

1990 Census of Population and Housing Postcensus Local Review Summary Data Technical Documentation

D1-D90-PCLR-14-TECH

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Economic and Statistics
Administration
U.S. Census Bureau



1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING
Postcensus Local Review Summary Data

Technical Documentation

Washington, DC

1990

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The **file** should be cited as follows:

Census of Population and Housing,
1990 Postcensus Local Review
Summary Data [machine-readable data
file] / prepared by the Bureau of the
Census. -Washington: The Bureau,
1990.

The **technical documentation** should be cited as follows:

Census of Population and Housing,
1990 Postcensus Local Review
Summary Data Technical
Documentation / prepared by the
Bureau of the Census. -Washington:
The Bureau, 1990.

Questions about the Postcensus Local Review Program and related **policy** concerns should be directed to Edward Kobilarek, Decennial Planning Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233. Phone: (301) 763-4894.

Questions about the **documentation** should be directed to Data User Services Division, Data Access and Use Staff, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233. Phone: (301) 763-2074.

Questions about the **tape** should be directed to Customer Services, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233. Phone (301) 763-4100.

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ABSTRACT

**Census of Population and Housing, 1990 Postcensus
Local Review Summary Data** [machine-readable data file] /
*prepared by the Bureau of the Census. - Washington: The Bureau
[producer and distributor], 1990.*

Type of File:

Summary statistics.

Universe Description:

The universe is all housing unit and group quarters addresses by census block within all functioning governmental units.

Subject-Matter Description:

The file contains area names, postcensus housing unit and group quarters counts, vacant housing unit counts (for tract/BNA and governmental units only), and total population counts (for governmental units only).

Geographic Coverage:

Data are provided for governmental entities and their statistical and political components. These include (in total or in part) Counties, County Subdivisions, Places, Indian Reservations, Census Tracts, Block Numbering Areas, and Census Blocks.

Technical Description:

File Structure: Rectangular.

File Size: Record size is 112 characters, 80 characters of identification followed by 32 characters of data.

File Sort Sequence: State, County, Minor Civil Division/Census County Division, Consolidated City, Place, American Indian Reservation/Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Areas, Off-Reservation Trust Lands, Alaska Native Village Statistical Areas, Census Tract or Block Numbering Area and Census Block.

Tape characteristic options include both EBCDIC and ASCII, labeled and unlabeled.

Reference Materials:

1990 Decennial Census Local Review Program Technical Guide. It describes the 1990 census operations; census geography and definitions; instructions for preparing local estimates; and precensus and postcensus local review operations and procedures. Copies were sent to all eligible local and tribal governments in the program and to the State Data Centers in June 1989.

Census of Population and Housing, 1990 Postcensus Local Review Summary Data Technical Documentation. This documentation includes this abstract, description and record layout of the data file, and general information relating to the local review program. One copy accompanies each tape order.

OVERVIEW

CONTENTS

Introduction
1990 Local Review Overview

INTRODUCTION

The Census Bureau developed the 1990 Local Review Program to provide local and tribal governments with an opportunity to improve the completeness and accuracy of the census. The Local Review Program is voluntary; however, your participation is encouraged.

The purpose of the 1990 Local Review Program is to provide all governments with the opportunity to review preliminary census counts. This enables governments to identify potential problems at the census block level, while the Census Bureau is conducting the 1990 Census. We will investigate locally reported problems and make corrections, as needed.

1990 POSTCENSUS LOCAL REVIEW OVERVIEW

All governmental units are eligible to participate in the Postcensus Local Review Program.

For the postcensus local review operation, the Census Bureau will provide:

- Postcensus local review maps for use in preparing postcensus estimates, by block, based on the January 1, 1990 political boundaries (spring/summer 1990).
- Form D-77, Postcensus Local Review Listing, showing preliminary housing units and group quarters population counts, by census block (August 1990).

If your government wishes to participate, you will:

- Prepare local estimates for housing units and group quarters population for the census blocks shown on the postcensus local review maps (by summer 1990).
- Compare the local estimates to the census counts and submit documented problems, by block, to the Census Bureau within 15 workdays (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays).

The Census Bureau will:

- Conduct clerical and/or field reviews to resolve discrepancies.
- Enumerate any missed housing units or group quarters.
- Update census files accordingly.
- Respond, in writing, to your government's postcensus local review challenges.

These agencies have worked closely with the Census Bureau to design and implement the local review program. Appendix C gives the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of State officials that you may contact should you require any general technical assistance.

