

This booklet shows the content of the two main questionnaires being used in the 1990 U.S. Census. See the explanatory notes on page 2.

CENSUS '90



OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM

Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started—and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana -
(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-XXXXXXX**
(o sea 1-800-XXX-XXXX)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
FORM D-61

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

800001

If wrong apartment identification, please write the correct number or location above.

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.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

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

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle ☐ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

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

PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

QUESTIONS ASKED OF ALL PERSONS

Page 2

PLEASE ALSO ANSWER HOUSING QUESTIONS

<p>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</p>	PERSON 1		PERSON 2	
	Last name	First name Middle initial	Last name	First name Middle initial
<p>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p>	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.</p> <p>If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p>		<p>If a RELATIVE of Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other relative</p> <p>If NOT RELATED to Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative</p>	
<p>3. Sex</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>	
<p>4. Race</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.</p> <p>If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.</p> <p>If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on.</p> <p>If Other race, print race.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race)</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race)</p>	
<p>5. Age and year of birth</p> <p>a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.</p> <p>b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.</p>	<p>a. Age</p> <p>0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <p>1 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>9 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>2 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>3 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>4 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>5 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>6 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>7 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>8 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>9 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/></p>		<p>a. Age</p> <p>0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <p>1 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>9 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>2 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>3 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>4 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>5 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>6 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>7 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>8 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>9 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/></p>	
<p>6. Marital status</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>	
<p>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)</p>	
<p>FOR CENSUS USE</p>	<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>		<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>	

800003

ON PAGE 3

PLEASE ALSO ANSWER HOUSING QUESTIONS ON PAGE 3

PERSON 3		PERSON 4		PERSON 5		PERSON 6	
Last name		Last name		Last name		Last name	
First name	Middle initial	First name	Middle initial	First name	Middle initial	First name	Middle initial
If a RELATIVE of Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother <input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild <input type="radio"/> Other relative		If a RELATIVE of Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother <input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild <input type="radio"/> Other relative		If a RELATIVE of Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother <input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild <input type="radio"/> Other relative		If a RELATIVE of Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother <input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild <input type="radio"/> Other relative	
If NOT RELATED to Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative		If NOT RELATED to Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative		If NOT RELATED to Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative		If NOT RELATED to Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative	
<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female		<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female		<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female		<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female	

☐ White
☐ Black or Negro
☐ Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.)
☐ Eskimo
☐ Aleut
☐ Asian or Pacific Islander
☐ Chinese
☐ Filipino
☐ Hawaiian
☐ Korean
☐ Vietnamese
☐ Other race (Print race)

a. Age b. Year of birth

0 0 0 0
 1 0 1 0
 2 0 2 0
 3 0 3 0
 4 0 4 0
 5 0 5 0
 6 0 6 0
 7 0 7 0
 8 0 8 0
 9 0 9 0

☐ Now married ☐ Separated
☐ Widowed ☐ Never married
☐ Divorced

☐ No (not Spanish/Hispanic)
☐ Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am.
☐ Yes, Puerto Rican
☐ Yes, Cuban
☐ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)

EXPLANATORY NOTES

This booklet shows the content of the two 1990 census questionnaires being delivered by mail. The content of these forms was determined after review of the 1980 census experience, extensive consultation with many government and private users of census data, and a series of experimental censuses and surveys in which various alternatives were tested.

Two principal types of data-collection forms — a 100-percent questionnaire (or "short form") and a sample questionnaire (or "long form") — are being used in the census. Each household receives one of the two questionnaires.

Short form — This questionnaire contains 7 population questions and 7 housing questions, shown on pages 1–3 of this booklet. On average, about 5 in every 6 households will receive the short form. For the average household, this form will take an estimated 14 minutes to complete.

Long form — This questionnaire has all of the short-form questions plus housing questions H8 through H26, shown on pages 4 and 5, and population questions 8 through 33, shown on pages 6 and 7. The population questions are repeated for each member of the household but these pages were not reproduced in this booklet. A statistical sample of approximately 1 in every 6 households will receive the long form. For the average household, this form will take an estimated 43 minutes to complete.

An instruction guide accompanies each questionnaire to help the respondents complete the form, and a preaddressed envelope is provided for returning the questionnaire.

