median value	53235	364	9	1
H116.	GROSS RENT(27) [27]				
	UNIVERSE: Specified renter-occupied housing units with householder 85 years and over				
	With cash rent:				
	Less than $80	53244	373	9	1
	$80 to $99	53253	382	9	2
	$100 to $124	53262	391	9	3
	$125 to $149	53271	400	9	4
	$150 to $174	53280	409	9	5
	$175 to $199	53289	418	9	6
	$200 to $224	53298	427	9	7
	$225 to $249	53307	436	9	8
	$250 to $274	53316	445	9	9
	$275 to $299	53325	454	9	10
	$300 to $324	53334	463	9	11
	$325 to $349	53343	472	9	12
	$350 to $374	53352	481	9	13
	$375 to $399	53361	490	9	14
	$400 to $424	53370	499	9	15
	$425 to $449	53379	508	9	16
	$450 to $474	53388	517	9	17
	$475 to $499	53397	526	9	18
	$500 to $549	53406	535	9	19
	$550 to $599	53415	544	9	20

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
H116.	GROSS RENT(27) [27]—Con.				
	$600 to $649	53424	553	9	21
	$650 to $699	53433	562	9	22
	$700 to $749	53442	571	9	23
	$750 to $999	53451	580	9	24
	$1,000 to $1,999	53460	589	9	25
	$2,000 or more	53469	598	9	26
	No cash rent	53478	607	9	27
H116A.	MEDIAN GROSS RENT(1) [1]				
	UNIVERSE: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent with householder 85 years and over				
	Median gross rent	53487	616	9	1
H117.	HOUSEHOLD TYPE(5) BY PERSONS IN UNIT(2) BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT(8) [80]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	Family household, married-couple family:				
	1 person:				
	1989 to March 1990	53496	625	9	1,1,1
	1985 to 1988	53505	634	9	1,1,2
	1980 to 1984	53514	643	9	1,1,3
	1970 to 1979	53523	652	9	1,1,4
	1960 to 1969	53532	661	9	1,1,5
	1950 to 1959	53541	670	9	1,1,6
	1940 to 1949	53550	679	9	1,1,7
	1939 or earlier	53559	688	9	1,1,8
	2 or more persons:				
	(Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT)	53568	697	9	1,2,1
	Family household, other family, male householder, no wife present:				
	(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT By YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT)	53640	769	9	2,1,1
	Family household, other family, female householder, no husband present:				
	(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT By YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT)	53784	913	9	3,1,1
	Nonfamily household, male householder:				
	(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT By YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT)	53928	1057	9	4,1,1
	Nonfamily household, female householder:				
	(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT By YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT)	54072	1201	9	5,1,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
H118.	HOUSEHOLD TYPE(5) BY PERSONS IN UNIT(2) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(4) [40]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	Family household, married-couple family:				
	1 person:				
	1, detached or attached	54216	1345	9	1,1,1
	2 or more	54225	1354	9	1,1,2
	Mobile home or trailer	54234	1363	9	1,1,3
	Other	54243	1372	9	1,1,4
	2 or more persons:				
	(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)	54252	1381	9	1,2,1
	Family household, other family, male householder, no wife present:				
	(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT By UNITS IN STRUCTURE)	54288	1417	9	2,1,1
	Family household, other family, female householder, no husband present:				
	(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT By UNITS IN STRUCTURE)	54360	1489	9	3,1,1
	Nonfamily household, male householder:				
	(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT By UNITS IN STRUCTURE)	54432	1561	9	4,1,1
	Nonfamily household, female householder:				
	(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT By UNITS IN STRUCTURE)	54504	1633	9	5,1,1
H119.	HOUSEHOLD TYPE(5) BY PERSONS IN UNIT(2) BY CONDOMINIUM STATUS(2) [20]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	Family household, married-couple family:				
	1 person:				
	Condominium	54576	1705	9	1,1,1
	Not condominium	54585	1714	9	1,1,2
	2 or more persons:				
	(Repeat CONDOMINIUM STATUS)	54594	1723	9	1,2,1
	Family household, other family, male householder, no wife present:				
	(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT By CONDOMINIUM STATUS)	54612	1741	9	2,1,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
H119.	HOUSEHOLD TYPE(5) BY PERSONS IN UNIT(2) BY CONDOMINIUM STATUS(2) [20]—Con.				
	Family household, other family, female householder, no husband present:				
	(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT By CONDOMINIUM STATUS)	54648	1777	9	3,1,1
	Nonfamily household, male householder:				
	(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT By CONDOMINIUM STATUS)	54684	1813	9	4,1,1
	Nonfamily household, female householder:				
	(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT By CONDOMINIUM STATUS)	54720	1849	9	5,1,1
H120.	HOUSEHOLD TYPE(5) BY PERSONS IN UNIT(2) BY VALUE(26) [260]				
	UNIVERSE: Specified owner-occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	Family household, married-couple family:				
	1 person:				
	Less than $10,000	54756	1885	9	1,1,1
	$10,000 to $14,999	54765	1894	9	1,1,2
	$15,000 to $19,999	54774	1903	9	1,1,3
	$20,000 to $24,999	54783	1912	9	1,1,4
	$25,000 to $29,999	54792	1921	9	1,1,5
	$30,000 to $34,999	54801	1930	9	1,1,6
	$35,000 to $39,999	54810	1939	9	1,1,7
	$40,000 to $44,999	54819	1948	9	1,1,8
	$45,000 to $49,999	54828	1957	9	1,1,9
	$50,000 to $54,999	54837	1966	9	1,1,10
	$55,000 to $59,999	54846	1975	9	1,1,11
	$60,000 to $64,999	54855	1984	9	1,1,12
	$65,000 to $69,999	54864	1993	9	1,1,13
	$70,000 to $74,999	54873	2002	9	1,1,14
	$75,000 to $79,999	54882	2011	9	1,1,15
	$80,000 to $89,999	54891	2020	9	1,1,16
	$90,000 to $99,999	54900	2029	9	1,1,17
	$100,000 to $124,999	54909	2038	9	1,1,18
	$125,000 to $149,999	54918	2047	9	1,1,19
	$150,000 to $174,999	54927	2056	9	1,1,20
	$175,000 to $199,999	54936	2065	9	1,1,21
	$200,000 to $249,999	54945	2074	9	1,1,22
	$250,000 to $299,999	54954	2083	9	1,1,23
	$300,000 to $399,999	54963	2092	9	1,1,24
	$400,000 to $499,999	54972	2101	9	1,1,25
	$500,000 or more	54981	2110	9	1,1,26

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
H120.	HOUSEHOLD TYPE(5) BY PERSONS IN UNIT(2) BY VALUE(26) [260]—Con.				
	2 or more persons: (Repeat VALUE)	54990	2119	9	1,2,1
	Family household, other family, male householder, no wife present: (Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT By VALUE)	55224	2353	9	2,1,1
	Family household, other family, female householder, no husband present: (Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT By VALUE)	55692	2821	9	3,1,1
	Nonfamily household, male householder: (Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT By VALUE)	56160	3289	9	4,1,1
	Nonfamily household, female householder: (Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT By VALUE)	56628	3757	9	5,1,1
H120A.	MEDIAN VALUE(1) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(5) BY PERSONS IN UNIT(2) [10]				
	UNIVERSE: Specified owner-occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	Median value:				
	Family household, married-couple family:				
	1 person	57096	4225	9	1,1,1
	2 or more persons	57105	4234	9	1,1,2
	Family household, other family, male householder, no wife present: (Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT)	57114	4243	9	1,2,1
	Family household, other family, female householder, no husband present: (Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT)	57132	4261	9	1,3,1
	Nonfamily household, male householder: (Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT)	57150	4279	9	1,4,1
	Nonfamily household, female householder: (Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT)	57168	4297	9	1,5,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
H121.	HOUSEHOLD TYPE(5) BY PERSONS IN UNIT(2) BY GROSS RENT(27) [270]				
	UNIVERSE: Specified renter-occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	Family household, married-couple family:				
	1 person:				
	With cash rent:				
	Less than $80	57186	4315	9	1,1,1
	$80 to $99	57195	4324	9	1,1,2
	$100 to $124	57204	4333	9	1,1,3
	$125 to $149	57213	4342	9	1,1,4
	$150 to $174	57222	4351	9	1,1,5
	$175 to $199	57231	4360	9	1,1,6
	$200 to $224	57240	4369	9	1,1,7
	$225 to $249	57249	4378	9	1,1,8
	$250 to $274	57258	4387	9	1,1,9
	$275 to $299	57267	4396	9	1,1,10
	$300 to $324	57276	4405	9	1,1,11
	$325 to $349	57285	4414	9	1,1,12
	$350 to $374	57294	4423	9	1,1,13
	$375 to $399	57303	4432	9	1,1,14
	$400 to $424	57312	4441	9	1,1,15
	$425 to $449	57321	4450	9	1,1,16
	$450 to $474	57330	4459	9	1,1,17
	$475 to $499	57339	4468	9	1,1,18
	$500 to $549	57348	4477	9	1,1,19
	$550 to $599	57357	4486	9	1,1,20
	$600 to $649	57366	4495	9	1,1,21
	$650 to $699	57375	4504	9	1,1,22
	$700 to $749	57384	4513	9	1,1,23
	$750 to $999	57393	4522	9	1,1,24
	$1,000 to $1,999	57402	4531	9	1,1,25
	$2,000 or more	57411	4540	9	1,1,26
	No cash rent	57420	4549	9	1,1,27
	2 or more persons:				
	(Repeat GROSS RENT)	57429	4558	9	1,2,1
	Family household, other family, male householder, no wife present:				
	(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT By GROSS RENT)	57672	4801	9	2,1,1
	Family household, other family, female householder, no husband present:				
	(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT By GROSS RENT)	58158	5287	9	3,1,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
H121.	HOUSEHOLD TYPE(5) BY PERSONS IN UNIT(2) BY GROSS RENT(27) [270]-Con.				
	Nonfamily household, male householder:				
	(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT By GROSS RENT)	58644	5773	9	4,1,1
	Nonfamily household, female householder:				
	(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT By GROSS RENT)	59130	6259	9	5,1,1
H121A.	MEDIAN GROSS RENT(1) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(5) BY PERSONS IN UNIT(2) [10]				
	UNIVERSE: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent with householder 60 years and over				
	Median gross rent:				
	Family household, married-couple family:				
	1 person	59616	6745	9	1,1,1
	2 or more persons	59625	6754	9	1,1,2
	Family household, other family, male householder, no wife present:				
	(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT)	59634	6763	9	1,2,1
	Family household, other family, female householder, no husband present:				
	(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT)	59652	6781	9	1,3,1
	Nonfamily household, male householder:				
	(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT)	59670	6799	9	1,4,1
	Nonfamily household, female householder:				
	(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT)	59688	6817	9	1,5,1
H122.	TENURE(2) BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT(8) [16]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	Owner occupied:				
	1989 to March 1990	59706	6835	9	1,1
	1985 to 1988	59715	6844	9	1,2
	1980 to 1984	59724	6853	9	1,3
	1970 to 1979	59733	6862	9	1,4
	1960 to 1969	59742	6871	9	1,5
	1950 to 1959	59751	6880	9	1,6
	1940 to 1949	59760	6889	9	1,7
	1939 or earlier	59769	6898	9	1,8

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
H122.	TENURE(2) BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT(8) [16]—Con.				
	Renter occupied:				
	(Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT)	59778	6907	9	2,1
H123.	TENURE(2) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(4) [8]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	Owner occupied:				
	1, detached or attached	59850	6979	9	1,1
	2 or more	59859	6988	9	1,2
	Mobile home or trailer	59868	6997	9	1,3
	Other	59877	7006	9	1,4
	Renter occupied:				
	(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)	59886	7015	9	2,1
H124.	TENURE(2) BY CONDOMINIUM STATUS(2) [4]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	Owner occupied:				
	Condominium	59922	7051	9	1,1
	Not condominium	59931	7060	9	1,2
	Renter occupied:				
	(Repeat CONDOMINIUM STATUS)	59940	7069	9	2,1
H125.	VALUE(26) [26]				
	UNIVERSE: Specified owner-occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	Less than $10,000	59958	7087	9	1
	$10,000 to $14,999	59967	7096	9	2
	$15,000 to $19,999	59976	7105	9	3
	$20,000 to $24,999	59985	7114	9	4
	$25,000 to $29,999	59994	7123	9	5
	$30,000 to $34,999	60003	7132	9	6
	$35,000 to $39,999	60012	7141	9	7
	$40,000 to $44,999	60021	7150	9	8
	$45,000 to $49,999	60030	7159	9	9
	$50,000 to $54,999	60039	7168	9	10
	$55,000 to $59,999	60048	7177	9	11
	$60,000 to $64,999	60057	7186	9	12
	$65,000 to $69,999	60066	7195	9	13
	$70,000 to $74,999	60075	7204	9	14
	$75,000 to $79,999	60084	7213	9	15
	$80,000 to $89,999	60093	7222	9	16
	$90,000 to $99,999	60102	7231	9	17
	$100,000 to $124,999	60111	7240	9	18
	$125,000 to $149,999	60120	7249	9	19
	$150,000 to $174,999	60129	7258	9	20

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—Con.

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
H125.	VALUE(26) [26]—Con.				
	$175,000 to $199,999	60138	7267	9	21
	$200,000 to $249,999	60147	7276	9	22
	$250,000 to $299,999	60156	7285	9	23
	$300,000 to $399,999	60165	7294	9	24
	$400,000 to $499,999	60174	7303	9	25
	$500,000 or more	60183	7312	9	26
H125A.	MEDIAN VALUE(1) [1]				
	UNIVERSE: Specified owner-occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	Median value	60192	7321	9	1
H126.	GROSS RENT(27) [27]				
	UNIVERSE: Specified renter-occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	With cash rent:				
	Less than $80	60201	7330	9	1
	$80 to $99	60210	7339	9	2
	$100 to $124	60219	7348	9	3
	$125 to $149	60228	7357	9	4
	$150 to $174	60237	7366	9	5
	$175 to $199	60246	7375	9	6
	$200 to $224	60255	7384	9	7
	$225 to $249	60264	7393	9	8
	$250 to $274	60273	7402	9	9
	$275 to $299	60282	7411	9	10
	$300 to $324	60291	7420	9	11
	$325 to $349	60300	7429	9	12
	$350 to $374	60309	7438	9	13
	$375 to $399	60318	7447	9	14
	$400 to $424	60327	7456	9	15
	$425 to $449	60336	7465	9	16
	$450 to $474	60345	7474	9	17
	$475 to $499	60354	7483	9	18
	$500 to $549	60363	7492	9	19
	$550 to $599	60372	7501	9	20
	$600 to $649	60381	7510	9	21
	$650 to $699	60390	7519	9	22
	$700 to $749	60399	7528	9	23
	$750 to $999	60408	7537	9	24
	Filler	60417	7546		
	End of Segment				
	$1,000 to $1,999	60725	301	9	25
	$2,000 or more	60734	310	9	26
	No cash rent	60743	319	9	27

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
H126A.	MEDIAN GROSS RENT(1) [1]				
	UNIVERSE: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent with householder 60 years and over				
	Median gross rent	60752	328	9	1
H127.	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT(8) [16]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	Income in 1989 above poverty level:				
	1989 to March 1990	60761	337	9	1,1
	1985 to 1988	60770	346	9	1,2
	1980 to 1984	60779	355	9	1,3
	1970 to 1979	60788	364	9	1,4
	1960 to 1969	60797	373	9	1,5
	1950 to 1959	60806	382	9	1,6
	1940 to 1949	60815	391	9	1,7
	1939 or earlier	60824	400	9	1,8
	Income in 1989 below poverty level:				
	(Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT)	60833	409	9	2,1
H128.	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(4) [8]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	Income in 1989 above poverty level:				
	1, detached or attached	60905	481	9	1,1
	2 or more	60914	490	9	1,2
	Mobile home or trailer	60923	499	9	1,3
	Other	60932	508	9	1,4
	Income in 1989 below poverty level:				
	(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)	60941	517	9	2,1
H129.	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY CONDOMINIUM STATUS(2) [4]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	Income in 1989 above poverty level:				
	Condominium	60977	553	9	1,1
	Not condominium	60986	562	9	1,2
	Income in 1989 below poverty level:				
	(Repeat CONDOMINIUM STATUS)	60995	571	9	2,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
H130.	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY VALUE(26) [52]				
	UNIVERSE: Specified owner-occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	Income in 1989 above poverty level:				
	Less than $10,000	61013	589	9	1,1
	$10,000 to $14,999	61022	598	9	1,2
	$15,000 to $19,999	61031	607	9	1,3
	$20,000 to $24,999	61040	616	9	1,4
	$25,000 to $29,999	61049	625	9	1,5
	$30,000 to $34,999	61058	634	9	1,6
	$35,000 to $39,999	61067	643	9	1,7
	$40,000 to $44,999	61076	652	9	1,8
	$45,000 to $49,999	61085	661	9	1,9
	$50,000 to $54,999	61094	670	9	1,10
	$55,000 to $59,999	61103	679	9	1,11
	$60,000 to $64,999	61112	688	9	1,12
	$65,000 to $69,999	61121	697	9	1,13
	$70,000 to $74,999	61130	706	9	1,14
	$75,000 to $79,999	61139	715	9	1,15
	$80,000 to $89,999	61148	724	9	1,16
	$90,000 to $99,999	61157	733	9	1,17
	$100,000 to $124,999	61166	742	9	1,18
	$125,000 to $149,999	61175	751	9	1,19
	$150,000 to $174,999	61184	760	9	1,20
	$175,000 to $199,999	61193	769	9	1,21
	$200,000 to $249,999	61202	778	9	1,22
	$250,000 to $299,999	61211	787	9	1,23
	$300,000 to $399,999	61220	796	9	1,24
	$400,000 to $499,999	61229	805	9	1,25
	$500,000 or more	61238	814	9	1,26
	Income in 1989 below poverty level:				
	(Repeat VALUE)	61247	823	9	2,1
H130A.	MEDIAN VALUE(1) BY POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) [2]				
	UNIVERSE: Specified owner-occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	Median value:				
	Income in 1989 above poverty level	61481	1057	9	1,1
	Income in 1989 below poverty level	61490	1066	9	1,2