Call your regional census center if you have any specific questions about census definitions, procedures, and schedules for the local review program. Later, we will notify you by letter as to who you may contact if have any questions regarding the census counts.

SEQUENCE OF DATA

A Postcensus Local Review file is prepared on tape for each requesting governmental entity with a population of 250,000 or more. Within such governmental entities, block counts are provided for all its statistical units, such as census tracts or BNAs, and blocks.

The sequence of the records in the file will be hierarchical, that is, in descending order by geographic code. The hierarchical sequence will vary depending upon the type of governmental entity.

For (1) Counties, the sequence will be County, Census Tract or Block Numbering Area (BNA), and Census Block.

For (2) Minor Civil Divisions/Census County Divisions, the sequence will be MCD/CCD, Census Tract or BNA, and Census Block.

For (3) Consolidated Cities, the sequence will be CC, Census Tract or BNA, and Census Block.

For (4) Places, the sequence will be PL, Census Tract or BNA and Census Block.

For (5) American Indian Reservations/Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Areas, the sequence will be AIR/TJSA, Census Tract or BNA and Census Block.

For (6) Trust Lands, the sequence will be TL (in postcensus only), Census Tract or BNA and Census Block.

For (7) Alaska Native Village Statistical Areas (ANVSA), the sequence will be ANVSA, Census Tract or BNA and Census Block.

In some instances, Places, IRs, Tracts or BNAs are not in the hierarchy. If an area is only partially covered by any of these, a balance record for the area will be shown, i.e. balance of MCD/CCD, of IR, of Tract or of BNA. However at the lowest level, that is, the Census Block, no such summary will appear.

CONTENTS OF DATA FILE

| <u>Item¹</u> | <u>Character Location</u> | <u>Description</u> |
|-------------------------|--|--|
| Governmental Unit Code | 1-2 | CO County FIPS State Code FIPS County Code Filler |
| | 3-4 | |
| | 5-7 | |
| | 8-10 | |
| | 1-2 | MC Minor Civil Division/ Census County Division (MCD/CCD) FIPS State Code FIPS County Code MCD/CCD Code |
| | 3-4 | |
| | 5-7 | |
| | 8-10 | |
| | 1-2 | CC Consolidated City FIPS State Code Consolidated City Code Filler |
| 3-4 | | |
| 5 | | |
| 6-10 | | |
| 1-2 | PI Place FIPS State Code Place Code Filler | |
| 3-4 | | |
| 5-8 | | |
| 9-10 | | |
| 1-2 | IR American Indian Reservation/Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Areas (AIR/TJSA) FIPS State Code AIR/TJSA Code Filler | |
| 3-4 | | |
| 5-8 | | |
| 9-10 | | |
| 1-2 | TL Trust Lands FIPS State Code AIR/TJSA Code Filler | |
| 3-4 | | |
| 5-8 | | |
| 9-10 | | |
| 1-2 | AN Alaska Native Village Statistical Areas (ANVSA) FIPS State Code ANVSA Code Filler | |
| 3-4 | | |
| 5-8 | | |
| 9-10 | | |
| Summary Type | 11 | 1 Block 2 Tract 3 Governmental Unit |

¹ See Appendix A for Glossary of Terms.

| <u>Item¹</u> | <u>Character Location</u> | <u>Description</u> |
|--|---------------------------|--|
| Incomplete | 12 | 0 Complete 1 Incomplete Data |
| District Office Code | 13-16 | |
| Regional Census Center Code | 17-18 | |
| FIPS County Code | 19-21 | |
| Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) | 22-27 | 0001.01 ² - 9499.98 (Census Tract) 9501.00 - 9999.98 (BNA) .99 - crews or vessels Zero filled, decimal implied |
| Block Code | 28-30 | |
| Block Suffix | 31 | Alphabetic suffix on the 3-digit Block Code |
| Tiller | 32 | Blank |
| Governmental Unit Name | 33-80 | Left-justified, blank filled |
| Housing Unit Count | 81-88 | Right-justified, blank filled |
| Group Quarters Population Count | 89-96 | Right-justified, blank filled |
| Vacant Housing Unit Count (Tract/BNA and Governmental unit records only) | 97-104 | Right-justified, blank filled |
| Total Population Count (Governmental unit records only) | 105-112 | Right-justified, blank filled |

1. See Appendix A for Glossary of Terms.

2. A 2-digit suffix for census tract code indicating a subdivision of census tract. If such a subdivision is not made the suffix field (characters 26-27) will be blank. The decimal point is implied.