For additional information about the 1990 U.S. Census, please write the Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

PERSON 7

H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 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?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s). ☐ No

b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s). ☐ No

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

☐ A mobile home or trailer

☐ A one-family house detached from any other house

☐ A one-family house attached to one or more houses

☐ A building with 2 apartments

☐ A building with 3 or 4 apartments

☐ A building with 5 to 9 apartments

☐ A building with 10 to 19 apartments

☐ A building with 20 to 49 apartments

☐ A building with 50 or more apartments

☐ Other

H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment?

☐ 1 room ☐ 4 rooms ☐ 7 rooms

☐ 2 rooms ☐ 5 rooms ☐ 8 rooms

☐ 3 rooms ☐ 6 rooms ☐ 9 or more rooms

H4. Is this house or apartment —

☐ Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?

☐ Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)?

☐ Rented for cash rent?

☐ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

If this is a **ONE-FAMILY HOUSE** —

H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres?

☐ Yes ☐ No

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

☐ Yes ☐ No

Answer only if you or someone in this household **OWNS OR IS BUYING** this house or apartment —

H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale?

<input type="radio"/> Less than \$10,000	<input type="radio"/> \$70,000 to \$74,999
<input type="radio"/> \$10,000 to \$14,999	<input type="radio"/> \$75,000 to \$79,999
<input type="radio"/> \$15,000 to \$19,999	<input type="radio"/> \$80,000 to \$89,999
<input type="radio"/> \$20,000 to \$24,999	<input type="radio"/> \$90,000 to \$99,999
<input type="radio"/> \$25,000 to \$29,999	<input type="radio"/> \$100,000 to \$124,999
<input type="radio"/> \$30,000 to \$34,999	<input type="radio"/> \$125,000 to \$149,999
<input type="radio"/> \$35,000 to \$39,999	<input type="radio"/> \$150,000 to \$174,999
<input type="radio"/> \$40,000 to \$44,999	<input type="radio"/> \$175,000 to \$199,999
<input type="radio"/> \$45,000 to \$49,999	<input type="radio"/> \$200,000 to \$249,999
<input type="radio"/> \$50,000 to \$54,999	<input type="radio"/> \$250,000 to \$299,999
<input type="radio"/> \$55,000 to \$59,999	<input type="radio"/> \$300,000 to \$399,999
<input type="radio"/> \$60,000 to \$64,999	<input type="radio"/> \$400,000 to \$499,999
<input type="radio"/> \$65,000 to \$69,999	<input type="radio"/> \$500,000 or more

Answer only if you **PAY RENT** for this house or apartment —

H7a. What is the monthly rent?

<input type="radio"/> Less than \$80	<input type="radio"/> \$375 to \$399
<input type="radio"/> \$80 to \$99	<input type="radio"/> \$400 to \$424
<input type="radio"/> \$100 to \$124	<input type="radio"/> \$425 to \$449
<input type="radio"/> \$125 to \$149	<input type="radio"/> \$450 to \$474
<input type="radio"/> \$150 to \$174	<input type="radio"/> \$475 to \$499
<input type="radio"/> \$175 to \$199	<input type="radio"/> \$500 to \$524
<input type="radio"/> \$200 to \$224	<input type="radio"/> \$525 to \$549
<input type="radio"/> \$225 to \$249	<input type="radio"/> \$550 to \$599
<input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$274	<input type="radio"/> \$600 to \$649
<input type="radio"/> \$275 to \$299	<input type="radio"/> \$650 to \$699
<input type="radio"/> \$300 to \$324	<input type="radio"/> \$700 to \$749
<input type="radio"/> \$325 to \$349	<input type="radio"/> \$750 to \$999
<input type="radio"/> \$350 to \$374	<input type="radio"/> \$1,000 or more

b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?

☐ Yes ☐ No

A. Total persons		B. Type of unit		D. Months vacant		G. DO		ID	
		Occupied	Vacant						
		<input type="radio"/> First form	<input type="radio"/> Regular	<input type="radio"/> Less than 1	<input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12				
		<input type="radio"/> Cont'n	<input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere	<input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2	<input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24				
				<input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6	<input type="radio"/> 24 or more				
				E. Complete after					
				<input type="radio"/> LR	<input type="radio"/> TC	<input type="radio"/> QA	JIC 1		
				<input type="radio"/> P/F	<input type="radio"/> RE	<input type="radio"/> I/T			
				<input type="radio"/> MV	<input type="radio"/> ED	<input type="radio"/> EN			
				<input type="radio"/> P0	<input type="radio"/> P3	<input type="radio"/> P6			
				<input type="radio"/> P1	<input type="radio"/> P4	<input type="radio"/> 1A	JIC 2		
				<input type="radio"/> P2	<input type="radio"/> P5	<input type="radio"/> SM			
		C1. Vacancy status							
		<input type="radio"/> For rent	<input type="radio"/> For seas/rec/occ						
		<input type="radio"/> For sale only	<input type="radio"/> For migrant workers						
		<input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied	<input type="radio"/> Other vacant						
		C2. Is this unit boarded up?							
		<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No						
				F. Cov.					
				<input type="radio"/> 1b	<input type="radio"/> 1a	<input type="radio"/> 7	<input type="radio"/> H1		