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
H131.	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY GROSS RENT(27) [54]				
	UNIVERSE: Specified renter-occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	Income in 1989 above poverty level:				
	With cash rent:				
	Less than $80	61499	1075	9	1,1
	$80 to $99	61508	1084	9	1,2
	$100 to $124	61517	1093	9	1,3
	$125 to $149	61526	1102	9	1,4
	$150 to $174	61535	1111	9	1,5
	$175 to $199	61544	1120	9	1,6
	$200 to $224	61553	1129	9	1,7
	$225 to $249	61562	1138	9	1,8
	$250 to $274	61571	1147	9	1,9
	$275 to $299	61580	1156	9	1,10
	$300 to $324	61589	1165	9	1,11
	$325 to $349	61598	1174	9	1,12
	$350 to $374	61607	1183	9	1,13
	$375 to $399	61616	1192	9	1,14
	$400 to $424	61625	1201	9	1,15
	$425 to $449	61634	1210	9	1,16
	$450 to $474	61643	1219	9	1,17
	$475 to $499	61652	1228	9	1,18
	$500 to $549	61661	1237	9	1,19
	$550 to $599	61670	1246	9	1,20
	$600 to $649	61679	1255	9	1,21
	$650 to $699	61688	1264	9	1,22
	$700 to $749	61697	1273	9	1,23
	$750 to $999	61706	1282	9	1,24
	$1,000 to $1,999	61715	1291	9	1,25
	$2,000 or more	61724	1300	9	1,26
	No cash rent	61733	1309	9	1,27
	Income in 1989 below poverty level:				
	(Repeat GROSS RENT)	61742	1318	9	2,1
H131A.	MEDIAN GROSS RENT(1) BY POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) [2]				
	UNIVERSE: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent with householder 60 years and over				
	Median gross rent:				
	Income in 1989 above poverty level	61985	1561	9	1,1
	Income in 1989 below poverty level	61994	1570	9	1,2

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
H132.	RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL(5) BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT(8) [40] UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	Under 1.00:				
	1989 to March 1990	62003	1579	9	1,1
	1985 to 1988	62012	1588	9	1,2
	1980 to 1984	62021	1597	9	1,3
	1970 to 1979	62030	1606	9	1,4
	1960 to 1969	62039	1615	9	1,5
	1950 to 1959	62048	1624	9	1,6
	1940 to 1949	62057	1633	9	1,7
	1939 or earlier	62066	1642	9	1,8
	1.00 to 1.24:				
	(Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT)	62075	1651	9	2,1
	1.25 to 1.49:				
	(Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT)	62147	1723	9	3,1
	1.50 to 1.99:				
	(Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT)	62219	1795	9	4,1
	2.00 and over:				
	(Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT)	62291	1867	9	5,1
H133.	RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL(5) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(4) [20] UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	Under 1.00:				
	1, detached or attached	62363	1939	9	1,1
	2 or more	62372	1948	9	1,2
	Mobile home or trailer	62381	1957	9	1,3
	Other	62390	1966	9	1,4
	1.00 to 1.24:				
	(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)	62399	1975	9	2,1
	1.25 to 1.49:				
	(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)	62435	2011	9	3,1
	1.50 to 1.99:				
	(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)	62471	2047	9	4,1
	2.00 and over:				
	(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)	62507	2083	9	5,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
H134.	RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL(5) BY CONDOMINIUM STATUS(2) [10] UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	Under 1.00:				
	Condominium	62543	2119	9	1,1
	Not condominium	62552	2128	9	1,2
	1.00 to 1.24:				
	(Repeat CONDOMINIUM STATUS)	62561	2137	9	2,1
	1.25 to 1.49:				
	(Repeat CONDOMINIUM STATUS)	62579	2155	9	3,1
	1.50 to 1.99:				
	(Repeat CONDOMINIUM STATUS)	62597	2173	9	4,1
	2.00 and over:				
	(Repeat CONDOMINIUM STATUS)	62615	2191	9	5,1
H135.	RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL(5) BY VALUE(26) [130] UNIVERSE: Specified owner-occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	Under 1.00:				
	Less than $10,000	62633	2209	9	1,1
	$10,000 to $14,999	62642	2218	9	1,2
	$15,000 to $19,999	62651	2227	9	1,3
	$20,000 to $24,999	62660	2236	9	1,4
	$25,000 to $29,999	62669	2245	9	1,5
	$30,000 to $34,999	62678	2254	9	1,6
	$35,000 to $39,999	62687	2263	9	1,7
	$40,000 to $44,999	62696	2272	9	1,8
	$45,000 to $49,999	62705	2281	9	1,9
	$50,000 to $54,999	62714	2290	9	1,10
	$55,000 to $59,999	62723	2299	9	1,11
	$60,000 to $64,999	62732	2308	9	1,12
	$65,000 to $69,999	62741	2317	9	1,13
	$70,000 to $74,999	62750	2326	9	1,14
	$75,000 to $79,999	62759	2335	9	1,15
	$80,000 to $89,999	62768	2344	9	1,16
	$90,000 to $99,999	62777	2353	9	1,17
	$100,000 to $124,999	62786	2362	9	1,18
	$125,000 to $149,999	62795	2371	9	1,19
	$150,000 to $174,999	62804	2380	9	1,20
	$175,000 to $199,999	62813	2389	9	1,21
	$200,000 to $249,999	62822	2398	9	1,22
	$250,000 to $299,999	62831	2407	9	1,23
	$300,000 to $399,999	62840	2416	9	1,24
	$400,000 to $499,999	62849	2425	9	1,25
	$500,000 or more	62858	2434	9	1,26
	1.00 to 1.24:				
	(Repeat VALUE)	62867	2443	9	2,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
H135.	RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL(5) BY VALUE(26) [130]—Con.				
	1.25 to 1.49:				
	(Repeat VALUE)	63101	2677	9	3,1
	1.50 to 1.99:				
	(Repeat VALUE)	63335	2911	9	4,1
	2.00 and over:				
	(Repeat VALUE)	63569	3145	9	5,1
H135A.	MEDIAN VALUE(1) BY RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL(5) [5]				
	UNIVERSE: Specified owner-occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	Median value:				
	Under 1.00	63803	3379	9	1,1
	1.00 to 1.24	63812	3388	9	1,2
	1.25 to 1.49	63821	3397	9	1,3
	1.50 to 1.99	63830	3406	9	1,4
	2.00 and over	63839	3415	9	1,5
H136.	RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL(5) BY GROSS RENT(27) [135]				
	UNIVERSE: Specified renter-occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	Under 1.00:				
	With cash rent:				
	Less than $80	63848	3424	9	1,1
	$80 to $99	63857	3433	9	1,2
	$100 to $124	63866	3442	9	1,3
	$125 to $149	63875	3451	9	1,4
	$150 to $174	63884	3460	9	1,5
	$175 to $199	63893	3469	9	1,6
	$200 to $224	63902	3478	9	1,7
	$225 to $249	63911	3487	9	1,8
	$250 to $274	63920	3496	9	1,9
	$275 to $299	63929	3505	9	1,10
	$300 to $324	63938	3514	9	1,11
	$325 to $349	63947	3523	9	1,12
	$350 to $374	63956	3532	9	1,13
	$375 to $399	63965	3541	9	1,14
	$400 to $424	63974	3550	9	1,15
	$425 to $449	63983	3559	9	1,16
	$450 to $474	63992	3568	9	1,17
	$475 to $499	64001	3577	9	1,18
	$500 to $549	64010	3586	9	1,19
	$550 to $599	64019	3595	9	1,20
	$600 to $649	64028	3604	9	1,21
	$650 to $699	64037	3613	9	1,22

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
H136.	RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL(5) BY GROSS RENT(27) [135]–Con.				
	$700 to $749	64046	3622	9	1,23
	$750 to $999	64055	3631	9	1,24
	$1,000 to $1,999	64064	3640	9	1,25
	$2,000 or more	64073	3649	9	1,26
	No cash rent	64082	3658	9	1,27
	1.00 to 1.24:				
	(Repeat GROSS RENT)	64091	3667	9	2,1
	1.25 to 1.49:				
	(Repeat GROSS RENT)	64334	3910	9	3,1
	1.50 to 1.99:				
	(Repeat GROSS RENT)	64577	4153	9	4,1
	2.00 and over:				
	(Repeat GROSS RENT)	64820	4396	9	5,1
H136A.	MEDIAN GROSS RENT(1) BY RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL(5) [5]				
	UNIVERSE: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent with householder 60 years and over				
	Median gross rent:				
	Under 1.00	65063	4639	9	1,1
	1.00 to 1.24	65072	4648	9	1,2
	1.25 to 1.49	65081	4657	9	1,3
	1.50 to 1.99	65090	4666	9	1,4
	2.00 and over	65099	4675	9	1,5
H137.	MOBILITY OR SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS AND AGE OF PERSONS IN UNIT(3) BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT(8) [24]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	1 or more persons in unit with a mobility or self-care limitation, all persons in unit with a mobility or self-care limitation under 60 years:				
	1989 to March 1990	65108	4684	9	1,1
	1985 to 1988	65117	4693	9	1,2
	1980 to 1984	65126	4702	9	1,3
	1970 to 1979	65135	4711	9	1,4
	1960 to 1969	65144	4720	9	1,5
	1950 to 1959	65153	4729	9	1,6
	1940 to 1949	65162	4738	9	1,7
	1939 or earlier	65171	4747	9	1,8

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
H137.	MOBILITY OR SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS AND AGE OF PERSONS IN UNIT(3) BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT(8) [24]—Con.				
	1 or more persons in unit with a mobility or self-care limitation, 1 or more persons in unit with a mobility or self-care limitation 60 years and over:				
	(Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT)	65180	4756	9	2,1
	No persons in unit with a mobility or self-care limitation:				
	(Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT)	65252	4828	9	3,1
H138.	MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS AND AGE OF PERSONS IN UNIT(3) BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT(8) [24]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	1 or more persons in unit with a mobility limitation, all persons in unit with a mobility limitation under 60 years:				
	1989 to March 1990	65324	4900	9	1,1
	1985 to 1988	65333	4909	9	1,2
	1980 to 1984	65342	4918	9	1,3
	1970 to 1979	65351	4927	9	1,4
	1960 to 1969	65360	4936	9	1,5
	1950 to 1959	65369	4945	9	1,6
	1940 to 1949	65378	4954	9	1,7
	1939 or earlier	65387	4963	9	1,8
	1 or more persons in unit with a mobility limitation, 1 or more persons in unit with a mobility limitation 60 years and over:				
	(Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT)	65396	4972	9	2,1
	No persons in unit with a mobility limitation:				
	(Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT)	65468	5044	9	3,1
H139.	SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS AND AGE OF PERSONS IN UNIT(3) BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT(8) [24]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	1 or more persons in unit with a self-care limitation, all persons in unit with a self-care limitation under 60 years:				
	1989 to March 1990	65540	5116	9	1,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
H139.	SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS AND AGE OF PERSONS IN UNIT(3) BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT(8) [24]—Con.				
	1985 to 1988	65549	5125	9	1,2
	1980 to 1984	65558	5134	9	1,3
	1970 to 1979	65567	5143	9	1,4
	1960 to 1969	65576	5152	9	1,5
	1950 to 1959	65585	5161	9	1,6
	1940 to 1949	65594	5170	9	1,7
	1939 or earlier	65603	5179	9	1,8
	1 or more persons in unit with a self-care limitation, 1 or more persons in unit with a self-care limitation 60 years and over:				
	(Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT)	65612	5188	9	2,1
	No persons in unit with a self-care limitation:				
	(Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT)	65684	5260	9	3,1
H140.	MOBILITY OR SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS AND AGE OF PERSONS IN UNIT(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(4) [12]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	1 or more persons in unit with a mobility or self-care limitation, all persons in unit with a mobility or self-care limitation under 60 years:				
	1, detached or attached	65756	5332	9	1,1
	2 or more	65765	5341	9	1,2
	Mobile home or trailer	65774	5350	9	1,3
	Other	65783	5359	9	1,4
	1 or more persons in unit with a mobility or self-care limitation, 1 or more persons in unit with a mobility or self-care limitation 60 years and over:				
	(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)	65792	5368	9	2,1
	No persons in unit with a mobility or self-care limitation:				
	(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)	65828	5404	9	3,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
H141.	MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS AND AGE OF PERSONS IN UNIT(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(4) [12]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	1 or more persons in unit with a mobility limitation, all persons in unit with a mobility limitation under 60 years:				
	1, detached or attached	65864	5440	9	1,1
	2 or more	65873	5449	9	1,2
	Mobile home or trailer	65882	5458	9	1,3
	Other	65891	5467	9	1,4
	1 or more persons in unit with a mobility limitation, 1 or more persons in unit with a mobility limitation 60 years and over:				
	(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)	65900	5476	9	2,1
	No persons in unit with a mobility limitation:				
	(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)	65936	5512	9	3,1
H142.	SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS AND AGE OF PERSONS IN UNIT(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(4) [12]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	1 or more persons in unit with a self-care limitation, all persons in unit with a self-care limitation under 60 years:				
	1, detached or attached	65972	5548	9	1,1
	2 or more	65981	5557	9	1,2
	Mobile home or trailer	65990	5566	9	1,3
	Other	65999	5575	9	1,4
	1 or more persons in unit with a self-care limitation, 1 or more persons in unit with a self-care limitation 60 years and over:				
	(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)	66008	5584	9	2,1
	No persons in unit with a self-care limitation:				
	(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)	66044	5620	9	3,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
H143.	MOBILITY OR SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS AND AGE OF PERSONS IN UNIT(3) BY CONDOMINIUM STATUS(2) [6]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	1 or more persons in unit with a mobility or self-care limitation, all persons in unit with a mobility or self-care limitation under 60 years:				
	Condominium	66080	5656	9	1,1
	Not condominium	66089	5665	9	1,2
	1 or more persons in unit with a mobility or self-care limitation, 1 or more persons in unit with a mobility or self-care limitation 60 years and over:				
	(Repeat CONDOMINIUM STATUS)	66098	5674	9	2,1
	No persons in unit with a mobility or self-care limitation:				
	(Repeat CONDOMINIUM STATUS)	66116	5692	9	3,1
H144.	MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS AND AGE OF PERSONS IN UNIT(3) BY CONDOMINIUM STATUS(2) [6]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	1 or more persons in unit with a mobility limitation, all persons in unit with a mobility limitation under 60 years:				
	Condominium	66134	5710	9	1,1
	Not condominium	66143	5719	9	1,2
	1 or more persons in unit with a mobility limitation, 1 or more persons in unit with a mobility limitation 60 years and over:				
	(Repeat CONDOMINIUM STATUS)	66152	5728	9	2,1
	No persons in unit with a mobility limitation:				
	(Repeat CONDOMINIUM STATUS)	66170	5746	9	3,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
H145.	SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS AND AGE OF PERSONS IN UNIT(3) BY CONDOMINIUM STATUS(2) [6]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	1 or more persons in unit with a self-care limitation, all persons in unit with a self-care limitation under 60 years:				
	Condominium	66188	5764	9	1,1
	Not condominium	66197	5773	9	1,2
	1 or more persons in unit with a self-care limitation, 1 or more persons in unit with a self-care limitation 60 years and over:				
	(Repeat CONDOMINIUM STATUS)	66206	5782	9	2,1
	No persons in unit with a self-care limitation:				
	(Repeat CONDOMINIUM STATUS)	66224	5800	9	3,1
H146.	MOBILITY OR SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS AND AGE OF PERSONS IN UNIT(3) BY VALUE(26) [78]				
	UNIVERSE: Specified owner-occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	1 or more persons in unit with a mobility or self-care limitation, all persons in unit with a mobility or self-care limitation under 60 years:				
	Less than $10,000	66242	5818	9	1,1
	$10,000 to $14,999	66251	5827	9	1,2
	$15,000 to $19,999	66260	5836	9	1,3
	$20,000 to $24,999	66269	5845	9	1,4
	$25,000 to $29,999	66278	5854	9	1,5
	$30,000 to $34,999	66287	5863	9	1,6
	$35,000 to $39,999	66296	5872	9	1,7
	$40,000 to $44,999	66305	5881	9	1,8
	$45,000 to $49,999	66314	5890	9	1,9
	$50,000 to $54,999	66323	5899	9	1,10
	$55,000 to $59,999	66332	5908	9	1,11
	$60,000 to $64,999	66341	5917	9	1,12
	$65,000 to $69,999	66350	5926	9	1,13
	$70,000 to $74,999	66359	5935	9	1,14
	$75,000 to $79,999	66368	5944	9	1,15
	$80,000 to $89,999	66377	5953	9	1,16
	$90,000 to $99,999	66386	5962	9	1,17
	$100,000 to $124,999	66395	5971	9	1,18