APPENDIX A.

Census Definitions

CONTENTS

Summary
Introduction
Housing Units
Vacant Housing Units
Special Places
Group Quarters
Total Population

SUMMARY

A **housing unit** is a habitable house, apartment, trailer/mobile home, group of rooms, or single room that is occupied as a separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate living quarters.

Habitability is determined by the degree of existence of walls, roof, windows; residential or nonresidential use; and whether the building is condemned.

A habitable housing unit is **vacant** if no one lived in it on April 1, 1990, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent.

A **special place** is a residential living arrangement other than the usual house, apartment, or mobile home (for example: colleges and universities, camps, alcohol and drug treatment centers, rooming and boarding houses, and so forth).

A **group quarters** comprises a special living arrangement associated with the special place (for example, each separate dormitory at a university, or barracks at military installations).

INTRODUCTION

Below are the census definitions used in the Local Review Program. If you wish to participate in this program you will need to create local estimates, at the census block level, for housing units (HU), special places (SP), and/or group quarters population (GO/POP), as appropriate.

HOUSING UNITS

A **housing unit** is a house, apartment, trailer/mobile home, group of rooms, or single room that is occupied as a separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate, habitable living quarter. Separate housing units are those in which occupants live and eat separately from any other person in the building and has direct access from outside the building or through a common hall. Figure A, below, will help you to identify housing units.

Your local housing unit estimates should include only those housing units that are habitable. Habitability is best determined by visual inspection of the unit. Figure B, on the next page, is a guideline for determining habitability.

VACANT HOUSING UNITS

A habitable housing unit is vacant if no one lived there on April 1, 1990, unless the occupants are only temporarily absent. Habitable housing units which are temporarily occupied on April 1, 1990 by persons who have a usual home elsewhere also are classified as vacant units.

The Census Bureau conducts a recheck of habitable housing units reported as vacant during the census enumeration to verify that the units were not occupied. Local officials may not contest the vacant housing unit counts provided through the Local Review Program.

Figure A. Rules to Identify and Disqualify a Housing Unit

Rules for Identifying a Housing Unit

A room or a group of rooms must meet both of the following criteria to qualify as a housing unit:

1. Separateness

Occupants can live and eat separately from everyone else in the building (or apartment).

AND

2. Direct Access

Occupants can enter their living quarters directly from outside of the building or through a common hall.

Rules that Disqualify a Room/Group of Rooms as a Housing Unit

If at least one of these criteria apply, the room or group of rooms is not a housing unit:

1. Lack of Separateness

Occupants who regularly live or eat with other persons in the building (apartment).

OR

2. Access Through Someone Else's Living Quarters

Occupants have access to their living quarters only through someone else's living quarters.

Figure B. Guidelines for Determining Habitability

Units in the following categories are considered uninhabitable; therefore, you should NOT include them in your housing unit estimates:

Unit Under Construction—

A unit under construction without final floors, windows, and exterior doors.

Unit No Longer Suitable for Habitation—

A unit is no longer suitable for habitation if it has any one of the following characteristics:

- It is **open to the elements**; for example the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the wind and rain. Places that are boarded up are not considered "open to the elements."
- It is **scheduled for demolition** or is being demolished.
- It is used for **nonresidential purposes**, such as storage of machinery, farm equipment, or office furniture, or is used only as a business, store, or church.
- It is **eliminated** because of conversion or remodeling of the building.
- It is **condemned** and there is positive evidence of this, such as a sign or notice that says so.

SPECIAL PLACES

A **special place (SP)** is a residential living arrangement other than the usual house, apartment, or mobile home. The following are examples of special places:

- Alcohol and drug treatment centers.
- Boarding and rooming houses.
- Colleges and universities.
- Camps (tourist, recreational, educational, religious, etc.).
- Convents, monasteries, rectories.

- Dormitories for workers (migrant and other farm workers, ranch hands, workers at construction sites, non-farm migrant workers, etc.).
- Halfway houses (all types).
- Hospitals (all types).
- Hotels and motels.
- Housing and schools for the mentally handicapped.
- Housing and schools for the physically handicapped.
- Maternity homes.
- Marinas.
- Military bases (all types).
- Missions, flophouses, and shelters.
- Nursing homes and homes for the aged.
- Orphanages.
- Prisons, reformatories, jails, and other correctional institutions.
- Tourist homes.
- YMCAs and YWCAs.