QUESTIONS ASKED OF A SAMPLE OF HOUSEHOLDS

PLEASE ALSO ANSWER THESE

H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?

- ☐ 1989 or 1990
- ☐ 1985 to 1988
- ☐ 1980 to 1984
- ☐ 1970 to 1979
- ☐ 1960 to 1969
- ☐ 1959 or earlier

H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?

- ☐ No bedroom
- ☐ 1 bedroom
- ☐ 2 bedrooms
- ☐ 3 bedrooms
- ☐ 4 bedrooms
- ☐ 5 or more bedrooms

H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?

- ☐ Yes, have all three facilities
- ☐ No

H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?

- ☐ None
- ☐ 1
- ☐ 2
- ☐ 3
- ☐ 4
- ☐ 5
- ☐ 6
- ☐ 7 or more

H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?

- ☐ Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood
- ☐ Gas: bottled, tank, or LP
- ☐ Electricity
- ☐ Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.
- ☐ Coal or coke
- ☐ Wood
- ☐ Solar energy
- ☐ Other fuel
- ☐ No fuel used

H15. Do you get water from —

- ☐ A public system such as a city water department, or private company?
- ☐ An individual drilled well?
- ☐ An individual dug well?
- ☐ Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.?

H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?

- ☐ Yes, connected to public sewer
- ☐ No, connected to septic tank or cesspool
- ☐ No, use other means

H17. About when was this building first built?

- ☐ 1989 or 1990
- ☐ 1985 to 1988
- ☐ 1980 to 1984
- ☐ 1970 to 1979
- ☐ 1960 to 1969
- ☐ 1950 to 1959
- ☐ 1940 to 1949
- ☐ 1939 or earlier
- ☐ Don't know

H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.

H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?

- ☐ Yes — Skip to H20
- ☐ No

b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?

- ☐ None
- ☐ \$1 to \$999
- ☐ \$1,000 to \$2,499
- ☐ \$2,500 to \$4,999
- ☐ \$5,000 to \$9,999
- ☐ \$10,000 or more

H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

a. Electricity

\$.00
Yearly cost — Dollars

OR

- ☐ Included in rent or in condominium fee
- ☐ No charge or electricity not used

b. Gas

\$.00
Yearly cost — Dollars

OR

- ☐ Included in rent or in condominium fee
- ☐ No charge or gas not used

c. Water

\$.00
Yearly cost — Dollars

OR

- ☐ Included in rent or in condominium fee
- ☐ No charge

d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.

\$.00
Yearly cost — Dollars

OR

- ☐ Included in rent or in condominium fee
- ☐ No charge or these fuels not used

The sample questionnaire contains housing questions H8 to H26 shown here on pages 4 and 5.

QUESTIONS ASKED OF A SAMPLE OF HOUSEHOLDS

QUESTIONS FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

Page 5

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, 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 page 6.

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

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

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

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

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

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

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

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

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
- ☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

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

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
- ☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No — Skip to H25

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

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —

H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —

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

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. ➔

QUESTIONS ASKED OF A SAMPLE OF HOUSEHOLDS

PLEASE ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS

PERSON 1

Last name

First name

Middle initial

8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born?

(Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)

9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States?

Yes, born in the United States — Skip to 11

Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas

Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents

Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization

No, not a citizen of the United States

10. When did this person come to the United States to stay?

1987 to 1990

1985 or 1986

1982 to 1984

1980 or 1981

1975 to 1979

1970 to 1974

1965 to 1969

1960 to 1964

1950 to 1959

Before 1950

11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college? Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree.

No, has not attended since February 1

Yes, public school, public college

Yes, private school, private college

How much school has this person COMPLETED?

Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received.