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
H146.	MOBILITY OR SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS AND AGE OF PERSONS IN UNIT(3) BY VALUE(26) [78]--Con.				
	$125,000 to $149,999	66404	5980	9	1,19
	$150,000 to $174,999	66413	5989	9	1,20
	$175,000 to $199,999	66422	5998	9	1,21
	$200,000 to $249,999	66431	6007	9	1,22
	$250,000 to $299,999	66440	6016	9	1,23
	$300,000 to $399,999	66449	6025	9	1,24
	$400,000 to $499,999	66458	6034	9	1,25
	$500,000 or more	66467	6043	9	1,26
	1 or more persons in unit with a mobility or self-care limitation, 1 or more persons in unit with a mobility or self-care limitation 60 years and over:				
	(Repeat VALUE)	66476	6052	9	2,1
	No persons in unit with a mobility or self-care limitation:				
	(Repeat VALUE)	66710	6286	9	3,1
H146A.	MEDIAN VALUE(1) BY MOBILITY OR SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS AND AGE OF PERSONS IN UNIT(3) [3]				
	UNIVERSE: Specified owner-occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	Median value:				
	1 or more persons in unit with a mobility or self-care limitation, all persons in unit with a mobility or self-care limitation under 60 years	66944	6520	9	1,1
	1 or more persons in unit with a mobility or self-care limitation, 1 or more persons in unit with a mobility or self-care limitation 60 years and over	66953	6529	9	1,2
	No persons in unit with a mobility or self-care limitation	66962	6538	9	1,3
H147.	MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS AND AGE OF PERSONS IN UNIT(3) BY VALUE(26) [78]				
	UNIVERSE: Specified owner-occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	1 or more persons in unit with a mobility limitation, all persons in unit with a mobility limitation under 60 years:				
	Less than $10,000	66971	6547	9	1,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
H147.	MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS AND AGE OF PERSONS IN UNIT(3) BY VALUE(26) [78]—Con.				
	$10,000 to $14,999	66980	6556	9	1,2
	$15,000 to $19,999	66989	6565	9	1,3
	$20,000 to $24,999	66998	6574	9	1,4
	$25,000 to $29,999	67007	6583	9	1,5
	$30,000 to $34,999	67016	6592	9	1,6
	$35,000 to $39,999	67025	6601	9	1,7
	$40,000 to $44,999	67034	6610	9	1,8
	$45,000 to $49,999	67043	6619	9	1,9
	$50,000 to $54,999	67052	6628	9	1,10
	$55,000 to $59,999	67061	6637	9	1,11
	$60,000 to $64,999	67070	6646	9	1,12
	$65,000 to $69,999	67079	6655	9	1,13
	$70,000 to $74,999	67088	6664	9	1,14
	$75,000 to $79,999	67097	6673	9	1,15
	$80,000 to $89,999	67106	6682	9	1,16
	$90,000 to $99,999	67115	6691	9	1,17
	$100,000 to $124,999	67124	6700	9	1,18
	$125,000 to $149,999	67133	6709	9	1,19
	$150,000 to $174,999	67142	6718	9	1,20
	$175,000 to $199,999	67151	6727	9	1,21
	$200,000 to $249,999	67160	6736	9	1,22
	$250,000 to $299,999	67169	6745	9	1,23
	$300,000 to $399,999	67178	6754	9	1,24
	$400,000 to $499,999	67187	6763	9	1,25
	$500,000 or more	67196	6772	9	1,26
	1 or more persons in unit with a mobility limitation, 1 or more persons in unit with a mobility limitation 60 years and over:				
	(Repeat VALUE)	67205	6781	9	2,1
	No persons in unit with a mobility limitation:				
	(Repeat VALUE)	67439	7015	9	3,1
H147A.	MEDIAN VALUE(1) BY MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS AND AGE OF PERSONS IN UNIT(3) [3]				
	UNIVERSE: Specified owner-occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	Median value:				
	1 or more persons in unit with a mobility limitation, all persons in unit with a mobility limitation under 60 years	67673	7249	9	1,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
H147.	MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS AND AGE OF PERSONS IN UNIT(3) BY VALUE(26) [78]-Con.				
	1 or more persons in unit with a mobility limitation, 1 or more persons in unit with a mobility limitation 60 years and over	67682	7258	9	1,2
	No persons in unit with a mobility limitation	67691	7267	9	1,3
H148.	SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS AND AGE OF PERSONS IN UNIT(3) BY VALUE(26) [78] UNIVERSE: Specified owner-occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	1 or more persons in unit with a self-care limitation, all persons in unit with a self-care limitation under 60 years:				
	Less than $10,000	67700	7276	9	1,1
	$10,000 to $14,999	67709	7285	9	1,2
	$15,000 to $19,999	67718	7294	9	1,3
	$20,000 to $24,999	67727	7303	9	1,4
	$25,000 to $29,999	67736	7312	9	1,5
	$30,000 to $34,999	67745	7321	9	1,6
	$35,000 to $39,999	67754	7330	9	1,7
	$40,000 to $44,999	67763	7339	9	1,8
	$45,000 to $49,999	67772	7348	9	1,9
	$50,000 to $54,999	67781	7357	9	1,10
	$55,000 to $59,999	67790	7366	9	1,11
	$60,000 to $64,999	67799	7375	9	1,12
	$65,000 to $69,999	67808	7384	9	1,13
	$70,000 to $74,999	67817	7393	9	1,14
	$75,000 to $79,999	67826	7402	9	1,15
	$80,000 to $89,999	67835	7411	9	1,16
	$90,000 to $99,999	67844	7420	9	1,17
	$100,000 to $124,999	67853	7429	9	1,18
	$125,000 to $149,999	67862	7438	9	1,19
	$150,000 to $174,999	67871	7447	9	1,20
	$175,000 to $199,999	67880	7456	9	1,21
	$200,000 to $249,999	67889	7465	9	1,22
	$250,000 to $299,999	67898	7474	9	1,23
	$300,000 to $399,999	67907	7483	9	1,24
	$400,000 to $499,999	67916	7492	9	1,25
	$500,000 or more	67925	7501	9	1,26
	1 or more persons in unit with a self-care limitation, 1 or more persons in unit with a self-care limitation 60 years and over:				
	(Repeat VALUE)	67934	7510	9	2,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
H148.	SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS AND AGE OF PERSONS IN UNIT(3) BY VALUE(26) [78]—Con.				
	Filler	67970	7546		
	End of Segment				
	1 or more persons in unit with a self-care limitation, 1 or more persons in unit with a self-care limitation 60 years and over: (Repeat VALUE)-Con.	68278	301	9	2,5
	No persons in unit with a self-care limitation: (Repeat VALUE)	68476	499	9	3,1
H148A.	MEDIAN VALUE(1) BY SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS AND AGE OF PERSONS IN UNIT(3) [3]				
	UNIVERSE: Specified owner-occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	Median value:				
	1 or more persons in unit with a self-care limitation, all persons in unit with a self-care limitation under 60 years	68710	733	9	1,1
	1 or more persons in unit with a self-care limitation, 1 or more persons in unit with a self-care limitation 60 years and over	68719	742	9	1,2
	No persons in unit with a self-care limitation	68728	751	9	1,3
H149.	MOBILITY OR SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS AND AGE OF PERSONS IN UNIT(3) BY GROSS RENT(27) [81]				
	UNIVERSE: Specified renter-occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	1 or more persons in unit with a mobility or self-care limitation, all persons in unit with a mobility or self-care limitation under 60 years:				
	With cash rent:				
	Less than $80	68737	760	9	1,1
	$80 to $99	68746	769	9	1,2
	$100 to $124	68755	778	9	1,3
	$125 to $149	68764	787	9	1,4
	$150 to $174	68773	796	9	1,5
	$175 to $199	68782	805	9	1,6

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
H149.	MOBILITY OR SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS AND AGE OF PERSONS IN UNIT(3) BY GROSS RENT(27) [81]—Con.				
	$200 to $224	68791	814	9	1,7
	$225 to $249	68800	823	9	1,8
	$250 to $274	68809	832	9	1,9
	$275 to $299	68818	841	9	1,10
	$300 to $324	68827	850	9	1,11
	$325 to $349	68836	859	9	1,12
	$350 to $374	68845	868	9	1,13
	$375 to $399	68854	877	9	1,14
	$400 to $424	68863	886	9	1,15
	$425 to $449	68872	895	9	1,16
	$450 to $474	68881	904	9	1,17
	$475 to $499	68890	913	9	1,18
	$500 to $549	68899	922	9	1,19
	$550 to $599	68908	931	9	1,20
	$600 to $649	68917	940	9	1,21
	$650 to $699	68926	949	9	1,22
	$700 to $749	68935	958	9	1,23
	$750 to $999	68944	967	9	1,24
	$1,000 to $1,999	68953	976	9	1,25
	$2,000 or more	68962	985	9	1,26
	No cash rent	68971	994	9	1,27
	1 or more persons in unit with a mobility or self-care limitation, 1 or more persons in unit with a mobility or self-care limitation 60 years and over:				
	(Repeat GROSS RENT)	68980	1003	9	2,1
	No persons in unit with a mobility or self-care limitation:				
	(Repeat GROSS RENT)	69223	1246	9	3,1
H149A.	MEDIAN GROSS RENT(1) BY MOBILITY OR SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS AND AGE OF PERSONS IN UNIT(3) [3]				
	UNIVERSE: Specified renter-occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	Median gross rent:				
	1 or more persons in unit with a mobility or self-care limitation, all persons in unit with a mobility or self-care limitation under 60 years	69466	1489	9	1,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
H149A.	MEDIAN GROSS RENT(1) BY MOBILITY OR SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS AND AGE OF PERSONS IN UNIT(3) [3]—Con.				
	1 or more persons in unit with a mobility or self-care limitation, 1 or more persons in unit with a mobility or self-care limitation 60 years and over	69475	1498	9	1,2
	No persons in unit with a mobility or self-care limitation	69484	1507	9	1,3
H150.	MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS AND AGE OF PERSONS IN UNIT(3) BY GROSS RENT(27) [81]				
	UNIVERSE: Specified renter-occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	1 or more persons in unit with a mobility limitation, all persons in unit with a mobility limitation under 60 years:				
	With cash rent:				
	Less than $80	69493	1516	9	1,1
	$80 to $99	69502	1525	9	1,2
	$100 to $124	69511	1534	9	1,3
	$125 to $149	69520	1543	9	1,4
	$150 to $174	69529	1552	9	1,5
	$175 to $199	69538	1561	9	1,6
	$200 to $224	69547	1570	9	1,7
	$225 to $249	69556	1579	9	1,8
	$250 to $274	69565	1588	9	1,9
	$275 to $299	69574	1597	9	1,10
	$300 to $324	69583	1606	9	1,11
	$325 to $349	69592	1615	9	1,12
	$350 to $374	69601	1624	9	1,13
	$375 to $399	69610	1633	9	1,14
	$400 to $424	69619	1642	9	1,15
	$425 to $449	69628	1651	9	1,16
	$450 to $474	69637	1660	9	1,17
	$475 to $499	69646	1669	9	1,18
	$500 to $549	69655	1678	9	1,19
	$550 to $599	69664	1687	9	1,20
	$600 to $649	69673	1696	9	1,21
	$650 to $699	69682	1705	9	1,22
	$700 to $749	69691	1714	9	1,23
	$750 to $999	69700	1723	9	1,24
	$1,000 to $1,999	69709	1732	9	1,25
	$2,000 or more	69718	1741	9	1,26
	No cash rent	69727	1750	9	1,27

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
H150.	MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS AND AGE OF PERSONS IN UNIT(3) BY GROSS RENT(27) [81]—Con.				
	1 or more persons in unit with a mobility limitation, 1 or more persons in unit with a mobility limitation 60 years and over: (Repeat GROSS RENT)	69736	1759	9	2,1
	No persons in unit with a mobility limitation: (Repeat GROSS RENT)	69979	2002	9	3,1
H150A.	MEDIAN GROSS RENT(1) BY MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS AND AGE OF PERSONS IN UNIT(3) [3]				
	UNIVERSE: Specified renter-occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	Median gross rent:				
	1 or more persons in unit with a mobility limitation, all persons in unit with a mobility limitation under 60 years	70222	2245	9	1,1
	1 or more persons in unit with a mobility limitation, 1 or more persons in unit with a mobility limitation 60 years and over	70231	2254	9	1,2
	No persons in unit with a mobility limitation	70240	2263	9	1,3
H151.	SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS AND AGE OF PERSONS IN UNIT(3) BY GROSS RENT(27) [81]				
	UNIVERSE: Specified renter-occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	1 or more persons in unit with a self-care limitation, all persons in unit with a self-care limitation under 60 years:				
	With cash rent:				
	Less than $80	70249	2272	9	1,1
	$80 to $99	70258	2281	9	1,2
	$100 to $124	70267	2290	9	1,3
	$125 to $149	70276	2299	9	1,4
	$150 to $174	70285	2308	9	1,5
	$175 to $199	70294	2317	9	1,6
	$200 to $224	70303	2326	9	1,7
	$225 to $249	70312	2335	9	1,8
	$250 to $274	70321	2344	9	1,9

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
H151.	SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS AND AGE OF PERSONS IN UNIT(3) BY GROSS RENT(27) [81]—Con.				
	$275 to $299	70330	2353	9	1,10
	$300 to $324	70339	2362	9	1,11
	$325 to $349	70348	2371	9	1,12
	$350 to $374	70357	2380	9	1,13
	$375 to $399	70366	2389	9	1,14
	$400 to $424	70375	2398	9	1,15
	$425 to $449	70384	2407	9	1,16
	$450 to $474	70393	2416	9	1,17
	$475 to $499	70402	2425	9	1,18
	$500 to $549	70411	2434	9	1,19
	$550 to $599	70420	2443	9	1,20
	$600 to $649	70429	2452	9	1,21
	$650 to $699	70438	2461	9	1,22
	$700 to $749	70447	2470	9	1,23
	$750 to $999	70456	2479	9	1,24
	$1,000 to $1,999	70465	2488	9	1,25
	$2,000 or more	70474	2497	9	1,26
	No cash rent	70483	2506	9	1,27
	1 or more persons in unit with a self-care limitation, 1 or more persons in unit with a self-care limitation 60 years and over: (Repeat GROSS RENT)	70492	2515	9	2,1
	No persons in unit with a self-care limitation: (Repeat GROSS RENT)	70735	2758	9	3,1
H151A.	MEDIAN GROSS RENT(1) BY SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS AND AGE OF PERSONS IN UNIT(3) [3]				
	UNIVERSE: Specified renter-occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	Median gross rent:				
	1 or more persons in unit with a self-care limitation, all persons in unit with a self-care limitation under 60 years	70978	3001	9	1,1
	1 or more persons in unit with a self-care limitation, 1 or more persons in unit with a self-care limitation 60 years and over	70987	3010	9	1,2
	No persons in unit with a self-care limitation	70996	3019	9	1,3

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
H152.	HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) BY YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT(6) [12]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder under 60 years				
	With one or more household members 60 years and over:				
	1989 to March 1990	71005	3028	9	1,1
	1985 to 1988	71014	3037	9	1,2
	1980 to 1984	71023	3046	9	1,3
	1970 to 1979	71032	3055	9	1,4
	1960 to 1969	71041	3064	9	1,5
	1959 or earlier	71050	3073	9	1,6
	With no household members 60 years and over:				
	(Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT)	71059	3082	9	2,1
H153.	HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) BY PERSONS IN UNIT(10) [20]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder under 60 years				
	With one or more household members 60 years and over:				
	1 person	71113	3136	9	1,1
	2 persons:				
	Both persons under 60 years	71122	3145	9	1,2
	One person under 60 years and one person 60 years or over	71131	3154	9	1,3
	Both persons 60 years and over	71140	3163	9	1,4
	3 persons:				
	All persons under 60 years	71149	3172	9	1,5
	Some persons under 60 years and some persons 60 years and over	71158	3181	9	1,6
	All persons 60 years and over	71167	3190	9	1,7
	4 or more persons:				
	All persons under 60 years	71176	3199	9	1,8
	Some persons under 60 years and some persons 60 years and over	71185	3208	9	1,9
	All persons 60 years and over	71194	3217	9	1,10
	With no household members 60 years and over:				
	(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT)	71203	3226	9	2,1
H154.	YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT(6) [6]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	1989 to March 1990	71293	3316	9	1
	1985 to 1988	71302	3325	9	2
	1980 to 1984	71311	3334	9	3
	1970 to 1979	71320	3343	9	4

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
H154.	YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT(6) [6]—Con.				
	1960 to 1969	71329	3352	9	5
	1959 or earlier	71338	3361	9	6
H155.	PERSONS IN UNIT(10) [10]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	1 person	71347	3370	9	1
	2 persons:				
	Both persons under 60 years	71356	3379	9	2
	One person under 60 years and one person 60 years or over	71365	3388	9	3
	Both persons 60 years and over	71374	3397	9	4
	3 persons:				
	All persons under 60 years	71383	3406	9	5
	Some persons under 60 years and some persons 60 years and over	71392	3415	9	6
	All persons 60 years and over	71401	3424	9	7
	4 or more persons:				
	All persons under 60 years	71410	3433	9	8
	Some persons under 60 years and some persons 60 years and over	71419	3442	9	9
	All persons 60 years and over	71428	3451	9	10
H156.	YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT(6) [6]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over				
	1989 to March 1990	71437	3460	9	1
	1985 to 1988	71446	3469	9	2
	1980 to 1984	71455	3478	9	3
	1970 to 1979	71464	3487	9	4
	1960 to 1969	71473	3496	9	5
	1959 or earlier	71482	3505	9	6
H157.	PERSONS IN UNIT(10) [10]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over				
	1 person	71491	3514	9	1
	2 persons:				
	Both persons under 60 years	71500	3523	9	2
	One person under 60 years and one person 60 years or over	71509	3532	9	3
	Both persons 60 years and over	71518	3541	9	4
	3 persons:				
	All persons under 60 years	71527	3550	9	5
	Some persons under 60 years and some persons 60 years and over	71536	3559	9	6
	All persons 60 years and over	71545	3568	9	7