We will contact each special place in advance of Census Day to identify the housing units and group quarters located at the special place.

GROUP QUARTERS

Group quarters are the residential facilities/structures associated with a special place. For example, a college or university is classified as a special place, while each dormitory is considered a separate group quarters.

The Census Bureau classifies group quarters into two types:

1. **Institutional group quarters** are living quarters occupied by one or more persons under custody or care, such as:
 - a. Children in an orphanage.
 - b. Patients in a nursing home.
 - c. Patients in a chronic disease ward or institution.
 - d. Prisoners in a penitentiary.

2. Noninstitutional group quarters include living quarters such as:
- a. Quarters for college- or university-level students in the following types of places:
 - (1) School-owned and/or operated dormitories.
 - (2) Fraternity and sorority houses.
 - (3) Privately owned and operated off-campus rooming and boarding houses restricted entirely to students

AND occupied by—

 - (a) Ten or more persons unrelated to each other.

or

 - (b) Nine or more persons unrelated to the resident who owns or rents the living quarters.
 - b. Nurse's, intern's, and staff dormitories.
 - c. General and maternity wards at hospitals, provided that at least one patient does not have a usual home elsewhere.
 - d. All halfway houses, including those that provide medical care and/or where residents stay involuntarily.
 - e. The quarters occupied by a staff member (and any member(s) of his/her family) within ANY group quarters is classified as a housing unit provided it meets the criteria of separateness and direct access (see figure A). Otherwise this living quarter is classified as a separate noninstitutional group quarters.
 - f. Shelters, missions, and other facilities for the homeless.

In addition, noninstitutional group quarters include any living quarters (other than those classified as institutional group quarters see paragraph 1 of this definition) which is occupied by ten or more persons unrelated to each other, or by nine or more persons unrelated to the resident who owns or rents the living quarters (for example, a large rooming or boarding house, a large commune, a military barrack, etc).

It is not necessary for you to classify group quarters by type; that is, institutional versus noninstitutional group quarters.

Figure C illustrates the relationship between special places and group quarters.

TOTAL POPULATION

Total population is the sum of all persons living in housing units plus all that live at group quarters facilities. The total population count is provided at the governmental unit level and is displayed for informational purposes only. You cannot contest the population count through the Local Review Program.

Figure C. Type of Living Quarters/Arrangements at Special Places

Special Places, that do not become GQs

1. *Transient Units/Miscellaneous Places* such as hotel/motel rooms, campgrounds, and marinas. Residents are enumerated at Usual Home Elsewhere.

2. *Permanent Housing Unit within a Special Place* such as an apartment for the custodian, house for a warden. Residents are enumerated at the housing unit.

Special Places, which become GQs:

1. Institutional GQs such as orphanages, nursing homes, and penitentiaries. Residents enumerated at GQ facility.

2. Noninstitutional GQs such as college dormitory, a halfway house, or a military barracks. Residents enumerated at GQ facility.

Note: Not all special places have group quarters. Residents enumerated at foster care homes, most boarding houses, and most transient units (such as, hotel/motel rooms, campsites or campgrounds, houseboats in marinas) are examples.

APPENDIX B.

Census Geography

CONTENTS

Summary
Types of Geographic Areas

SUMMARY

"Political" units are active, functioning governments that exercise jurisdiction within legally defined boundaries. All counties, most incorporated places, some minor civil divisions and all American Indian reservations and Alaska Native Villages are "political" units and are eligible to participate in the Local Review Program.

Within active, functioning governments are "statistical" areas used in administering and tabulating the census. They include: census county divisions (CCDs), census tracts (TRACTs), block numbering areas (BNAs) and census blocks.

Most "political" and "statistical" areas are displayed on maps and reflected in the listings provided to governments during the Local Review Program.

The Census Bureau will send all governments two sets of maps:

1. A set of precensus maps providing the basic geographic information needed to prepare local estimates at the census block level.
2. A set of postcensus maps providing the basic geographic information for preparing postcensus local estimates at the census tabulation block level. These maps display the January 1, 1990 political boundaries reported by your government through the 1990 Boundary and Annexation Survey and are honored when tabulating the postcensus local review counts.

The Census Bureau conducts the Boundary and Annexation Survey to update the inventory of governmental units and collect detailed information on boundary changes due to annexations, detachments, mergers, and so forth.