No school completed

Nursery school

Kindergarten

1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade

5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade

9th grade

10th grade

11th grade

12th grade, NO DIPLOMA

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED)

Some college but no degree

Associate degree in college - Occupational program

Associate degree in college - Academic program

Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS)

Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA)

Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD)

Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD)

13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin? (See instruction guide for further information.)

(For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)

14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?

Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for the next person

Yes — Skip to 15a

No

b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?

(1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country

(If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.)

(2) Name of county in the U.S.

(3) Name of city or town in the U.S.

(4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits?

Yes

No, lived outside the city/town limits

15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?

Yes

No — Skip to 16

b. What is this language?

(For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese)

c. How well does this person speak English?

Very well

Well

Not well

Not at all

16. When was this person born?

Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 17a

Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions for the next person

17a. Has this person 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? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide.

Yes, now on active duty

Yes, on active duty in past, but not now

Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — Skip to 18

No — Skip to 18

b. Was active-duty military service during — Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.

September 1980 or later

May 1975 to August 1980

Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975)

February 1955—July 1964

Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955)

World War II (September 1940—July 1947)

World War I (April 1917—November 1918)

Any other time

c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had?

Years

18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which —

Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job?

Prevents this person from working at a job?

Yes

No

19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty —

Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office?

Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home?

Yes

No

If this person is a female —

20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.

None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more

21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK?

Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.)

No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — Skip to 25

b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.

Hours

22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK?

If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.

a. Address (Number and street)

(If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.)

b. Name of city, town, or post office

c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town?

Yes

No, outside the city/town limits

d. County

e. State

f. ZIP Code

The sample questionnaire also contains population questions 8 to 33, shown here on pages 6 and 7. These questions appear on pairs of facing pages of the sample form (i.e., 6 and 7, 8 and 9, etc.) for each person in the household. Note that questions 17a to 33 do not apply to persons under 15 years of age.

QUESTIONS ASKED OF A SAMPLE OF HOUSEHOLDS

23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.

- ☐ Car, truck, or van ☐ Motorcycle
☐ Bus or trolley bus ☐ Bicycle
☐ Streetcar or trolley car ☐ Walked
☐ Subway or elevated ☐ Worked at home
☐ Railroad ☐ Skip to 28
☐ Ferryboat ☐ Other method
☐ Taxicab

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?

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

24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?

- a.m.
 p.m.

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

- Minutes — Skip to 28

25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Yes, on layoff
☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
☐ No

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

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 27

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

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

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

- ☐ 1990 ☐ 1980 to 1984
☐ 1989 ☐ 1979 or earlier
☐ 1988 ☐ Never worked
☐ 1985 to 1987

28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY.

Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

28. Industry or Employer

a. For whom did this person work?

If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle — ☐ and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

(Name of company, business, or other employer)

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

(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Manufacturing ☐ Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)
☐ Wholesale trade
☐ Retail trade

29. Occupation

a. What kind of work was this person doing?

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)

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

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
☐ Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization
☐ Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)
☐ State GOVERNMENT employee
☐ Federal GOVERNMENT employee
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

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

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 32

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989?

Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

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

Hours

32. INCOME IN 1989 —

Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989.

For income received jointly, see instruction guide.

If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate.

If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.

- ☐ Yes \$.00
☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.

- ☐ Yes \$.00
☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.

- ☐ Yes \$.00
☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.

- ☐ Yes \$.00
☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement

- ☐ Yes \$.00
☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.

- ☐ Yes \$.00
☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.

- ☐ Yes \$.00
☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.

- ☐ Yes \$.00
☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

33. What was this person's total income in 1989?

Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

- ☐ None OR \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

Please turn to the next page and answer 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.

Please make sure you have . . .

1. **FILLED** this form completely.
2. **ANSWERED** Question 1a on page 1.
3. **ANSWERED** Questions 2 through 7 for each person you listed in Question 1a.
4. **ANSWERED** Questions H1a through H26 on pages 3, 4, and 5.
5. **ANSWERED** the questions on pages 6 through 19 for each person you listed in Question 1a.

Also . . .

6. **PRINT** here the name of a household member who filled the form, the date the form was completed, and the telephone number at which a person in this household can be called.

Name			Date
Telephone number →	Area code	Number	<input type="radio"/> Day <input type="radio"/> Night

Then . . .

7. **FOLD** the form the way it was sent to you.
8. **MAIL** it back by April 1, or as close to that date as possible, in the envelope provided; no stamp is needed. When you insert your completed questionnaire, please make sure that the address of the U.S. Census Office can be seen through the window on the front of the envelope.