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
H157.	PERSONS IN UNIT(10) [10]–Con.				
	4 or more persons:				
	All persons under 60 years	71554	3577	9	8
	Some persons under 60 years and some persons 60 years and over	71563	3586	9	9
	All persons 60 years and over	71572	3595	9	10
H158.	YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT(6) [6]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 75 years and over				
	1989 to March 1990	71581	3604	9	1
	1985 to 1988	71590	3613	9	2
	1980 to 1984	71599	3622	9	3
	1970 to 1979	71608	3631	9	4
	1960 to 1969	71617	3640	9	5
	1959 or earlier	71626	3649	9	6
H159.	PERSONS IN UNIT(10) [10]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 75 years and over				
	1 person	71635	3658	9	1
	2 persons:				
	Both persons under 60 years	71644	3667	9	2
	One person under 60 years and one person 60 years or over	71653	3676	9	3
	Both persons 60 years and over	71662	3685	9	4
	3 persons:				
	All persons under 60 years	71671	3694	9	5
	Some persons under 60 years and some persons 60 years and over	71680	3703	9	6
	All persons 60 years and over	71689	3712	9	7
	4 or more persons:				
	All persons under 60 years	71698	3721	9	8
	Some persons under 60 years and some persons 60 years and over	71707	3730	9	9
	All persons 60 years and over	71716	3739	9	10
H160.	YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT(6) [6]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 85 years and over				
	1989 to March 1990	71725	3748	9	1
	1985 to 1988	71734	3757	9	2
	1980 to 1984	71743	3766	9	3
	1970 to 1979	71752	3775	9	4
	1960 to 1969	71761	3784	9	5
	1959 or earlier	71770	3793	9	6

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
H161.	PERSONS IN UNIT(10) [10]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 85 years and over				
	1 person	71779	3802	9	1
	2 persons:				
	Both persons under 60 years	71788	3811	9	2
	One person under 60 years and one person 60 years or over	71797	3820	9	3
	Both persons 60 years and over	71806	3829	9	4
	3 persons:				
	All persons under 60 years	71815	3838	9	5
	Some persons under 60 years and some persons 60 years and over	71824	3847	9	6
	All persons 60 years and over	71833	3856	9	7
	4 or more persons:				
	All persons under 60 years	71842	3865	9	8
	Some persons under 60 years and some persons 60 years and over	71851	3874	9	9
	All persons 60 years and over	71860	3883	9	10
H162.	HOUSEHOLD TYPE(5) BY PERSONS IN UNIT(2) BY YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT(6) [60]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	Family household, married-couple family:				
	1 person:				
	1989 to March 1990	71869	3892	9	1,1,1
	1985 to 1988	71878	3901	9	1,1,2
	1980 to 1984	71887	3910	9	1,1,3
	1970 to 1979	71896	3919	9	1,1,4
	1960 to 1969	71905	3928	9	1,1,5
	1959 or earlier	71914	3937	9	1,1,6
	2 or more persons:				
	(Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT)	71923	3946	9	1,2,1
	Family household, other family, male householder, no wife present:				
	(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT By YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT)	71977	4000	9	2,1,1
	Family household, other family, female householder, no husband present:				
	(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT By YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT)	72085	4108	9	3,1,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
H162.	HOUSEHOLD TYPE(5) BY PERSONS IN UNIT(2) BY YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT(6) [60]—Con.				
	Nonfamily household, male householder:				
	(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT By YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT)	72193	4216	9	4,1,1
	Nonfamily household, female householder:				
	(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT By YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT)	72301	4324	9	5,1,1
H163.	HOUSEHOLD TYPE(5) BY PERSONS IN UNIT(10) [50]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	Family household, married-couple family:				
	1 person	72409	4432	9	1,1
	2 persons:				
	Both persons under 60 years	72418	4441	9	1,2
	One person under 60 years and one person 60 years or over	72427	4450	9	1,3
	Both persons 60 years and over	72436	4459	9	1,4
	3 persons:				
	All persons under 60 years	72445	4468	9	1,5
	Some persons under 60 years and some persons 60 years and over	72454	4477	9	1,6
	All persons 60 years and over	72463	4486	9	1,7
	4 or more persons:				
	All persons under 60 years	72472	4495	9	1,8
	Some persons under 60 years and some persons 60 years and over	72481	4504	9	1,9
	All persons 60 years and over	72490	4513	9	1,10
	Family household, other family, male householder, no wife present:				
	(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT)	72499	4522	9	2,1
	Family household, other family, female householder, no husband present:				
	(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT)	72589	4612	9	3,1
	Nonfamily household, male householder:				
	(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT)	72679	4702	9	4,1
	Nonfamily household, female householder:				
	(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT)	72769	4792	9	5,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
H164.	TENURE(2) BY YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT(6) [12]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	Owner occupied:				
	1989 to March 1990	72859	4882	9	1,1
	1985 to 1988	72868	4891	9	1,2
	1980 to 1984	72877	4900	9	1,3
	1970 to 1979	72886	4909	9	1,4
	1960 to 1969	72895	4918	9	1,5
	1959 or earlier	72904	4927	9	1,6
	Renter occupied:				
	(Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT)	72913	4936	9	2,1
H165.	TENURE(2) BY PERSONS IN UNIT(10) [20]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	Owner occupied:				
	1 person	72967	4990	9	1,1
	2 persons:				
	Both persons under 60 years	72976	4999	9	1,2
	One person under 60 years and one person 60 years or over	72985	5008	9	1,3
	Both persons 60 years and over	72994	5017	9	1,4
	3 persons:				
	All persons under 60 years	73003	5026	9	1,5
	Some persons under 60 years and some persons 60 years and over	73012	5035	9	1,6
	All persons 60 years and over	73021	5044	9	1,7
	4 or more persons:				
	All persons under 60 years	73030	5053	9	1,8
	Some persons under 60 years and some persons 60 years and over	73039	5062	9	1,9
	All persons 60 years and over	73048	5071	9	1,10
	Renter occupied:				
	(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT)	73057	5080	9	2,1
H166.	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT(6) [12]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	Income in 1989 above poverty level:				
	1989 to March 1990	73147	5170	9	1,1
	1985 to 1988	73156	5179	9	1,2
	1980 to 1984	73165	5188	9	1,3
	1970 to 1979	73174	5197	9	1,4
	1960 to 1969	73183	5206	9	1,5
	1959 or earlier	73192	5215	9	1,6

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
H166.	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT(6) [12]—Con.				
	Income in 1989 below poverty level:				
	(Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT)	73201	5224	9	2,1
H167.	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY PERSONS IN UNIT(10) [20]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	Income in 1989 above poverty level:				
	1 person	73255	5278	9	1,1
	2 persons:				
	Both persons under 60 years	73264	5287	9	1,2
	One person under 60 years and one person 60 years or over	73273	5296	9	1,3
	Both persons 60 years and over	73282	5305	9	1,4
	3 persons:				
	All persons under 60 years	73291	5314	9	1,5
	Some persons under 60 years and some persons 60 years and over	73300	5323	9	1,6
	All persons 60 years and over	73309	5332	9	1,7
	4 or more persons:				
	All persons under 60 years	73318	5341	9	1,8
	Some persons under 60 years and some persons 60 years and over	73327	5350	9	1,9
	All persons 60 years and over	73336	5359	9	1,10
	Income in 1989 below poverty level:				
	(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT)	73345	5368	9	2,1
H168.	RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL(5) BY YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT(6) [30]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	Under 1.00:				
	1989 to March 1990	73435	5458	9	1,1
	1985 to 1988	73444	5467	9	1,2
	1980 to 1984	73453	5476	9	1,3
	1970 to 1979	73462	5485	9	1,4
	1960 to 1969	73471	5494	9	1,5
	1959 or earlier	73480	5503	9	1,6
	1.00 to 1.24:				
	(Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT)	73489	5512	9	2,1
	1.25 to 1.49:				
	(Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT)	73543	5566	9	3,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
H168.	RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL(5) BY YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT(6) [30]—Con.				
	1.50 to 1.99:				
	(Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT)	73597	5620	9	4,1
	2.00 and over:				
	(Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT)	73651	5674	9	5,1
H169.	RATIO OF INCOME INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL(5) BY PERSONS IN UNIT(10) [50]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	Under 1.00:				
	1 person	73705	5728	9	1,1
	2 persons:				
	Both persons under 60 years	73714	5737	9	1,2
	One person under 60 years and one person 60 years or over	73723	5746	9	1,3
	Both persons 60 years and over	73732	5755	9	1,4
	3 persons:				
	All persons under 60 years	73741	5764	9	1,5
	Some persons under 60 years and some persons 60 years and over	73750	5773	9	1,6
	All persons 60 years and over	73759	5782	9	1,7
	4 or more persons:				
	All persons under 60 years	73768	5791	9	1,8
	Some persons under 60 years and some persons 60 years and over	73777	5800	9	1,9
	All persons 60 years and over	73786	5809	9	1,10
	1.00 to 1.24:				
	(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT)	73795	5818	9	2,1
	1.25 to 1.49:				
	(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT)	73885	5908	9	3,1
	1.50 to 1.99:				
	(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT)	73975	5998	9	4,1
	2.00 and over:				
	(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT)	74065	6088	9	5,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
H170.	MOBILITY OR SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS AND AGE OF PERSONS IN UNIT(3) BY YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT(6) [18]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	1 or more persons in unit with a mobility or self-care limitation, all persons in unit with a mobility or self-care limitation under 60 years:				
	1989 to March 1990	74155	6178	9	1,1
	1985 to 1988	74164	6187	9	1,2
	1980 to 1984	74173	6196	9	1,3
	1970 to 1979	74182	6205	9	1,4
	1960 to 1969	74191	6214	9	1,5
	1959 or earlier	74200	6223	9	1,6
	1 or more persons in unit with a mobility or self-care limitation, 1 or more persons in unit with a mobility or self-care limitation 60 years and over:				
	(Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT)	74209	6232	9	2,1
	No persons in unit with a mobility or self-care limitation:				
	(Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT)	74263	6286	9	3,1
H171.	MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS AND AGE OF PERSONS IN UNIT(3) BY YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT(6) [18]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	1 or more persons in unit with a mobility limitation, all persons in unit with a mobility limitation under 60 years:				
	1989 to March 1990	74317	6340	9	1,1
	1985 to 1988	74326	6349	9	1,2
	1980 to 1984	74335	6358	9	1,3
	1970 to 1979	74344	6367	9	1,4
	1960 to 1969	74353	6376	9	1,5
	1959 or earlier	74362	6385	9	1,6
	1 or more persons in unit with a mobility limitation, 1 or more persons in unit with a mobility limitation 60 years and over:				
	(Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT)	74371	6394	9	2,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
H171.	MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS AND AGE OF PERSONS IN UNIT(3) BY YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT(6) [18]—Con.				
	No persons in unit with a mobility limitation:				
	(Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT)	74425	6448	9	3,1
H172.	SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS AND AGE OF PERSONS IN UNIT(3) BY YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT(6) [18]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	1 or more persons in unit with a self-care limitation, all persons in unit with a self-care limitation under 60 years:				
	1989 to March 1990	74479	6502	9	1,1
	1985 to 1988	74488	6511	9	1,2
	1980 to 1984	74497	6520	9	1,3
	1970 to 1979	74506	6529	9	1,4
	1960 to 1969	74515	6538	9	1,5
	1959 or earlier	74524	6547	9	1,6
	1 or more persons in unit with a self-care limitation, 1 or more persons in unit with a self-care limitation 60 years and over:				
	(Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT)	74533	6556	9	2,1
	No persons in unit with a self-care limitation:				
	(Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT)	74587	6610	9	3,1
H173.	MOBILITY OR SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS AND AGE OF PERSONS IN UNIT(3) BY PERSONS IN UNIT(10) [30]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	1 or more persons in unit with a mobility or self-care limitation, all persons in unit with a mobility or self-care limitation under 60 years:				
	1 person	74641	6664	9	1,1
	2 persons:				
	Both persons under 60 years	74650	6673	9	1,2
	One person under 60 years and one person 60 years or over	74659	6682	9	1,3
	Both persons 60 years and over	74668	6691	9	1,4

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
H173.	MOBILITY OR SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS AND AGE OF PERSONS IN UNIT(3) BY PERSONS IN UNIT(10) [30]—Con.				
	3 persons:				
	All persons under 60 years	74677	6700	9	1,5
	Some persons under 60 years and some persons 60 years and over	74686	6709	9	1,6
	All persons 60 years and over	74695	6718	9	1,7
	4 or more persons:				
	All persons under 60 years	74704	6727	9	1,8
	Some persons under 60 years and some persons 60 years and over	74713	6736	9	1,9
	All persons 60 years and over	74722	6745	9	1,10
	1 or more persons in unit with a mobility or self-care limitation, 1 or more persons in unit with a mobility or self-care limitation 60 years and over:				
	(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT)	74731	6754	9	2,1
	No persons in unit with a mobility or self-care limitation:				
	(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT)	74821	6844	9	3,1
H174.	MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS AND AGE OF PERSONS IN UNIT(3) BY PERSONS IN UNIT(10) [30]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	1 or more persons in unit with a mobility limitation, all persons in unit with a mobility limitation under 60 years:				
	1 person	74911	6934	9	1,1
	2 persons:				
	Both persons under 60 years	74920	6943	9	1,2
	One person under 60 years and one person 60 years or over	74929	6952	9	1,3
	Both persons 60 years and over	74938	6961	9	1,4
	3 persons:				
	All persons under 60 years	74947	6970	9	1,5
	Some persons under 60 years and some persons 60 years and over	74956	6979	9	1,6
	All persons 60 years and over	74965	6988	9	1,7
	4 or more persons:				
	All persons under 60 years	74974	6997	9	1,8
	Some persons under 60 years and some persons 60 years and over	74983	7006	9	1,9
	All persons 60 years and over	74992	7015	9	1,10

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Data cell size	Table (matrix) coordinates
H174.	MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS AND AGE OF PERSONS IN UNIT(3) BY PERSONS IN UNIT(10) [30]-Con.				
	1 or more persons in unit with a mobility limitation, 1 or more persons in unit with a mobility limitation 60 years and over:				
	(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT)	75001	7024	9	2,1
	No persons in unit with a mobility limitation:				
	(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT)	75091	7114	9	3,1
H175.	SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS AND AGE OF PERSONS IN UNIT(3) BY PERSONS IN UNIT(10) [30]				
	UNIVERSE: Occupied housing units with householder 60 years and over				
	1 or more persons in unit with a self-care limitation, all persons in unit with a self-care limitation under 60 years:				
	1 person	75181	7204	9	1,1
	2 persons:				
	Both persons under 60 years	75190	7213	9	1,2
	One person under 60 years and one person 60 years or over	75199	7222	9	1,3
	Both persons 60 years and over	75208	7231	9	1,4
	3 persons:				
	All persons under 60 years	75217	7240	9	1,5
	Some persons under 60 years and some persons 60 years and over	75226	7249	9	1,6
	All persons 60 years and over	75235	7258	9	1,7
	4 or more persons:				
	All persons under 60 years	75244	7267	9	1,8
	Some persons under 60 years and some persons 60 years and over	75253	7276	9	1,9
	All persons 60 years and over	75262	7285	9	1,10
	1 or more persons in unit with a self-care limitation, 1 or more persons in unit with a self-care limitation 60 years and over:				
	(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT)	75271	7294	9	2,1
	No persons in unit with a self-care limitation:				
	(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT)	75361	7384	9	3,1
	Filler	75451	7474		
	End of Record				

APPENDIX A.
Area Classifications

These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products for Puerto Rico. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas, see appendix F in this documentation.

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AREA MEASUREMENT

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

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

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

entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a municipio subdivision but is not assigned to any census tract. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements.

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

BLOCK

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

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of municipios, municipio subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which all of Puerto Rico is block-numbered.

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

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of municipio subdivisions, places, urbanized areas, and voting districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units. Local officials delineated BG's for the 1990 census using Census Bureau guidelines.

Tabulation Block Group

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

BOUNDARY CHANGES

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

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

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

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a municipio for grouping and numbering blocks in municipios that do not have census tracts. The Puerto Rico Planning Board and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross municipio boundaries.

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

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a municipio. Census tracts in Puerto Rico are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other highly populated municipios by the Puerto Rico Planning Board, in consultation with municipio officials and following Census Bureau guidelines. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross municipio boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

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

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

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

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

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

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

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including Puerto Rico, municipio subdivision, place, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* and in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files 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 municipio), barrio-pueblo and barrio, metropolitan area, place, and State (including statistically equivalent entities such as Puerto Rico). The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* and in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files 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 the FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

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

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

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

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

Inventory Presentation

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

Puerto Rico

Municipio "A"
Municipio "B"
Municipio "C"

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

HISTORICAL COUNTS

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

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

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

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point may approximate the geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the

entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. By definition, the internal point for a block cannot fall in a body of water. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the interagency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's throughout the United States and Puerto Rico.

An MA in Puerto Rico must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000. An MA comprises one or more municipios that have close economic and social relationships. An outlying municipio must have a specified level of commuting to the central municipio(s) and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth, to be included in an MA.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA), or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

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

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. In Puerto Rico, PMSA's consist of a large urbanized municipio or cluster of municipios that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively freestanding MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

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

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three municipio names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first place or municipio name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first place or municipio name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/ or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's in Puerto Rico also contain the name of the Commonwealth. Each MA is assigned a four-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order of all MA's. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

MUNICIPIO

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

MUNICIPIO SUBDIVISION

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

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

Subbarrio

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

PLACE

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

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

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

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

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

STATE

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

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

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

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

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons.
2. All other territory included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside zonas urbanas and comunidades. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

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

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there generally is both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in places of 2,500 or more persons. The definition of urban that restricted itself to places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not places. To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area.