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) designated the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BLA) as

the central source of boundary information for all Federally recognized American Indian reservations and related trust lands. The appropriate State officials provide similar information to identify the legal boundaries of State-recognized reservations.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Areas and Alaska Native Village Statistical Areas are defined through a cooperative statistical program.

TYPES OF GEOGRAPHIC AREAS

To understand the listings and maps provided during the 1990 Local Review Program you need a basic understanding of census geography. The following lists geographic areas that are included in local review with commonly used abbreviations or generic terms:

Political areas:

States and State Equivalents
Counties, Parishes and County Equivalents –
COUNTYs
Minor Civil Divisions – MCDs
Incorporated Places – PLACEs
American Indian Reservations – AIRs
Off-Reservation Trust Lands – TLs

Statistical areas:

Alaska Native Village Statistical Areas – ANVSAs
Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Areas – TJSAs
Census County Divisions – CCDs
Census Tracts – TRACTs
Block Numbering Areas – BNAs
Census Blocks

[Note: The designation of "equivalent" political areas are used to provide consistent geographic frame of reference. For instance, the District of Columbia and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico are "state equivalents" for statistical purposes, while the parishes of Louisiana and the Municipios in Puerto Rico are "county equivalents."]]

"Political" units are active, functioning governments that exercise jurisdiction within legally defined boundaries. All counties, most incorporated places, some MCDs, and all American Indian reservations are political units and are eligible to participate in the Local Review Program. Some tribal and Alaska Native village governments, whose land base are not legally delimited, have had statistical boundaries identified

(such ANVSAs and TJSAs) and are eligible to participate in the program.

The Census Bureau works with local areas and state agencies to delineate statistical areas for use in administering the census and tabulating the data. These "statistical" areas are often geographical subsets of the larger political areas described above.

A brief description of each geographic area is listed below:

States and State Equivalents

States and State equivalents include the 50 States and the District of Columbia. State agencies associated with the Census Bureau's State Data Center and/or Federal-State Cooperative for Local Population Estimates programs will represent the State. They provide training workshops and technical assistance to governments for this program.

Counties, Parishes and County Equivalents

Counties, parishes and county equivalents are the primary political and administrative subdivisions of States. In Louisiana, parishes are equivalent to counties, while in Puerto Rico the municipios are county equivalents.

Minor Civil Divisions (MCDs)

Minor civil divisions are legally defined political or administrative subdivisions of a county. These are frequently called "townships," but also are known as "towns," "magisterial districts," and so forth. Many MCDs have elected officials and raise revenues and/or provide services and are eligible to participate in the Local Review Program.

Incorporated Places

Incorporated places are governmental units such as cities, boroughs, and villages that are incorporated under State law and provide services for a predefined area.

American Indian Reservations (AIRs)

American Indian reservations are defined as a bounded geographical area established or created by treaty, statute, executive order (including Secretarial proclamation), or as interpreted by

court order where tribal governments exercise some degree of civil power. They are certified by the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs or State governments.

Off-Reservation Trust Lands (TL)

Off-reservation trust lands are lands held in trust by the Federal government for either the tribe or an individual member of the tribe. The Census Bureau will recognize only those trust lands identified by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. They are shown on the postcensus local review maps and listings only.

Alaska Native Village Statistical Areas (ANVSAs)

Alaska Native village statistical areas are geographic areas defined in cooperation with the Nonprofit Alaska Native Regional Corporations and the Seattle Regional Census Center to delineate the settled portions of Alaska Native villages. All Alaska Native village governments will receive local review materials.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Areas (TJSAs)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas are geographic areas defined cooperatively by Federally recognized American Indian tribal governments and the Kansas City Regional Census Center. In Oklahoma all recognized tribal governments which defined a TJSA will receive local review materials.

Census County Divisions (CCDs)

Census county divisions are statistical areas created in lieu of political subdivisions that were nonexistent or unsatisfactory as data reporting units. Within a county, the market or service areas around major population and economic centers provided the basis for establishing many CCDs. CCD boundaries are shown on the local review maps, but are not a tabulation level observed for local review.

Census Tracts (TRACTs)

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of primarily metropolitan counties. Optimally, TRACTs contain 4,000 inhabitants. TRACTs do not cross county boundaries, but may cross other political boundaries such as MCDs or incorporated places.