NOTE — If you have listed more than 7 persons in Question 1a, please make sure that you have filled the form for the first 7 people. Then mail back this form. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the other people.

Thank you very much.

T H E

CENSUS

M E A N S B U S I N E S S

The power to analyze census data will be available to more businesses than ever in the 1990s, thanks to advances in microcomputing and digital mapping.

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by Joe Schwartz

Federal Express should be excited by the 1990 census. So should McDonald's, Domino's Pizza, and L. L. Bean. Advances in microcomputing technology combined with the federal government's efforts to take the 1990 census will revolutionize the analysis of local markets in the 1990s.

The 1980 census proved its value to many businesses. But few were equipped to interpret for themselves the census information contained on the bureau's computer tape files. Most of the businesses wanting to use detailed census data had to hire other businesses to digest

census data for them. The latest advances in microcomputer technology will enable even the smallest of companies to put census data to work. "Data liberation" is what Edward Spar, president of Market Statistics of New York City, calls it. Data liberation will provide opportunities not only for the businesses that use census data, but also for those that provide the hardware and software to analyze it.

IN THE PIPELINE

Taken April 1, 1990, the next census will be available to the public through the Census Bureau's Data User Services Division and the U.S. Government Printing Office in Washington, D.C. State data centers will also make census data available to the public.

Joe Schwartz is an associate editor of American Demographics.

Each decennial census collects the same basic information from U.S. households, such as age, sex, and race. Some questions have been added to the 1990 questionnaire, while others have been dropped.* The biggest change in the 1990 census, however, is in the way its data will be distributed.

Traditionally, census information has been released in three forms: printed reports, which have been available since 1790; computer tapes, available since 1960; and microfiche, first available in 1980. The 1990 census will be available on laser disks as well, reflecting a decade of change in microcomputer technology. By putting census data on laser disks, the Census Bureau is sowing fertile ground for the private sector.

The basic medium for distributing 1990 census data will be computer tapes, as it was in 1980. The census data the bureau distributes in printed reports, in microfiche, and on laser disks will be derived from the data the bureau puts on four census "summary tape files," or STF's.

STF-1 and STF-2 will contain data from the "short" census questionnaire to be answered by every household in the country. The population data include household type, race, Hispanic origin, sex, age, and marital status. The housing data include the number of units in a structure, the number of rooms in a housing unit, whether the structure is owned or rented, housing value, and monthly rent. The data in STF-1 will be geographically detailed down to the city block level. STF-2 will include more data than STF-1—specifically, separate tabulations of the housing and population data by race and Hispanic origin. But the geographic detail on STF-2 will end at the census tract level.

"We plan to make STF-2 available in two versions, so you can choose to buy

* See "The 1990 Census Questionnaire," *American Demographics*, April 1989, p. 24.

only A records and not have the race repeats, or buy B records, which will give you a file completely iterated by race and Hispanic origin," explains Phil Fulton, assistant division chief for census programs in the bureau's Population Division.

STF-3 and STF-4 will contain the same basic data as the first two summary files, plus the information from the "long" census questionnaire. The long form will be answered by a 17 percent sample of households. The additional population data derived from the long form include income, educational attainment, migration, language, disability, labor-force status, place of work, and occupation. The additional housing data will include mortgages, plumbing facilities, kitchen facilities, telephone availability, number of vehicles, and fuel used to heat the home.

STF-3 will be critically important to marketers because it will contain ZIP Code data. In 1980, this file was produced as a special tabulation paid for by a consortium of private data companies. The 1990 ZIP Code file will be paid for with tax dollars and will contain demographic data for the five-digit ZIP Codes in each state, including county portions of ZIP Code areas.

STF-4 will contain less geographic data than STF-3, but STF-4 will have more demographic detail. "STF-4, like STF-2, contains records by race and ethnicity," says Fulton. But in STF-4, "the race and ethnic iterations include the 'long-form' information and show individual Asian and Pacific Islander groups as well as individual Hispanic groups."

The bureau expects the first summary tapes, which are released on a state-by-state basis, to be available to the public by mid-1991.

WHAT'S ON PAPER?

Printed reports from the census contain only the highlights and the commonly

used tables. The first report series should be available by mid-1991. It will be published as a series of state reports and will be followed by a national summary.

Each summary tape file will form the basis for several series of state reports, national summaries, and other publications. From STF-2 will come reports on the population and housing characteristics for census tracts in metropolitan areas and for block numbering areas in the remainder of the country. The printed reports from STF-3 and STF-4 will include long-form population and housing data for states, counties, places, and census tracts.