URBANIZED AREA

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such density if it is connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places to determine the UA title. The name of Puerto Rico is included in the title of each UA in the Commonwealth.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, legislative districts) established by the Puerto Rico government for purposes of elections. For census purposes, the Puerto Rico Planning Board outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, it may have been necessary to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census.

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

APPENDIX B.
Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

ABILITY TO READ AND WRITE

Data on ability to read and write (literacy) were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14, which was asked of a sample of persons 5 years old and over. The data are shown in selected data products for persons 10 years old and over since persons younger than 10 years old have not yet completed the fifth grade and are more likely to be considered not literate only because of the limited exposure to schooling.

The question on ability to read and write was not limited to any particular language. The category, "able to read and write," included respondents who were able to read and write in Spanish, English, or any other langauage. The enumerators were instructed that a literate person must have the ability to read a letter from someone else and also write a letter. Persons who could only read and those who could write only their own names were classified as unable to read and write. Persons who reported their level of educational attainment to be high school graduate or higher were considered literate.

Comparability—This question has been in each decennial census since the United States government started conducting the census in Puerto Rico.

ABILITY TO SPEAK SPANISH AND ENGLISH

The data on ability to speak Spanish were derived from answers to questionnaire item 15a. Ability to speak English was reported in questionnaire item 15b as one of three categories: "Yes, easily," "Yes, with difficulty," or "No." These questions were asked on a sample basis.

The questions on language usage were intended to determine the extent to which Spanish and English are spoken in Puerto Rico. From these responses, it is possible to determine how many persons cannot speak Spanish and how many persons have difficulty speaking English or cannot speak English at all. The questions were not intended to determine which language was the person's main language.

Comparability—While the question on ability to speak English has been included on the census questionnaires for Puerto Rico since 1910, the question on ability to speak Spanish was added to the questionnaire for the first time in 1980.

AGE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of a sample of 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.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in Puerto Rico, (2) United States, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) U.S. 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. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who were enumerated using the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest grade of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report 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.")

Enumerators 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 "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were 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 and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area.

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 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—In censuses prior to 1950, the only educational attainment question asked about basic literacy. The same literacy question was asked in 1990. Questions on educational attainment, in terms of years of school completed, were included from 1950 to 1980. In these censuses, 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 census, 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 22, 26, and 27, which were asked of a sample of 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 U.S. 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 U.S. 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 22b 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 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 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 17, which was asked of a sample of 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.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. However, in virtually all of the tables in 1970 census volumes, data presented on children ever born assumed that single women were childless even though it was known that some of the women had had children. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to all women are not comparable between the 1970 reports and later census reports, since the 1980 and 1990 reports include data on children ever born to single women. Data presented for children ever born to women ever married are comparable between the 1990 census and 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 commonwealth prisons, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/ nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Commonwealth of Puerto Rico," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their

cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

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

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

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

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "Commonwealth of Puerto Rico," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms.

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, and nonfarm migratory workers' camps.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an "I," for institutional, or an "N," for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*— Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an "Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List."

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

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

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.

2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.

3. Municipios were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include "hospitals and wards for drug/ alcohol abuse" and "military hospitals for the chronically ill." The noninstitutional group quarters categories added

include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible in street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the "Shelter and Street Night" operation. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

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

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

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

Relationship to Householder

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Unrelated Individual

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

Family Type

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

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

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

Other Family:

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

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

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

Subfamily

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

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

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

Unmarried-Partner/ Compañero Household

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

Unmarried-Couple Household

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

Foster Children

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

Stepfamily

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

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

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 33 and 34. 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 commonwealth 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, commonwealth, 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; (3) money received under the food stamps program; and (4) 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, commonwealth, municipio, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, commonwealth, 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 $20,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of $20,000 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 Puerto Rico.

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. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. 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, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

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

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

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

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

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 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 29, 30, and 31 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

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

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

Industry

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

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

and Economic Characteristics report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

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

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

Class of Worker

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

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

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

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

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or 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." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

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

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the U.S. Armed Forces). Persons who did not work

during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work 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 location where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the location at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

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

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

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

Private Vehicle Occupancy

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

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

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

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

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

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 25b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 22 that they

worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 24a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

MARITAL STATUS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

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

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

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

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

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

Separated—Defined above.

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

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

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

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

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over.

Persons were identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

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

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

PARENTS' PLACE OF BIRTH

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

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

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

PLACE OF BIRTH

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

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

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

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

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

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

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

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

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

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 Puerto Rico are the same as those used for the United States. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 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 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

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

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

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

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

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 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.

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

REFERENCE WEEK

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

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

RESIDENCE IN 1985

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RESIDENCE IN THE UNITED STATES BETWEEN 1980 AND 1990

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

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

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

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 U.S. 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 U.S. Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of 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 pre-kindergarten, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Enumerator instructions further specified that enrollment in a vocational trade or business school, 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 and 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." The enumerator instructions defined a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, municipio, commonwealth, or Federal government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who indicated both "public" and "private" 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," "high school," or "college" according to their response to question 10 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing pre-kindergarten or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not 8th grade, were classified as enrolled in elementary school (1st to 8th grade). 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 census since 1910; grade attended was first asked in 1950; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and 1970 to 1990 censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date. In 1960, the reference period was between January 1 and the date of enumeration.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in 1930, 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons 5 to 29, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 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.

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1950 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school attended. Enrollment by grade or year from kindergarten through college could be identified. In 1970, nursery school was added to the levels of school separately identified. In 1980, nursery school was replaced by pre-kindergarten.

From 1950 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 was a single question on highest grade or degree completed.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private"

school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private." In the 1990 census, only two categories were used—"Public" and "Private."

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.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, commonwealth, 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 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 20b, which was asked of a sample of 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

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

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

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

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 18a. 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 18a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 18b 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 18a 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 18c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 18b (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 U.S. Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 18c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

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

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

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

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

Instructions given to enumerators distinguished vocational training from academic training and on-the-job training. Vocational training could be in such fields as carpentry, electronics, nursing or accounting if a bachelor's degree would not be granted for the training. Vocational training at a person's place of work includes programs designed to teach new skills. Instruction could be provided by a company teacher or a professional vocational educator at the company or at another location. Vocational training in high school was included if it was in an organized program of study and was intended to provide a marketable skill upon graduation. Job Corp and correspondence courses were included also.

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

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

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

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

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

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

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

WORK STATUS IN 1989

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

Weeks Worked in 1989

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

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

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

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

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

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

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

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

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to 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 8, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to Puerto Rico to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in Puerto Rico. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside Puerto Rico before becoming residents of Puerto Rico have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

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

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

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

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

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

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

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

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

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

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all 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.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

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

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

AIR CONDITIONING

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

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

BATHTUB OR SHOWER

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

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

BATHROOMS

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

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

BEDROOMS

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

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also

used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a U.S. 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

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

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

COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENT ON PROPERTY

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

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

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

CONDITION OF HOUSING UNIT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CONDOMINIUM FEE

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

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

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

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

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

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

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

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

CONTRACT RENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

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

COOKING FUEL

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

Comparability—Similar data were collected in 1980.

DURATION OF VACANCY

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

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

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960.

FARM RESIDENCE

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

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

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on number of cuerdas and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) 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—The defining criteria for farm residence in 1990 differ from those used in the 1980 census. For 1980, a housing unit was classified as a farm if it was located on a property of: (1) 3 or more cuerdas from which any agricultural products were sold in 1979, or (2) less than 3 cuerdas from which at least $100 worth of agricultural products were sold in 1979. The 1990 definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture.

GROSS RENT

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

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

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

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

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

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

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

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

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

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

KITCHEN FACILITIES

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

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

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

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

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting 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 commercial establishment or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 3 or more cuerdas, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 3 or more cuerdas. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property.

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

MORTGAGE STATUS

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

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

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

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

NUMBER OF CUERDAS

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

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

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

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

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

PERSONS IN UNIT

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

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

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

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

PERSONS PER ROOM

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

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

PLUMBING FACILITIES

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

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

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

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

REAL ESTATE TAXES

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

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

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages

and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H27c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

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

ROOMS

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

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

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

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

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

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

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

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

If the 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 H28a and blank in question H28b.

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

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

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

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

SOURCE OF WATER

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

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

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

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

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

TENURE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TOILET FACILITIES

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

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

TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION

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

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

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

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

TYPE OF WATER HEATER

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

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

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

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

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

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

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H24a through H24d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H24a through H24c asked for the monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water). Question H24d asked for the yearly costs for other fuels (oil, charcoal, wood, kerosene, etc.). In the tabulations, this yearly amount is divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 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. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

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

VACANCY STATUS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

VALUE

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

Value is tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale-only housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only

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

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

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

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

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

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

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

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

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

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

WATER SUPPLY

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

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

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

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

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

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

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

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

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

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

DERIVED MEASURES

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

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating 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–7
Errors in the Data C–1
Estimation Procedure C–5
Sample Design C–1

INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in Puerto Rico was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

All of Puerto Rico was enumerated by the list/enumerate method. Each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed 100-percent questionnaires were collected or filled out through a personal interview by enumerators. All sample questionnaires or long forms were administered by personal visits. All housing units in Puerto Rico were sampled at a 1-in-6 sampling rate.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process was implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to underreport their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.

2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.

3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent- in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.

2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$ and $SE_{\hat{Y}}$ of estimates $\hat{X}$ and $\hat{Y}$:

$$SE_{(\hat{X}+\hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X}-\hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or

sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."

2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X}/\hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}}\sqrt{\frac{(SE_X)^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_Y)^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as N/2). Treat N/2 as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about N/2. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about N/2. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about N/2. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result,

confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for Municipio A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample table lists Municipio A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of Municipio A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9{,}948) = \sqrt{5(9{,}948)\,(1 - 9{,}948/21{,}220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in Municipio A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in Municipio A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 0.85 x 1.1 = 0.94 percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in Municipio A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9{,}948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9{,}948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

9,654 to 10,242

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in Municipio B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of Municipio B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86 percentage points. We find that Municipio B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is 0.86 x 1.1 = 0.95 percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between Municipio A and Municipio B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two municipios is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$SE(6.7) = \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2}$$

$$= 1.34 \text{ percentage points}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$[6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)]$$

or

4.50 to 8.90

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of

a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in Municipio A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in Municipio B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$

$$SE(1.07) = \left(\frac{9\,948}{9314}\right)\sqrt{\frac{1\ 79^2}{(9\,948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9\,314)^2}}$$

$$= .029$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$[1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)]$$

or

1.02 to 1.12

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within municipios. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed municipio boundaries. In small municipios with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire municipio to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in three stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The third stage applied 18 aggregate age-sex categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: HOUSEHOLDER/ NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE III: AGE/ SEX

Group	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the three estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure.

For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent three stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Finally, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. The three stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage III were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in three stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories. The second stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The third stage could potentially use 20 tenure-value/ rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS—Con.

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE III: TENURE/ VALUE OR RENT

Group	
	Owner
	Value
1	Less than $20,000
2	$20,000 to $39,999
3	$40,000 to $59,999
4	$60,000 to $79,999
5	$80,000 to $99,999
6	$100,000 to $149,999
7	$150,000 to $249,999
8	$250,000 to $299,999
9	$300,000 or more
10	Other[1]
	Renter
	Rent
101	Less than $100
102	$100 to $199
103	$200 to $299
104	$300 to $399
105	$400 to $499
106	$500 to $599
107	$600 to $749
108	$750 to $999
109	$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent
	Vacant Housing Units
1	Vacant for rent
2	Vacant for sale
3	Other vacant

[1]Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 3 cuerdas of land, or presence of a commercial establishment on the premises.

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

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

Addresses were listed concurrent with enumeration. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional recanvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups. Computer and clerical edits also contributed to improved coverage.

As a test of the feasibility of using an administrative records list to improve coverage, the Census Bureau obtained a list of residential customers from the Puerto Rico electric company, clerically matched addresses (for large multi-unit structures) on the list to the census address listing books and followed up on units identified on the electric company list but not in the census.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses

remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. The initial edit was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/ or inconsistencies.

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. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. 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. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics 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.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total[1]	Size of publication area[2]													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	160	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

[1]For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\ \hat{Y}(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N})}$$

N = Size of area

$\hat{Y}$ = Estimate of characteristic total

[2]The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage[1]												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

[1]For a percentage and/ or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

$\hat{p}$ = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Puerto Rico

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 percent or more
POPULATION		
Age	1.2	1.1
Sex	1.8	1.5
Marital status	1.2	1.0
Household type and relationship	1.4	1.2
Children ever born	3.1	2.9
Work disability and mobility limitation status	1.2	1.1
Place of birth	2.5	2.3
Citizenship	2.1	1.8
Residence in 1985	2.5	2.2
Year of entry	3.2	2.7
Ability to speak Spanish and/or English	1.5	1.3
Educational attainment	1.3	1.1
School enrollment	1.9	1.6
Ability to read and write	1.5	1.3
Vocational training	1.6	1.4
Length of last stay in the United States	3.2	2.7
School attendance	3.3	2.7
Type of residence (urban/rural)	2.8	2.2
Household type	1.2	1.1
Family type	1.4	1.3
Subfamily type and presence of children	1.2	1.1
Group quarters	1.1	0.9
Employment status	1.2	1.1
Industry	1.2	1.1
Occupation	1.2	1.1
Class of worker	1.3	1.1
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989	1.2	1.1
Number of workers in family	1.3	1.1
Place of work	1.3	1.1
Means of transportation to work	1.3	1.1
Travel time to work	1.3	1.1
Time leaving home to go to work	1.3	1.1
Private vehicle occupancy	1.3	1.1
Type of income in 1989	1.4	1.2
Household income in 1989	1.2	1.1
Family income in 1989	1.2	1.1
Poverty status in 1989 (persons)	1.3	1.2
Poverty status in 1989 (families)	1.2	1.1
Armed Forces and veteran status	1.7	1.4
HOUSING		
Age of householder	1.0	0.9
Type of residence (urban/rural)	1.1	1.0
Units in structure	1.2	1.2
Tenure	1.2	1.1
Occupancy status	1.5	1.3
Condominium status	1.2	1.1
Value	1.1	1.0
Gross rent	1.2	1.0
Household income in 1989	1.2	1.1
Year structure built	1.1	1.1
Type of construction	1.3	1.2
Condition of housing unit	1.4	1.3
Rooms, bedrooms, and bathrooms	1.2	1.1
Kitchen facilities	1.6	1.3
Cooking fuel	1.2	1.1
Source of water, plumbing facilities	1.2	1.2
Type of water heater	1.2	1.1
Sewage disposal	1.1	1.0
Air conditioning	1.4	1.2
Telephone in housing unit	1.2	1.1
Vehicles available	1.2	1.1
Year householder moved into structure	1.2	1.1
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs	1.2	1.0
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	1.2	1.0
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	1.2	1.1
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income	1.2	1.0

Table C. **Standard Error Design Factors—Aguadilla**

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 percent or more
POPULATION		
Age	1.2	1.1
Sex	1.7	1.5
Marital status	1.2	1.0
Household type and relationship	1.4	1.2
Children ever born	3.0	2.8
Work disability and mobility limitation status	1.2	1.1
Place of birth	2.5	2.3
Citizenship	2.1	1.8
Residence in 1985	2.4	2.2
Year of entry	3.2	2.7
Ability to speak Spanish and/ or English	1.5	1.3
Educational attainment	1.3	1.1
School enrollment	1.9	1.8
Ability to read and write	1.5	1.3
Vocational training	1.6	1.4
Length of last stay in the United States	3.3	2.7
School attendance	3.3	2.7
Type of residence (urban/ rural)	2.7	2.2
Household type	1.2	1.1
Family type	1.4	1.3
Subfamily type and presence of children	1.2	1.1
Group quarters	1.1	0.9
Employment status	1.2	1.1
Industry	1.2	1.1
Occupation	1.2	1.1
Class of worker	1.3	1.2
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989	1.2	1.1
Number of workers in family	1.3	1.1
Place of work	1.3	1.2
Means of transportation to work	1.3	1.1
Travel time to work	1.3	1.1
Time leaving home to go to work	1.3	1.1
Private vehicle occupancy	1.3	1.2
Type of income in 1989	1.4	1.2
Household income in 1989	1.2	1.1
Family income in 1989	1.2	1.1
Poverty status in 1989 (persons)	1.3	1.2
Poverty status in 1989 (families)	1.2	1.1
Armed Forces and veteran status	1.7	1.4
HOUSING		
Age of householder	1.0	0.9
Type of residence (urban/ rural)	1.0	0.9
Units in structure	1.2	1.2
Tenure	1.3	1.1
Occupancy status	1.5	1.3
Condominium status	1.2	1.0
Value	1.2	1.0
Gross rent	1.2	1.0
Household income in 1989	1.2	1.1
Year structure built	1.2	1.1
Type of construction	1.3	1.2
Condition of housing unit	1.4	1.4
Rooms, bedrooms, and bathrooms	1.2	1.1
Kitchen facilities	1.6	1.3
Cooking fuel	1.2	1.1
Source of water, plumbing facilities	1.3	1.3
Type of water heater	1.2	1.1
Sewage disposal	1.1	1.0
Air conditioning	1.4	1.2
Telephone in housing unit	1.2	1.1
Vehicles available	1.2	1.1
Year householder moved into structure	1.2	1.1
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs	1.2	1.0
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	1.2	1.0
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	1.2	1.1
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income	1.2	1.0