Block Numbering Areas (BNAs)

Block numbering areas are statistical areas that have a targeted size of 1,600 housing units. They are delineated in counties where census tracts were not established. BNAs do not cross county boundaries, but may cross other political boundaries such as MCDs or incorporated places.

Census Blocks

Census blocks are the smallest geographic areas recognized during the Local Review Program. A census block is an area bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks. In some instances, nonvisible boundaries specifically political boundaries, but also others like property lines and short imaginary extensions of streets may also serve as block boundaries. Blocks are located within TRACTS and BNAs, within which they are uniquely identified by a 3-digit number. During postcensus local review, maps and listings will show the 3-digit numbers with alphabetic suffixes for all blocks that are split by political boundaries.

APPENDIX C. Regional Census Centers and State Agencies

ATLANTA
REGIONAL CENSUS CENTER
1375 Peachtree Street, NE
Third Floor
Atlanta, GA 30309
(404) 347-5423

ALABAMA

Ms. Annette Walters
Center for Business and
Economic Research
P.O. Box 870221
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(205) 348-6191

FLORIDA

Mr. Steven Kimble
Florida State Data Center
Office of Planning & Budgeting
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0001
(904) 487-2814

Mr. Scott Cody
Bureau of Economic and
Business Research
221 Matherly Hall
University of Florida
Gainesville, FL 32611
(904) 392-0171

GEORGIA

Ms. Robin Kirkpatrick
Governor's Office of
Planning and Budget
270 Washington Street, SW
Room 608
Atlanta, GA 30334
(404) 656-0911

BOSTON
REGIONAL CENSUS CENTER¹
441 Stuart Street
Fourth Floor
Boston, MA 02116
(617) 421-1435

CONNECTICUT

Mr. Theron A. Schure
Office of Policy and Management
80 Washington Street
Hartford, CT 06106
(203) 566-8285

Ms. Leah Weinrub
Division of Health Surveillance
and Planning
State Department of Health Services
150 Washington Street
Hartford, CT 06106
(203) 566-1018

MAINE

Ms. Jean Martin
Division of Economic Analysis
and Research
20 Union Street
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(207) 289-2271

Mr. Dale E. Welch
Department of Human Services
Statehouse, Station 11
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Augusta, ME 04333
(207) 289-3080

MASSACHUSETTS

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Massachusetts Institute for
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Amherst, MA 01003
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Mr. William Murray
Massachusetts Institute for Social
and Economic Research
UM/A
Statehouse, Room 50
Boston, MA 02133
(617) 727-4537

NEW HAMPSHIRE

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NEW YORK

Mr. Robert Scardamalia
New York State Department
of Economic Development
1 Commerce Plaza, Room 905
99 Washington Avenue
Albany, NY 12245
(518) 474-6005

RHODE ISLAND

Mr. Paul Egan
Office of Municipal Affairs
275 Westminster Mall
Providence, RI 02903
(401) 277-2886

VERMONT

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Division of Public Health Statistics
Department of Health/
Population Programs
P.O. Box 70
60 Main Street
Burlington, VT 05402
(802) 863-7298

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Office of Policy Research
and Coordination
Pavilion Office Building
109 State Street
Montpelier, VT 05602
(802) 828-3326

¹ The State of New York is split by two regional census centers. The New York Regional Census Center will serve Puerto Rico and New York City and all governmental units in the following counties: Orange, Rockland, Westchester, Nassau, and Suffolk. The Boston Regional Census Center will serve the remaining upstate New York counties, incorporated places, American Indian reservations and townships.

CHARLOTTE
REGIONAL CENSUS CENTER
3410 Saint Vardell Lane
Charlotte, NC 28217
(704) 521-4416

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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Washington, DC 20004
(202) 727-6533

KENTUCKY

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Mr. William Tillman
Office of State Budget and
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(919) 733-7061

SOUTH CAROLINA

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1. The State of New York is split by two regional census centers. The New York Regional Census Center will serve Puerto Rico and New York City and all governmental units in the following counties: Orange, Rockland, Westchester, Nassau, and Suffolk. The Boston Regional Census Center will serve the remaining upstate New York counties, incorporated places, American Indian reservations and townships.

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² The State of California is split by two regional census centers. The San Francisco Regional Census Center will serve all governmental units north of and including Monterey, Kings, Tulare and Inyo counties. The Los Angeles Regional Census Center will serve all governmental units south of and including San Luis Obispo, Kern, and San Bernardino counties.