Microfiche is an alternative to the printed reports because it takes up less storage space. Also, many of the tables not included in the printed reports will be on microfiche. "We use microfiche for the block statistics because the block statistics are so voluminous," says Fulton. "Putting data on microfiche allows users who don't have access to tapes or the capability of processing tapes to get access to block statistics for a community."

DESKTOP DRAMA

For businesses, the action will be in laser disks. Also called compact disks read-only mode or CD-ROM, these have enormous potential because they can be used in desktop information systems. Each 4 5/8-inch laser disk can store as much information as three computer tapes or 1,500 floppy disks. "Laser disks have the same data as computer tapes. They are just packaged differently," Fulton says.

"The bureau has not made a final decision about which summary tape files will be on laser disks," says Fulton. "The expectation is that the most popular census files will be the first to be produced using CD-ROM technology—such as the STF-1 and STF-3 files." After the bureau produces the summary tape files for a particular state, it may transfer the data to

one or more laser disks, allowing businesses to buy the entire collection of decennial census data by state.

Laser disks can hold as much information as computer tapes, and they don't require an expensive mainframe computer to process them. "With the addition of a [laser disk] reader to your microcomputer, your microcomputer becomes a slower mainframe," Fulton says. "You can use your microcomputer with a [laser disk] reader to print out any table in a summary tape file on demand. The sky is the limit if you are creative."

Despite their advantages, the bureau is not using laser disks as the basic medium for distributing 1990 census data, because as yet, there is no standardization in disk technology. Until there is standardization, as well as user-friendly software, widespread acceptance of the disks will be slowed. "Dumping data on these disks will not create demand," says Spar of Market Statistics.

MAPPING NEW GROUND

Perhaps the most revolutionary technology of the 1990 census is the TIGER digital map boundary file. Adaptable to microcomputers, TIGER (which stands for Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) is "a digital street map of the country," says Don Cook, president of Geographic Data Technology in Lyme, New Hampshire. The digital mapping capabilities of TIGER—whether it is merged with census data or not—have enormous potential for businesses, from market research to site planning and logistics.

"The commercial uses of TIGER will outweigh all of the commercial value of the census data itself," Cook says. "This sounds heretical, but if you can show someone who is running a fleet that they can operate for 5 percent, 10 percent, or 15 percent less, you're talking a lot of money." Federal Express and other overnight package delivery companies, for

example, will be able to use TIGER to show their fleet operators which driver is nearest to a package, and what are the most economical routing and dispatching patterns.

The Census Bureau released prototype TIGER files for all U.S. counties this year, and will release versions with 1990 census boundaries in 1991, says Robert Marx, chief of the Census Bureau's Geography Division. The bureau's preliminary plans envision TIGER boundary files for counties, census tracts, block numbering areas, and county subdivisions, according to Marx. The TIGER files currently available are only on magnetic tape, according to Marx. But, he says, "the bureau is looking at the possibility of releasing TIGER on CD-ROM as well."

TIGER files contain only geographical information—individual streets and other features digitally coded by latitude and longitude. They will not contain any 1990 census data. "That's the sort of thing that will be done by the private sector," Marx says.

The private sector is not waiting around for the 1990 census. Geographic Data Technology is marketing its "Safari" software for evaluating TIGER files. Space Time Research of Melbourne, Australia, has already merged 1980 census data with geographic boundary files on a CD-ROM for its Supermap software. Both the census data and the digital maps are stored on a single laser disk. "Supermap frees the U.S. census from the tiny elite who have access to mainframe computers," says a spokesperson for Space Time Research. The company will release a 1990 version of Supermap that will include both TIGER files and data from the 1990 census, says Alan Fox, director of customer service at Chadwyck-Healey, the U.S. marketing representative for Space Time Research.

"Data are not the issue anymore," ex-

plains Spar of Market Statistics. "The issue is what you can do with the data."

The Census Bureau will include only the most basic software with its laser-disk products, explains Peter Bounpane, deputy director of the decennial census. "These are areas where the private sector can—and does—fill the void pretty well." The private data vendors will continue to fill this void despite "data liberation," industry officials say.

"People think that because the summary tape files are on CD-ROM they're going to get easy results," says Jim Paris, senior associate at Urban Decisions Systems, a Los Angeles-based private data company. "What they don't understand is that there are lots of data on those files that they don't need."