Table C. **Standard Error Design Factors—Arecibo**

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 percent or more
POPULATION		
Age	1.2	1.1
Sex	1.7	1.5
Marital status	1.2	1.0
Household type and relationship	1.4	1.2
Children ever born	3.0	2.8
Work disability and mobility limitation status	1.2	1.1
Place of birth	2.5	2.3
Citizenship	2.1	1.8
Residence in 1985	2.4	2.2
Year of entry	3.2	2.7
Ability to speak Spanish and/ or English	1.5	1.3
Educational attainment	1.3	1.1
School enrollment	1.9	1.6
Ability to read and write	1.5	1.3
Vocational training	1.6	1.4
Length of last stay in the United States	3.3	2.7
School attendance	3.3	2.7
Type of residence (urban/ rural)	2.7	2.2
Household type	1.2	1.1
Family type	1.4	1.3
Subfamily type and presence of children	1.2	1.1
Group quarters	1.1	0.9
Employment status	1.2	1.1
Industry	1.2	1.1
Occupation	1.2	1.1
Class of worker	1.3	1.2
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989	1.2	1.1
Number of workers in family	1.3	1.1
Place of work	1.3	1.2
Means of transportation to work	1.3	1.1
Travel time to work	1.3	1.1
Time leaving home to go to work	1.3	1.1
Private vehicle occupancy	1.3	1.2
Type of income in 1989	1.4	1.2
Household income in 1989	1.2	1.1
Family income in 1989	1.2	1.1
Poverty status in 1989 (persons)	1.3	1.2
Poverty status in 1989 (families)	1.2	1.1
Armed Forces and veteran status	1.7	1.4
HOUSING		
Age of householder	1.0	0.9
Type of residence (urban/ rural)	1.0	0.9
Units in structure	1.2	1.2
Tenure	1.3	1.1
Occupancy status	1.5	1.3
Condominium status	1.2	1.0
Value	1.2	1.0
Gross rent	1.2	1.0
Household income in 1989	1.2	1.1
Year structure built	1.2	1.1
Type of construction	1.3	1.2
Condition of housing unit	1.4	1.4
Rooms, bedrooms, and bathrooms	1.2	1.1
Kitchen facilities	1.6	1.3
Cooking fuel	1.2	1.1
Source of water, plumbing facilities	1.3	1.3
Type of water heater	1.2	1.1
Sewage disposal	1.1	1.0
Air conditioning	1.4	1.2
Telephone in housing unit	1.2	1.1
Vehicles available	1.2	1.1
Year householder moved into structure	1.2	1.1
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs	1.2	1.0
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	1.2	1.0
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	1.2	1.1
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income	1.2	1.0

Table C. **Standard Error Design Factors—Caguas**

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 percent or more
POPULATION		
Age	1.2	1.1
Sex	1.7	1.5
Marital status	1.2	1.0
Household type and relationship	1.4	1.2
Children ever born	3.0	2.8
Work disability and mobility limitation status	1.2	1.1
Place of birth	2.5	2.3
Citizenship	2.1	1.8
Residence in 1985	2.4	2.2
Year of entry	3.2	2.7
Ability to speak Spanish and/ or English	1.5	1.3
Educational attainment	1.3	1.1
School enrollment	1.9	1.6
Ability to read and write	1.5	1.3
Vocational training	1.6	1.4
Length of last stay in the United States	3.3	2.7
School attendance	3.3	2.7
Type of residence (urban/ rural)	2.7	2.2
Household type	1.2	1.1
Family type	1.4	1.3
Subfamily type and presence of children	1.2	1.1
Group quarters	1.1	0.9
Employment status	1.2	1.1
Industry	1.2	1.1
Occupation	1.2	1.1
Class of worker	1.3	1.2
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989	1.2	1.1
Number of workers in family	1.3	1.1
Place of work	1.3	1.2
Means of transportation to work	1.3	1.1
Travel time to work	1.3	1.1
Time leaving home to go to work	1.3	1.1
Private vehicle occupancy	1.3	1.2
Type of income in 1989	1.4	1.2
Household income in 1989	1.2	1.1
Family income in 1989	1.2	1.1
Poverty status in 1989 (persons)	1.3	1.2
Poverty status in 1989 (families)	1.2	1.1
Armed Forces and veteran status	1.7	1.4
HOUSING		
Age of householder	1.0	0.9
Type of residence (urban/ rural)	1.0	0.9
Units in structure	1.2	1.2
Tenure	1.3	1.1
Occupancy status	1.5	1.3
Condominium status	1.2	1.0
Value	1.2	1.0
Gross rent	1.2	1.0
Household income in 1989	1.2	1.1
Year structure built	1.2	1.1
Type of construction	1.3	1.2
Condition of housing unit	1.4	1.4
Rooms, bedrooms, and bathrooms	1.2	1.1
Kitchen facilities	1.6	1.3
Cooking fuel	1.2	1.1
Source of water, plumbing facilities	1.3	1.3
Type of water heater	1.2	1.1
Sewage disposal	1.1	1.0
Air conditioning	1.4	1.2
Telephone in housing unit	1.2	1.1
Vehicles available	1.2	1.1
Year householder moved into structure	1.2	1.1
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs	1.2	1.0
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	1.2	1.0
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	1.2	1.1
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income	1.2	1.0

Table C. **Standard Error Design Factors—Mayaguez**

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 percent or more
POPULATION		
Age	1.2	1.1
Sex	1.7	1.5
Marital status	1.2	1.0
Household type and relationship	1.4	1.2
Children ever born	3.0	2.8
Work disability and mobility limitation status	1.2	1.1
Place of birth	2.5	2.3
Citizenship	2.1	1.8
Residence in 1985	2.4	2.2
Year of entry	3.2	2.7
Ability to speak Spanish and/ or English	1.5	1.3
Educational attainment	1.3	1.1
School enrollment	1.9	1.6
Ability to read and write	1.5	1.3
Vocational training	1.6	1.4
Length of last stay in the United States	3.3	2.7
School attendance	3.3	2.7
Type of residence (urban/ rural)	2.7	2.2
Household type	1.2	1.1
Family type	1.4	1.3
Subfamily type and presence of children	1.2	1.1
Group quarters	1.1	0.9
Employment status	1.2	1.1
Industry	1.2	1.1
Occupation	1.2	1.1
Class of worker	1.3	1.2
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989	1.2	1.1
Number of workers in family	1.3	1.1
Place of work	1.3	1.2
Means of transportation to work	1.3	1.1
Travel time to work	1.3	1.1
Time leaving home to go to work	1.3	1.1
Private vehicle occupancy	1.3	1.2
Type of income in 1989	1.4	1.2
Household income in 1989	1.2	1.1
Family income in 1989	1.2	1.1
Poverty status in 1989 (persons)	1.3	1.2
Poverty status in 1989 (families)	1.2	1.1
Armed Forces and veteran status	1.7	1.4
HOUSING		
Age of householder	1.0	0.9
Type of residence (urban/ rural)	1.0	0.9
Units in structure	1.2	1.2
Tenure	1.3	1.1
Occupancy status	1.5	1.3
Condominium status	1.2	1.0
Value	1.2	1.0
Gross rent	1.2	1.0
Household income in 1989	1.2	1.1
Year structure built	1.2	1.1
Type of construction	1.3	1.2
Condition of housing unit	1.4	1.4
Rooms, bedrooms, and bathrooms	1.2	1.1
Kitchen facilities	1.6	1.3
Cooking fuel	1.2	1.1
Source of water, plumbing facilities	1.3	1.3
Type of water heater	1.2	1.1
Sewage disposal	1.1	1.0
Air conditioning	1.4	1.2
Telephone in housing unit	1.2	1.1
Vehicles available	1.2	1.1
Year householder moved into structure	1.2	1.1
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs	1.2	1.0
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	1.2	1.0
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	1.2	1.1
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income	1.2	1.0

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Ponce

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 percent or more
POPULATION		
Age	1.2	1.1
Sex	1.7	1.5
Marital status	1.2	1.0
Household type and relationship	1.4	1.2
Children ever born	3.0	2.8
Work disability and mobility limitation status	1.2	1.1
Place of birth	2.5	2.3
Citizenship	2.1	1.8
Residence in 1985	2.4	2.2
Year of entry	3.2	2.7
Ability to speak Spanish and/ or English	1.5	1.3
Educational attainment	1.3	1.1
School enrollment	1.9	1.6
Ability to read and write	1.5	1.3
Vocational training	1.6	1.4
Length of last stay in the United States	3.3	2.7
School attendance	3.3	2.7
Type of residence (urban/ rural)	2.7	2.2
Household type	1.2	1.1
Family type	1.4	1.3
Subfamily type and presence of children	1.2	1.1
Group quarters	1.1	0.9
Employment status	1.2	1.1
Industry	1.2	1.1
Occupation	1.2	1.1
Class of worker	1.3	1.2
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989	1.2	1.1
Number of workers in family	1.3	1.1
Place of work	1.3	1.2
Means of transportation to work	1.3	1.1
Travel time to work	1.3	1.1
Time leaving home to go to work	1.3	1.1
Private vehicle occupancy	1.3	1.2
Type of income in 1989	1.4	1.2
Household income in 1989	1.2	1.1
Family income in 1989	1.2	1.1
Poverty status in 1989 (persons)	1.3	1.2
Poverty status in 1989 (families)	1.2	1.1
Armed Forces and veteran status	1.7	1.4
HOUSING		
Age of householder	1.0	0.9
Type of residence (urban/ rural)	1.0	0.9
Units in structure	1.2	1.2
Tenure	1.3	1.1
Occupancy status	1.5	1.3
Condominium status	1.2	1.0
Value	1.2	1.0
Gross rent	1.2	1.0
Household income in 1989	1.2	1.1
Year structure built	1.2	1.1
Type of construction	1.3	1.2
Condition of housing unit	1.4	1.4
Rooms, bedrooms, and bathrooms	1.2	1.1
Kitchen facilities	1.6	1.3
Cooking fuel	1.2	1.1
Source of water, plumbing facilities	1.3	1.3
Type of water heater	1.2	1.1
Sewage disposal	1.1	1.0
Air conditioning	1.4	1.2
Telephone in housing unit	1.2	1.1
Vehicles available	1.2	1.1
Year householder moved into structure	1.2	1.1
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs	1.2	1.0
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	1.2	1.0
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	1.2	1.1
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income	1.2	1.0

Table C. **Standard Error Design Factors—San Juan**

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 percent or more
POPULATION		
Age	1.2	1.1
Sex	1.7	1.5
Marital status	1.2	1.0
Household type and relationship	1.4	1.2
Children ever born	3.0	2.8
Work disability and mobility limitation status	1.2	1.1
Place of birth	2.5	2.3
Citizenship	2.1	1.8
Residence in 1985	2.4	2.2
Year of entry	3.2	2.7
Ability to speak Spanish and/ or English	1.5	1.3
Educational attainment	1.3	1.1
School enrollment	1.9	1.6
Ability to read and write	1.5	1.3
Vocational training	1.6	1.4
Length of last stay in the United States	3.3	2.7
School attendance	3.3	2.7
Type of residence (urban/ rural)	2.7	2.2
Household type	1.2	1.1
Family type	1.4	1.3
Subfamily type and presence of children	1.2	1.1
Group quarters	1.1	0.9
Employment status	1.2	1.1
Industry	1.2	1.1
Occupation	1.2	1.1
Class of worker	1.3	1.2
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989	1.2	1.1
Number of workers in family	1.3	1.1
Place of work	1.3	1.2
Means of transportation to work	1.3	1.1
Travel time to work	1.3	1.1
Time leaving home to go to work	1.3	1.1
Private vehicle occupancy	1.3	1.2
Type of income in 1989	1.4	1.2
Household income in 1989	1.2	1.1
Family income in 1989	1.2	1.1
Poverty status in 1989 (persons)	1.3	1.2
Poverty status in 1989 (families)	1.2	1.1
Armed Forces and veteran status	1.7	1.4
HOUSING		
Age of householder	1.0	0.9
Type of residence (urban/ rural)	1.0	0.9
Units in structure	1.2	1.2
Tenure	1.3	1.1
Occupancy status	1.5	1.3
Condominium status	1.2	1.0
Value	1.2	1.0
Gross rent	1.2	1.0
Household income in 1989	1.2	1.1
Year structure built	1.2	1.1
Type of construction	1.3	1.2
Condition of housing unit	1.4	1.4
Rooms, bedrooms, and bathrooms	1.2	1.1
Kitchen facilities	1.6	1.3
Cooking fuel	1.2	1.1
Source of water, plumbing facilities	1.3	1.3
Type of water heater	1.2	1.1
Sewage disposal	1.1	1.0
Air conditioning	1.4	1.2
Telephone in housing unit	1.2	1.1
Vehicles available	1.2	1.1
Year householder moved into structure	1.2	1.1
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs	1.2	1.0
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	1.2	1.0
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	1.2	1.1
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income	1.2	1.0

APPENDIX D.
Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

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

ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

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

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

Enumeration Rules

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

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

Residence Rules

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in Puerto Rico, the United States, or its other territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in Puerto Rico, the United States, or its other territories.
3. The port of destination in Puerto Rico, the United States, or its other territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or was at sea between foreign ports.

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

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

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

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

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

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

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

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

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as the 100-percent questions. (This questionnaire contained the same items as the questionnaire delivered by the USPS 1 week before Census Day, but was designed to be administered by the enumerator during personal interviews.)
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to answer the long-form questionnaire. This form was used by enumerators during personal interviews; thus, there were no respondent instructions.

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

Enumeration of Housing Units

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

Field Followup

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

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

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military

barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex question by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or

her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

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

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

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

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

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

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

APPENDIX E.
Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

(No Respondent Instructions were provided for the long-form questionnaire.)

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

FORM D-2A PR(E) — U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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

1990 CENSUS OF PUERTO RICO

INTRODUCTION

- FOR PERSONAL VISIT

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

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

- FOR TELEPHONE INTERVIEW

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

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

I'd like to complete the form now over the telephone. For the average household, this interview should take about 31 minutes.

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

FOR CENSUS USE

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

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

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

City	Municipio	PUERTO RICO	ZIP Code

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

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

Enumerator's signature	Date

Crew leader's initials	Date	CLD number

NOTES

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

Include

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

Do NOT include

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

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

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

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

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

City | State or Puerto Rico | ZIP Code

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

PLEASE ALSO ASK HOUSING QUESTIONS ON PAGE 3 ➡

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

PERSON 7

Last name

First name — Middle initial

If a RELATIVE of Person 1:

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

If NOT RELATED to Person 1:

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

1 ☐ Male
2 ☐ Female

a. Age ☐☐☐

b. Year of birth 1 ☐☐☐

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

NOW PLEASE ASK QUESTIONS H1a—H30b FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No bathtub or shower

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

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

d. What type of toilet facilities do you have?

1 ☐ Privy
2 ☐ Other or none

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

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

H6. Is this (house/apartment) —

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

Ask only if this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —

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

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

b. Is any part of the property used as:

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

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

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

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

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

H9. What is the monthly rent?

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

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

Please continue onto the next page.

FOR ENUMERATOR USE

C1. Vacancy status

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

C2. Is this unit boarded up?

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

D. Months vacant

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

ALSO ASK THESE

If respondent reported living in an apartment building, skip to H11.

H10a. Is this house on —

1 ☐ Less than 3 cuerdas?

2 ☐ 3 to 9 cuerdas?

3 ☐ 10 or more cuerdas?

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

1 ☐ None

2 ☐ $1 to $99

3 ☐ $100 to $499

4 ☐ $500 to $999

5 ☐ $1,000 to $2,499

6 ☐ $2,500 or more

H11. When did *(Person listed in column 1 on page 2)* move into this (house/apartment)?

1 ☐ 1989 or 1990

2 ☐ 1985 to 1988

3 ☐ 1980 to 1984

4 ☐ 1970 to 1979

5 ☐ 1960 to 1969

6 ☐ 1959 or earlier

H12. About when was this building first built?

1 ☐ 1989 or 1990

2 ☐ 1985 to 1988

3 ☐ 1980 to 1984

4 ☐ 1970 to 1979

5 ☐ 1960 to 1969

6 ☐ 1950 to 1959

7 ☐ 1940 to 1949

8 ☐ 1939 or earlier

9 ☐ Don't know

H13. Which best describes the construction material of this building?

Read categories and mark (X) only ONE box.

Concrete walls (poured concrete, concrete blocks, stone, etc.)

1 ☐ With concrete slab roof

2 ☐ With wood frame roof

Wood frame walls

3 ☐ With concrete foundation, poured concrete, etc.

4 ☐ With wood stilt foundation

5 ☐ Mixed concrete and wood walls

6 ☐ Other type of construction material

H14. Do you get water from —

1 ☐ A public system?

2 ☐ An individual well?

3 ☐ A cistern, tanks, or drums?

4 ☐ A spring or some other source, such as a river, irrigation canal, etc.?

H15. Is this building connected to a public sewer?

1 ☐ Yes, connected to public sewer

2 ☐ No, connected to septic tank or cesspool

3 ☐ No, use other means

H16. 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?

1 ☐ No bedroom

2 ☐ 1 bedroom

3 ☐ 2 bedrooms

4 ☐ 3 bedrooms

5 ☐ 4 bedrooms

6 ☐ 5 or more bedrooms

H17. How many bathrooms do you have? A COMPLETE bathroom is a room with flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and wash basin with piped water. A HALF bathroom has a flush toilet AND a wash basin with piped water.

1 ☐ None

2 ☐ Only half bathrooms

3 ☐ 1 complete bathroom

4 ☐ 1 complete bathroom, plus half bath(s)

5 ☐ 2 or more complete bathrooms

H18. What type of water heater do you have in this (house/apartment)?

1 ☐ Electric — tank type

2 ☐ Shower

3 ☐ Solar

4 ☐ Other

5 ☐ None

H19. Which fuel is used MOST for cooking?

1 ☐ Electricity

2 ☐ Gas

3 ☐ Other

H20. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, a sink with piped water, a range or cookstove, and a refrigerator?

1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No

H21. Do you have air conditioning?

1 ☐ Yes, a central air conditioning system

2 ☐ Yes, 1 individual room unit

3 ☐ Yes, 2 or more individual room units

4 ☐ No

H22. Do you have a telephone in this (house/apartment)?

1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No

H23. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of this household?

1 ☐ None

2 ☐ 1

3 ☐ 2

4 ☐ 3

5 ☐ 4 or more

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

$ _____ .00
Average monthly cost

OR

1 ☐ Included in rent or in condominium fee

2 ☐ No charge or electricity not used

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

$ _____ .00
Average monthly cost

OR

1 ☐ Included in rent or in condominium fee

2 ☐ No charge or gas not used

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

$ _____ .00
Average monthly cost

OR

1 ☐ Included in rent or in condominium fee

2 ☐ No charge

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

$ _____ .00
Yearly cost

OR

1 ☐ Included in rent or in condominium fee

2 ☐ No charge or these fuels not used

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION:

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

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

$ _____ .00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

0 ☐ None

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

$ _____ .00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

0 ☐ None

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

1 ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt
2 ☐ Yes, contract to purchase
} *Go to H27b*

3 ☐ No — *Skip to H28a*

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

$ _____ .00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

0 ☐ No regular payment required — *Skip to H28a*

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

1 ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment

2 ☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

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

1 ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment

2 ☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

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

1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No — *Skip to H29*

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

$ _____ .00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

0 ☐ No regular payment required

Ask ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —

H29. What is the monthly condominium fee?

$ _____ .00
Monthly amount — Dollars

H30. *MARK FROM OBSERVATION*

CONDITION OF THIS HOUSING UNIT —

a. Original construction

1 ☐ Adequate

2 ☐ Inadequate

b. IF "ADEQUATE" — present condition is —

1 ☐ Sound

2 ☐ Deteriorating

3 ☐ Dilapidated

Please turn to page 6.

PERSON 1

Last name | First name | Middle initial

6. **Where was . . . born?** *Mark (X) the appropriate box and print the name of municipio, State, or foreign country.*

1 ☐ Puerto Rico — *Print name of municipio*

2 ☐ United States — *Print name of U.S. State*

3 ☐ Elsewhere — *Print name of foreign country*

7. *If the answer to question 6 appears in one of the first two "Yes" categories listed below, mark (X) the appropriate "Yes" category. Otherwise, ask —*

Is . . . a CITIZEN of the United States? That is, does . . . have at least one American parent or is . . . a citizen by naturalization?

1 ☐ Yes, born in Puerto Rico — *Skip to 9*
2 ☐ Yes, born in the United States, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas
3 ☐ Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents
4 ☐ Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization
5 ☐ No, not a citizen of the United States

8. **When did . . . come to Puerto Rico to stay?** *If entered country more than once, ask —* **What is the latest year?**

0 ☐ 1987 to 1990
1 ☐ 1985 or 1986
2 ☐ 1982 to 1984
3 ☐ 1980 or 1981
4 ☐ 1975 to 1979
5 ☐ 1970 to 1974
6 ☐ 1965 to 1969
7 ☐ 1960 to 1964
8 ☐ 1950 to 1959
9 ☐ Before 1950

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

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

10. **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 previous grade attended or highest degree received.*

30 ☐ No school completed
31 ☐ Pre-kindergarten
32 ☐ Kindergarten

Grades 1—11

1 ☐ 1st
2 ☐ 2nd
3 ☐ 3rd
4 ☐ 4th
5 ☐ 5th
6 ☐ 6th
7 ☐ 7th
8 ☐ 8th
9 ☐ 9th
10 ☐ 10th
11 ☐ 11th

12 ☐ 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA
13 ☐ HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED)
14 ☐ Some college but no degree
15 ☐ Associate degree in college - Occupational program
16 ☐ Associate degree in college - Academic program
17 ☐ Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS)
18 ☐ Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA)
19 ☐ Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD)
20 ☐ Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD)

11a. **Where was . . .'s father born?**

1 ☐ Puerto Rico
2 ☐ United States
3 ☐ Elsewhere — *Print name of foreign country*

11b. **Where was . . .'s mother born?**

1 ☐ Puerto Rico
2 ☐ United States
3 ☐ Elsewhere — *Print name of foreign country*

12a. *If person was born after April 1, 1985, mark (X) that box without asking 12a, and go to next person.* **Did . . . live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?**

1 ☐ Born after April 1, 1985 — *Go to questions for the next person*
2 ☐ Yes — *Skip to 13a*
3 ☐ No

b. **Where did . . . live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?**

(1) *Print Puerto Rico or the name of the U.S. State or foreign country*

If foreign country, print answer above and skip to 13a.

(2) *Print the name of the municipio in Puerto Rico or the name of the county in the U.S.*

(3) *Print the name of the city, town, or village*

13a. **During the last 10 years did . . . live in the United States at any time for a period of 6 or more consecutive months?**

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No — *Skip to 14*

b. **How long did . . . live in the United States during the last period of 6 or more months?**

1 ☐ 6 months to a year
2 ☐ 1 to 2 years
3 ☐ 3 to 4 years
4 ☐ 5 years
5 ☐ 6 to 9 years
6 ☐ 10 or more years

c. **When did . . . come or return to Puerto Rico after that period in the U.S.?**

1 ☐ 1990
2 ☐ 1989
3 ☐ 1988
4 ☐ 1987
5 ☐ 1986
6 ☐ 1985
7 ☐ 1984
8 ☐ 1983
9 ☐ 1980 to 1982

d. **During the last period . . . lived in the United States for 6 or more months, what was . . .'s main activity?**

1 ☐ In the U.S. Armed Forces
2 ☐ Working at a job or business (either full or part time)
3 ☐ Attending school or college
4 ☐ Something else

14. **Does . . . know how to read and write (in any language)?**

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

15a. **Can . . . speak Spanish?**

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

b. **Can . . . speak English?** *If "Yes," ask —* **Does . . . speak English easily or with difficulty?**

1 ☐ Yes, easily
2 ☐ Yes, with difficulty
3 ☐ No

16. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM

Mark (X) ONE box based on question 4.

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

17. *If this person is a female, ask —*

How many babies has . . . ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count stepchildren or children . . . has adopted.

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

18a. **Has . . . ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? "Active duty" does NOT include training for the military Reserves or National Guard.**

1 ☐ Yes, now on active duty
2 ☐ Yes, on active duty in past, but not now
3 ☐ Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — *Skip to 19*
4 ☐ No — *Skip to 19*

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

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

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

Years

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

a. **Limits the kind or amount of work . . . can do at a job?**

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

b. **Prevents . . . from working at a job?**

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

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

a. **Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office?**

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

b. **Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home?**

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

21a. **Has . . . completed the requirements for a vocational training program at a trade school, business school, hospital or some other kind of school for occupational training? Do not include academic college courses.**

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No — *Skip to 22a*

b. **At which kind of school was the training received?**

1 ☐ Business school, trade school or junior college
2 ☐ High school vocational program
3 ☐ Training program at place of work
4 ☐ Other school — *Specify*

22a. **Did . . . work at any time LAST WEEK, either full time or part time? Work includes part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm; it also includes active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces. Work does NOT include own housework, school work, or volunteer work.**

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No — *Skip to 26*

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

Hours

23a. Where did . . . usually work LAST WEEK? *If . . . worked at more than one location, ask —* **Where did . . . work most last week?**

1 ☐ In U.S. State or foreign country — *Skip to 23d*
2 ☐ In Puerto Rico — *Continue with 23b*

b. What is the name of the city, town, or village?

c. What is the name of the municipio?

Skip to 24a

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

24a. What type of transportation did . . . usually use to get to work LAST WEEK? *If more than one method of transportation usually was used during the trip, mark (X) the box of the one used for most of the distance.*

1 ☐ Car, truck, or van
2 ☐ Bus
3 ☐ Público
4 ☐ Ferryboat
5 ☐ Taxicab
6 ☐ Motorcycle
7 ☐ Bicycle
8 ☐ Walked
9 ☐ Worked at home — *Skip to 29*
10 ☐ Other method

Ask only if "car, truck, or van" is marked in 24a.

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

25a. 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 29*

26. 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

27a. Has . . . been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No — *Skip to 28*

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

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

1 ☐ 1990
2 ☐ 1989
3 ☐ 1988
4 ☐ 1985 to 1987
} *Go to 29*
5 ☐ 1980 to 1984
6 ☐ 1979 or earlier
7 ☐ Never worked
} *Skip to 33*

29-31. 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.

29a. For whom did . . . work? *If now on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces, mark (X) this box* → 1 ☐ *and print the branch of the Armed Forces. If not Armed Forces, print the name of the 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, mail order house, 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.)

30a. What kind of work was . . . doing?

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

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

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

31. 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 ☐ Municipal GOVERNMENT employee (city, municipio, etc.)
4 ☐ Commonwealth GOVERNMENT employee
5 ☐ Federal GOVERNMENT employee
6 ☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
7 ☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
8 ☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

32a. Last year (1989), did . . . work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No — *Skip to 33*

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

33. 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 34 was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.*

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

1 ☐ Yes — How much from all jobs? → $ .00
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 as a retired worker, dependent, or disabled worker.

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), food stamps, 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)

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

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

0 ☐ None OR $ .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.

CHECKLIST
AFTER THE INTERVIEW

DID YOU —

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

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

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

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

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

CENSUS '90

APPENDIX F.
Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products F–1
Geographic Products F–2
Other Census Bureau Resources F–6
Reference Materials F–4
Sources of Assistance F–5

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

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

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

DATA PRODUCTS

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

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires for Puerto Rico. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F–7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. One report, 1990 CPH-3, (see figure 2, page F–8), presents both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

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

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

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F–10 and F–11.

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

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

Here are some important features of STF's:

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

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

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

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

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/ Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) File. The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

All printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published. Also, STF 3A for Puerto Rico is offered on microfiche. Plans to prepare microfiche versions of selected other products were canceled, so that more products could be produced on CD-ROM.

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

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

Online Information Systems

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

Special Tabulations

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. 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.

The cost of preparing special tabulations must be paid by the users who request them. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, and CD-ROM's whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

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

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The maps are prepared on

electrostatic plotters by municipio (Puerto Rico's equivalent of a county for reporting statistics) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

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

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

Urbanized Area Outline/ Boundary Maps—Maps in this urbanized area-based series depict the boundaries of the urbanized area and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show the boundaries for Puerto Rico, municipio, municipio subdivisions, barrios, places, the map series subject area, and selected base features and their names at a small scale. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of the 1990 CPH-2 series and the Supplementary Report, 1990 CPH-S-1-2, *Urbanized Areas of the United States and Puerto Rico: 1990.*

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

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series will not be printed. Persons interested in this report are encouraged to use the TIGER/ GICS™ tape file (which also will be available on CD-ROM) described below. Listings similar to the tables that would have been included in the report may be offered. Contact Customer Services, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-457-4100.

The *Congressional District Atlas, 103rd Congress of the United States* is a two-volume, 1,200-page atlas depicting the boundaries and number of the districts for the 103rd Congress as defined following the 1990 decennial census. This is the first Congress defined following the 1990 decennial census and, therefore, illustrates the most significant changes of the decade, including the reapportionment of the U.S. House of Representatives. Congressional district boundaries following governmental unit boundaries such as an incorporated place of a minor civil division, are illustrated using symbology identified in the map legend. Wherever possible, features used as congressional district boundaries are identified by their feature name or their feature type. The Census Bureau may produce subsequent atlases if court ordered or State mandated redistricting creates new congressional district boundaries. The Atlas is sold by the Superintendent of Documents (stock no. 003-024-08683-2; $42).

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

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

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

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

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/ Line™ files. TIGER/ Line™ files (released on tape and CD-ROM) 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 furnish address ranges and associated ZIP Codes for each side of street segments that have

city-style (house number/ street name) addresses; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information. The 1992 version also includes school district codes, 1990 census urbanized area codes, codes for districts of the 103rd Congress, and address range coverage expanded to include all areas that have city-style addresses.

TIGER/ GICS™ file is another extract. This file contains a total of 12 files, organized on a national or State-by-State basis, for a variety of geographic entities, such as metropolitan areas and their components as of the 1990 census, 1990 census urbanized areas and their components, American Indian and Alaska Native areas and their related states and counties, as well as more familiar entities including counties with their county subdivisions and places. This file contains high-level geographic names, codes, and relationship information. It can be used to link geographic entity names to the codes in the TIGER/ Line™, TIGER/ SDTS™ and other TIGER extract files. It also contains 1990 census population and housing counts, population density (CD-ROM version only, but can be calculated using the tape version), and area measurement information (including land area, total water area and separate measurements for each of the four components of water—Inland, Great Lakes, Coastal, and Territorial), as well as the latitude and longitude for an internal point within each geography entity. The TIGER/ GICS™ also includes corrections to names for selected entities and corrections to the FIPS 55 codes for county subdivisions and places. The first 300 characters of each record in this file are the same as those in the Data Dictionary for the Summary Tape Files; and additional 100 characters provide the above mentioned corrections and components of water. Listings of the files in the TIGER/ GICS™ may be offered. Call Customer Services at 301-457-4100.

Other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/ Census Tract Comparability™ file and TIGER/ UA Limit file, 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, Guide.* This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (Part A, Text: stock no. 003-024-08574-7, $11. Part B, Glossary: stock no. 003-024-08679-4, $5.50.)

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

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

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

- *Maps and More.* A free, tabloid-size booklet that describes the geographic entities for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. The booklet provides information on the types of geographic entities, how their boundaries are established, and how they relate to each other. It also covers how these entities differ among the censuses and surveys and describes the geographic products available from the Census Bureau. Request from Customer Services.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

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

Washington, DC Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-457-4100 (FAX number, 301-457-4714).

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-457-2408; Housing—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 202-512-1800.

Other Sources of Products and Services

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

Census Information Center (CIC)—The CIC program provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through the project, five nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the program, write to the Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-457-1305.

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

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

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing for Puerto Rico, the United States, the Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories under U.S. jurisdiction. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data for the United States and sometimes

Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

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

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

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

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

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1992 Economic Census includes the censuses of retail trade; wholesale trade; service industries; manufactures; mineral industries; construction industries; financial, insurance, and real estate industries; and transportation, communications, and utilities.

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

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

Agriculture Census

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

Foreign Trade Statistics

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

Other Statistical Activities

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

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

Figure 1. **Content of the 1990 Census of Puerto Rico**

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship
Sex
Age
Marital status

Housing

Number of units in structure
Number of rooms in unit
Plumbing facilities
Condominium status
Tenure—owned or rented
Value of owned unit or rent paid
Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry
Education—enrollment and attainment
Birthplace of parents
Migration (residence in 1985)
U.S. residency and activity during last 10 years
Ability to read and write
Ability to speak Spanish and English
Veteran status
Disability
Fertility
Vocational training

Economic characteristics:
Employment and unemployment
Place of work and commuting to work
Occupation, industry, and class of worker
Work experience and income in 1989

Housing

Farm residence
Year householder moved into residence
Year structure built
Type of construction
Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Number of bedrooms and number of bathrooms
Type of water heater
Cooking fuel
Complete kitchen facilities
Air conditioning
Telephone in unit
Vehicles available
Shelter costs, including utilities
Condition of housing unit

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports for Puerto Rico

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

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

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

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

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

Note: STF 420 Place of Work 20 Destinations File for Puerto Rico. This is a new file for 1990. Comparable data were included as part of STF 4 in 1980, but for 1990 this is a separate file and must be ordered and purchased separately from STF 4. The file contains 20 place of work destinations for each municipio, barrio-pueblo or barrio, place of 10,000 or more persons, and census tract or block numbering area. The geographic level of the destinations varies. A destination may be a place, municipio, balance of municipio, metropolitan area, or balance of metropolitan area.

[1]Similar STF's will be prepared for States, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.
[2]Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents an extract of STF 1B.
[3]Also available on microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products for Puerto Rico

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Paper Listings—Detailed Cross-Tabulations for Puerto Rico	A series of cross-tabulations of detailed population and housing data	Puerto Rico, municipios, metropolitan areas (MSA's/ PMSA's and CMSA)
Puerto Rico Redistricting Data Project	Counts for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units (total, occupied, and vacant). Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	Puerto Rico, municipios, barrios-pueblos and barrios, subbarrios, places, census tracts/ block numbering areas, block groups, blocks, and voting districts
Census/ Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) File	This special computer tape file will provide sample census data to support affirmative action planning for equal employment opportunity. The file will contain tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age. These data also will be cross-tabulated by sex	Municipios, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Municipio Groups		Municipio groups or smaller areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		MA's that will be used in the 1990 census
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas

APPENDIX G.
Record Layout of Machine-Readable Data Dictionary

CONTENTS

Geographic Description ---------- G–1
Table (Matrix) Description ---------- G–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)

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 Examples[1]

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

Example 1

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

Example 2

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

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

TABLE (MATRIX) DESCRIPTION

Table Record 1—Table Number and Characteristics

Position	*Description*
1-2	Identifier "T1" (Table Record 1)
3	Blank
4-9	Table (matrix) number (left justified)
10	Blank
11-17	Begin position (right justified)[2] (Begin position in relation to the entire record)
18	Blank
19-25	Relative begin position (right justified)[2] (Begin position in relation to the record segment)
26	Blank
27-28	Cell size for this table (matrix) (right justified)
29	Blank
30	Number of implied decimals for cells in this table (matrix)
31	Blank
32-38	Number of cells in this table (matrix) (right justified)[2]
39	Blank
40-42	Number of variables (right justified)
43-80	Blank

Table Record 2—Table Title

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

Table Record 3—Universe Description

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

Table Record 3—Con.