Analyzing the data to solve business problems is what the private data industry is all about. This will continue, with or without CD-ROM technology, another industry expert says. The bottom line is that CD-ROM will not hurt the industry. "Nobody wants to buy data. People are looking for solutions," says Keith Wardell, senior vice president for corporate product development at National Decision Systems of Encinitas, California. "The private data industry will have to deliver solutions to their clients' problems. It is the integration and analysis of data that the majority of companies will be hired to do."

Private data companies will have a market as long as their mission differs from the Census Bureau's, adds Tony Phillips, account executive with National Decision Systems in Vienna, Virginia. The Census Bureau's mission is to deliver to Congress the information it needs for reapportionment and redistricting, and to supply accurate and timely data accessible to a wide range of users. "Private industry has the responsibility to take the raw data, clean them up, and package them in a way that is useful to business," Phillips says. ●

Geography **Test**

The 1990 census will provide data for a variety of geographic areas, most of which are hierarchical—meaning the smaller areas are subunits of the next larger areas. These units range from the U.S. as a whole down to city blocks. Below is the geographic hierarchy in which most census data will be arranged, in descending order.

DEFINITION

U.S.*	<i>The 50 states and the District of Columbia.</i>
Region	<i>The four regions are the Northeast, South, Midwest, and West.</i>
Division	<i>The four regions are split into nine divisions. Individual states combine to form divisions.</i>
State	<i>The 50 states and the District of Columbia are subunits of the nine divisions.</i>
County	<i>Counties are subunits of states. The 3,141 counties are divided into two types of subunits: minor civil divisions (MCDs) or census county divisions (CCDs), and census tracts.</i>
Minor civil division / census county division	<i>Minor civil divisions (MCDs) are county subunits. MCDs are defined by the municipal governments within each county. In the 21 states that are not subdivided into MCDs, the bureau creates census county divisions (CCDs). Every county is completely divided into MCDs or CCDs.</i>
Place	<i>Places include incorporated places and census designated places. Incorporated places are defined by the laws of states to include cities, boroughs, towns, and villages. Census designated places are created by the Census Bureau to include boundaries of closely settled population centers without corporate limits. Before 1980, census designated places were called unincorporated places. Places can cross MCD or county lines, but not state lines.</i>
Census tract / block numbering area	<i>Census tracts/block numbering areas are also county subunits. Census tracts are defined by local committees and follow guidelines prepared by the Census Bureau. Block numbering areas are defined by the bureau in areas that don't have census tracts. When first defined, these areas are to contain an average of 4,000 people, having generally similar socioeconomic characteristics.</i>
Block group	<i>Block groups are the subunits of census tracts or block numbering areas. Block groups have an average of 1,000 people living in them. They are new versions of the 1980 block groups or enumeration districts. Block groups combine to form census tracts and block numbering areas, which combine to form counties.</i>
Block	<i>Roughly equivalent to a city block, census blocks are the smallest level of census geography, but they are bounded by water, roads, railroads, and other physical features. Blocks combine to form block groups, which combine to form census tracts/ block numbering areas. For 1990, the entire nation is divided into blocks.</i>

Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, and outlying areas in the Pacific will not be included in U.S. totals, but similar reports will be available for these areas as for the states.

Back to Basics

The Census Bureau will tabulate the 1990 census data and put them on a series of computer tapes, called "Summary Tape Files" or STFs. The Census Bureau's Data User Services Division will sell these summary tapes on a state-by-state basis. There may be only one reel of tape for a small state like Vermont, but several tapes for a larger state like California. The census data in the printed reports, on microfiche, and on laser disks will be derived from the tables on the computer tapes. Here is a preview of the census tapes the bureau will make available to the public.