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

Table Record 4-N—Table Variable Descriptions

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

Filler Record

Position	*Description*
1-2	Identifier "F1" (Filler Record)
3	Blank
4-7	"FILL"
8-10	Blank
11-17	Begin Position (right justified) (Begin position in relation to the entire record)[2]
18	Blank
19-25	Relative Begin Position (right justified) (Begin position in relation to the record segment)[2]
26	Blank
27-30	Total number of "FILL" blanks
31-80	Blank

Matrix Example[1]

See example 3 below.

Example 3. Matrix Example

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

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

[1]Examples are for illustrative purposes and are not specific to this STF.
[2]These positions have been increased to accommodate all record sizes. Previous products had less characters; future products (STF 3 PR, STF 3 VI, STF 4, etc.) will have the above structure.

APPENDIX H.
Code Lists

CONTENTS

Group Quarters — H–1
Industry — H–6
Occupation — H–12
Place of Birth — H–25

GROUP QUARTERS

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

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

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

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

GQ codes	Staff residents GQ codes	
		H. Hospitals/Schools for the Handicapped—Con.
46-I	46-N	a. Federal ownership
47-I	47-N	b. State or local ownership
48-I	48-N	c. Private ownership
45-I	45-N	d. Don't know if Federal, State, local, or private ownership (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.)
		5. *Mentally Retarded*: Schools, hospitals, wards, including wards in hospitals for the mentally ill, and intermediate care facilities for the mentally retarded. This is in a suitably-equipped setting and with supervised and medical/nursing care from a formally trained staff.
41-I	41-N	a. Federal ownership
43-I	43-N	b. State or local ownership
42-I	42-N	c. Private ownership
40-I	40-N	d. Don't know if Federal, State, local, or private ownership (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.)
		6. *Physically Handicapped*: Including schools, hospitals, or wards in a suitably-equipped medical setting and designed primarily for the physically handicapped who receive supervised care and medical/nursing care from a formally trained staff.
		a. Institutions for the deaf
38-I	38-N	(1) Public ownership
39-I	39-N	(2) Private ownership
37-I	37-N	(3) Don't know if public/private ownership (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.)
		b. Institutions for the blind
35-I	35-N	(1) Public ownership
36-I	36-N	(2) Private ownership
34-I	34-N	(3) Don't know if public/private ownership (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.)
		c. Orthopedic wards and institutions for physically handicapped: Including accident victims, and persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy.
32-I	32-N	(1) Public ownership
33-I	33-N	(2) Private ownership
31-I	31-N	(3) Don't know if public/private ownership (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.)
53-I	86-N	7. *Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere*: Including maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, surgical wards, and other purpose wards of hospitals and wards for infectious diseases.
		Note: Do not include long-term care rooms for the elderly in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, see paragraph E.
		I. Hotels/Motels: "S-Night" locations, see paragraph F.
		J. Juvenile Institutions: Including homes, schools, and hospitals.
		1. *Long-Term Care* (length of stay usually more than 30 days)
		a. Neglected, abused, and dependent children: Including orphanages, homes, or residential care.
03-I	03-N	(1) Public ownership
04-I	04-N	(2) Private ownership

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

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

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)
007	Financial managers (122)
008	Personnel and labor relations managers (123)
009-012	Purchasing managers (124)
013	Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations (125)
014	Administrators, education and related fields (128)
015	Managers, medicine and health (131)
016	Postmasters and mail superintendents (1344)
017	Managers, food serving and lodging establishments (1351)
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)

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)

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)

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 Expediters (4758)
374 Material recording, scheduling, and distributing clerks, n.e.c. (4759)

375-378 Adjusters and Investigators
375 Insurance adjusters, examiners, and investigators (4782)
376 Investigators and adjusters, except insurance (4783)
377 Eligibility clerks, social welfare (4784)
378 Bill and account collectors (4786)

379-402 Miscellaneous Administrative Support Occupations
379-382 General office clerks (463)
383 Bank tellers (4791)
384 Proofreaders (4792)
385 Data-entry keyers (4793)
386 Statistical clerks (4794)
387-388 Teachers' aides (4795)
389-402 Administrative support occupations, n.e.c. (4787, 4799)

403-472 SERVICE OCCUPATIONS

403-412 Private Household Occupations
403 Launderers and ironers (503)
404 Cooks, private household (504)
405 Housekeepers and butlers (505)
406 Child care workers, private household (506)
407-412 Private household cleaners and servants (502, 507, 509)

413-432 Protective Service Occupations
413-415 Supervisors, Protective Service Occupations
413 Supervisors, firefighting and fire prevention occupations (5111)

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)
487	Animal caretakers, except farm (5624)
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)

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	Alabama
002-003	Alaska
004	Arizona
005	Arkansas
006-007	California
008	Colorado
009	Connecticut
010	Delaware
011	District of Columbia
012	Florida
013-014	Georgia
015	Hawaii
016	Idaho
017	Illinois
018	Indiana
019	Iowa
020	Kansas
021	Kentucky
022	Louisiana
023	Maine
024	Maryland
025	Massachusetts
026	Michigan
027	Minnesota
028	Mississippi
029	Missouri
030	Montana
031	Nebraska
032	Nevada
033	New Hampshire
034	New Jersey
035	New Mexico
036	New York
037	North Carolina
038	North Dakota
039	Ohio
040	Oklahoma

001-059	United States—Con.
041	Oregon
042-043	Pennsylvania
044	Rhode Island
045	South Carolina
046	South Dakota
047	Tennessee
048	Texas
049	Utah
050	Vermont
051-052	Virginia
053	Washington
054	West Virginia
055	Wisconsin
056-059	Wyoming

060-099	U.S. Outlying Areas and Puerto Rico
060-065	American Samoa
066	Guam
067-068	Johnston Atoll
069-070	Northern Mariana Islands
071	Midway Islands
072-075	Puerto Rico
076-077	Navassa Island
078	U.S. Virgin Islands
079-080	Wake Island
081-083	Baker Island
084-085	Howland Island
086-088	Jarvis Island
089-094	Kingman Reef
095	Palmyra Atoll
096-099	U.S. territory, not specified

100-199	Europe
100	Albania
101	Andorra
102	Austria

100-199	Europe—Con.
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
180	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR)
181	Baltic States, not specified
182	Estonia

100-199	Europe—Con.
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
248	Gaza Strip
249	Indochina, not specified
250	Iraq-Saudi Arabia Neutral Zone
251	Mesopotamia, not specified

200-299	**Asia—Con.**
252	Middle East, not specified
253	Palestine, not specified
254	Persian Gulf States, not specified
255	Southeast Asia, not specified
256-299	West Bank
300-399	**America**
300-309	**North America**
300	Bermuda
301	Canada
302	Greenland
303	St. Pierre and Miquelon
304-309	North America, not specified
310-329	**Central America**
310	Belize
311	Costa Rica
312	El Salvador
313	Guatemala
314	Honduras
315	Mexico
316	Nicaragua
317	Panama
318-329	Central America, not specified
330-374	**Caribbean**
330	Anguilla
331	Antigua and Barbuda
332	Aruba
333	Bahamas
334	Barbados
335	British Virgin Islands
336	Cayman Islands
337	Cuba
338	Dominica
339	Dominican Republic
340	Grenada
341	Guadeloupe
342	Haiti
343	Jamaica
344	Martinique
345	Montserrat
346	Netherlands Antilles
347	St. Barthelemy
348	St. Kitts-Nevis
349	St. Lucia
350	St. Vincent and the Grenadines
351	Trinidad and Tobago
352	Turks and Caicos Islands
353	Caribbean, not specified
354	Antilles, not specified
355	British West Indies, not specified
356	Latin America, not specified
330-374	**Caribbean—Con.**
357	Leeward Islands, not specified
358	West Indies, not specified
359-374	Windward Islands, not specified
375-399	**South America**
375	Argentina
376	Bolivia
377	Brazil
378	Chile
379	Colombia
380	Ecuador
381	Falkland Islands
382	French Guiana
383	Guyana
384	Paraguay
385	Peru
386	Suriname
387	Uruguay
388	Venezuela
389-399	South America, not specified
400-499	**Africa**
400	Algeria
401	Angola
402	Bassas da India
403	Benin
404	Botswana
405	British Indian Ocean Territory
406	Burkina Faso
407	Burundi
408	Cameroon
409	Cape Verde
410	Central African Republic
411	Chad
412	Comoros
413	Congo
414	Djibouti
415	Egypt
416	Equatorial Guinea
417	Ethiopia
418	Europa Island
419	Gabon
420	Gambia
421	Ghana
422	Glorioso Islands
423	Guinea
424	Guinea-Bissau
425	Ivory Coast
426	Juan de Nova Island
427	Kenya
428	Lesotho
429	Liberia
430	Libya
431	Madagascar
432	Malawi
433	Mali

400-499	Africa—Con.
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	Oceania
500	Ashmore and Cartier Islands
501	Australia
502	Christmas Island, Indian Ocean
503	Clipperton Island
504	Cocos Islands
505	Cook Islands
506	Coral Sea Islands
507	Fiji
508	French Polynesia
509	Kiribati
510	Marshall Islands
511	Micronesia
512	Nauru
513	New Caledonia
514	New Zealand
515	Niue
516	Norfolk Island
517	Palau
518	Papua New Guinea
519	Pitcairn Islands
520	Solomon Islands
521	Tokelau
522	Tonga
523	Tuvalu
524	Vanuatu
525	Wallis and Futuna Islands
526	Western Samoa
527	Oceania, not specified
528	Polynesia, not specified
529-549	Melanesia, not specified
550	Antarctica
551	Bouvet Island
552	French Southern and Antarctic Lands
553	Heard and McDonald Islands

554-999	At Sea/Abroad, Not Specified
554	At sea
555-999	Abroad, not specified

APPENDIX I.

Codes and Definitions for STP 14, Special Tabulation on Aging Tape File (Puerto Rico)

CONTENTS

Area Classifications ---------- I-1
Definitions of Subject Characteristics ---------- I-1
Planning and Service Area Codes ---------- I-3

AREA CLASSIFICATIONS

Planning and Service Area

The Older Americans Act of 1965 as amended instructs the State Agency on Aging in each State to subdivide the State into planning and service areas (PSA's) and to designate a public or private nonprofit agency as the area agency on aging for the PSA. The act allows States the option, under certain conditions, of designating the entire State as a single PSA. The following States are single-PSA jurisdictions: Alaska, Delaware, District of Columbia, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Dakota, and Wyoming.

Most PSA's in multi-PSA States comprise single counties or groups of counties and range in size from 1 to 28 counties. However, several States have PSA's which comprise Indian reservations or single or multiple subcounty units, e.g., cities, minor civil divisions such as towns. There are 659 PSA's in Puerto Rico and the 41 States which have substate PSA's.

With one exception, PSA's do not cross State boundaries. The exception is the Navajo Nation Interstate PSA, which includes territory in three States: Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah. Data for the individual State portions of this PSA, as well as data for the entire PSA, are included in this tabulation.

For further information on the geographic composition of PSA's, please contact: Donald G. Fowles, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration on Aging, 330 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20201. Telephone: (202) 619-2614. FAX: (202) 260-1019.

DEFINITIONS OF SUBJECT CHARACTERISTICS

Low-Income Status

Persons are classified as below the low-income level based on the set of low-income thresholds shown in table 1. This set of thresholds is a simplified version of the statistical poverty thresholds that the Bureau of the Census uses to prepare its estimates of the number of persons and families in poverty (see definition of Poverty Status in 1989 in appendix B). The low-income thresholds are issued annually (as "poverty guidelines") by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and are used for program reporting and/or eligibility purposes in a number of Federal programs. The 1992 amendments to the Older Americans Act established the low-income thresholds as the measure of "greatest economic need" to be used by State Agencies on Aging in targeting the delivery of services.

The similarities between the low-income and poverty definitions are as follows:

The population for which low-income status is determined is the same as the population for which poverty status is determined, i.e., all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old.

Both sets of thresholds are adjusted annually for changes in the cost of living.

The differences between the low-income and poverty thresholds are as follows:

Both sets of thresholds have variations for family size. However, the poverty definition adjusts each family size category by number of children (from one to eight or more); the low-income definition does not. Furthermore, the poverty definition has one set of thresholds for families with 9 or more members, whereas the low-income definition provides an incremental threshold amount so that a unique threshold can be determined for a family of any size.

Unlike the poverty thresholds, the low-income thresholds vary from each other by a specified incremental amount. Also, the low-income thresholds are rounded up to the nearest ten dollars whereas the poverty thresholds are not rounded.

The poverty definition includes separate thresholds for aged (65 years or older) and nonaged (under 65 years old) one-person and two-person units. The low-income definition has no such breakdown.

The low-income thresholds for Hawaii and Alaska are set at 115 percent and 125 percent, respectively, of the thresholds for the other 48 States and the District of Columbia. The poverty definition has no differential thresholds for these or any other States.

For further information on the low-income definition, please contact: Donald G. Fowles, (see above).

Table 1. Dollar Thresholds (DHHS Poverty Guidelines) for Defining Low-Income Status in the 1990 Census Special Tabulation Program (STP) 14, Special Tabulation on Aging Tape File

Size of family unit	All areas other than Alaska and Hawaii	Alaska	Hawaii
1 person	$ 6,280	$ 7,840	$ 7,230
2 persons	$ 8,420	$10,520	$ 9,690
3 persons	$10,560	$13,200	$12,150
4 persons	$12,700	$15,880	$14,610
5 persons	$14,840	$18,560	$17,070
6 persons	$16,980	$21,240	$19,530
7 persons	$19,120	$23,920	$21,990
8 persons	$21,260	$26,600	$24,450

NOTE: For family units with more than 8 members, add the following amount for each additional family member: $2,140 in all areas other than Alaska and Hawaii; $2,680 in Alaska; and $2,460 in Hawaii. The dollar amounts in this table are expressed in 1989 dollars. The figures in this table should not be confused with the poverty thresholds used to define "poverty status."

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, as published in the Federal Register, February 16, 1990, pages 5664-5666. For a more detailed description of the DHHS poverty guidelines, see Gordon M. Fisher, *The 1984 Federal Poverty Income Guidelines,* Social Security Bulletin, July 1984, pages 24-27.

PLANNING AND SERVICE AREA CODES

STCOU[1]	Name
PUERTO RICO	
PSA 1	
72061	Guaynabo Municipio
72127	San Juan Municipio
PSA 2	
72019	Barranquitas Municipio
72021	Bayamón Municipio
72033	Cataño Municipio
72045	Comerío Municipio
72047	Corozal Municipio
72051	Dorado Municipio
72105	Naranjito Municipio
72135	Toa Alta Municipio
72137	Toa Baja Municipio
72143	Vega Alta Municipio
72145	Vega Baja Municipio
PSA 3	
72013	Arecibo Municipio
72017	Barceloneta Municipio
72027	Camuy Municipio
72039	Ciales Municipio
72054	Florida Municipio
72065	Hatillo Municipio
72081	Lares Municipio
72091	Manatí Municipio
72101	Morovis Municipio
72115	Quebradillas Municipio
72141	Utuado Municipio
PSA 4	
72003	Aguada Municipio
72005	Aguadilla Municipio
72011	Añasco Municipio
72023	Cabo Rojo Municipio
72055	Guánica Municipio
72067	Hormigueros Municipio
72071	Isabela Municipio
72079	Lajas Municipio
72083	Las Marías Municipio
72093	Maricao Municipio
72097	Mayagüez Municipio
72099	Moca Municipio
72117	Rincón Municipio
72121	Sabana Grande Municipio
72125	San Germán Municipio
72131	San Sebastián Municipio

STCOU[1]	Name
PUERTO RICO-Con.	
PSA 5	
72001	Adjuntas Municipio
72009	Aibonito Municipio
72015	Arroyo Municipio
72043	Coamo Municipio
72057	Guayama Municipio
72059	Guayanilla Municipio
72073	Jayuya Municipio
72075	Juana Díaz Municipio
72107	Orocovis Municipio
72109	Patillas Municipio
72111	Peñuelas Municipio
72113	Ponce Municipio
72123	Salinas Municipio
72133	Santa Isabel Municipio
72149	Villalba Municipio
72153	Yauco Municipio
PSA 6	
72007	Aguas Buenas Municipio
72025	Caguas Municipio
72035	Cayey Municipio
72041	Cidra Municipio
72063	Gurabo Municipio
72069	Humacao Municipio
72077	Juncos Municipio
72085	Las Piedras Municipio
72095	Maunabo Municipio
72129	San Lorenzo Municipio
72151	Yabucoa Municipio
PSA 7	
72029	Canóvanas Municipio
72031	Carolina Municipio
72037	Ceiba Municipio
72049	Culebra Municipio
72053	Fajardo Municipio
72087	Loíza Municipio
72089	Luquillo Municipio
72103	Naguabo Municipio
72119	Rio Grande Municipio
72139	Trujillo Alto Municipio
72147	Vieques Municipio

[1]STCOU = FIPS State (Puerto Rico) and County (Municipio) codes. Name = Name of Municipio.