	POPULATION AND HOUSING DETAIL	GEOGRAPHIC DETAIL
STF-1A	Age, sex, race, household relationship, marital status, and Hispanic origin. Number of units in a structure, number of rooms in housing unit, whether structure is owned or rented by occupants, value of owned units, and rents paid on rental units.	State data down to block group level.
STF-1B	Same as STF-1A	State data down to block level.
STF-1C	Same as STF-1A	Data for the U.S., regions, divisions, states, counties, places of 10,000 or more; minor civil divisions of 10,000 or more in selected states, metropolitan, and urbanized areas.
STF-1D	Same as STF-1A	State data on congressional districts of the 103rd Congress; separate tabulation for counties, places of 10,000 or more, and minor civil divisions of 10,000 or more (in selected states) within each congressional district.
STF-2A	Same data items as STF-1A, more detail. Separate files available for the total population for the major race and Hispanic origin groups.	Data for each state down to the census tract and block group levels.
STF-2B	Same as STF-2A	Data for states, counties, places of 1,000 or more, minor civil divisions of 1,000 or more in selected states.
STF-2C	Same as STF-2A	Data for the U.S., census regions, divisions, states, counties, places of 10,000 or more, minor civil divisions of 10,000 or more in selected states, and metropolitan and urbanized areas.
STF-3A	Same as STF-2A Plus data from long form, such as income, educational attainment, migration, language, disability, labor force status, place of work, and occupation. Plumbing facilities, kitchen facilities, telephone, number of vehicles, heating fuel, gross rent, mortgages, and home equity loans.	Data on social, economic, and housing characteristics for states. Similar to STF-1A. Data for states in hierarchical order down to the block group level.
STF-3B	Same as STF-3A	Data by 5-digit ZIP Code areas for each state, including county portions of ZIP Code areas.
STF-3C	Same as STF-3A	Similar to STF-1C. Data for the U.S., regions, divisions, states, counties, places of 10,000 or more, minor civil divisions of 10,000 or more in selected states and for metropolitan and urbanized areas.
STF-3D	Same as STF-3A	State data on congressional districts of the 103rd Congress; separate tabulation for counties, places of 10,000 or more, and minor civil divisions of 10,000 or more within each congressional district.
STF-4A	Same data items as 3A, more detail. Plus data iterated by white, black, individual Asian groups, and individual Hispanic ethnic groups.	Similar to STF-2A. Data for states down to census tract and block group areas.
STF-4B	Same as STF-4A	Similar to STF-2B. Data by state, county, places of 2,500 or more, minor civil divisions of 2,500 or more in selected states and in minor civil divisions of less than 2,500 in New England metropolitan areas.
STF-4C	Same as STF-4A	Similar to STF-2C. Data for U.S., census regions, divisions, states, counties, places of 10,000 or more, minor civil divisions of 10,000 or more in selected states and metropolitan and urbanized areas.



About the Census Bureau . . .

The Bureau of the Census is the principal fact-gathering and statistics publishing agency of the U.S. Government

It collects information through censuses at specific intervals on the following subjects—

- Population
- Housing
- Agriculture
- Governments
- Manufacturing
- Mineral Industries
- Retail Trade
- Wholesale Trade
- Services Industries
- Transportation
- Construction

It conducts surveys at varying intervals on population and housing, distributive trades, manufacturing, and construction.

Then the Census Bureau publishes reports showing data collected on these subjects and for the geographic areas covered.

Located just outside the District of Columbia in Suitland, Maryland, the Bureau is part of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

For further information about Census Bureau products, please contact Census Customer Services at:

U.S. Bureau of the Census
Customer Services
Washington, D.C. 20233
(301) 763-4100

Also, you may contact one of the Regional Offices listed below:

Atlanta, Georgia	(404) 347-2274
Boston, Massachusetts	(617) 565-7078
Charlotte, North Carolina	(704) 371-6144
Chicago, Illinois	(312) 353-0980
Dallas, Texas	(214) 767-7105
Denver, Colorado	(303) 969-7750
Detroit, Michigan	(313) 354-4654
Kansas City, Kansas	(816) 891-7562
Los Angeles, California	(818) 892-6674
New York, New York	(212) 264-4730
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	(215) 597-8313
Seattle, Washington	(206) 728-5314

A network of state agencies, called State Data Centers, can also provide you with information and technical assistance. Contact Census Customer Services or your Census Regional office for information on the State Data Center serving your area.

Summary Tape File (STF) 3

A First Look at 1990 Census Sample Data

In 1980, Americans spent 22 minutes commuting to work. This was the average commuting time for those not working at home. Today, does it take us measurably longer to get to the job? What's the case in your city or county?

Your wait for answers has ended — sample data from the 1990 Census of Population and Housing are here! *Summary Tape File (STF) 3* is your first glimpse at tabulations from the '90 census sample questionnaire, or "long form," received by about 17.7 million housing units nationwide. It gives you data in far greater subject and geographic detail than you'll find in the printed reports!

The Census Bureau releases STF 3 in six formats: computer tape reels, computer tape cartridges, microcomputer compact discs (CD-ROM), online (in CENDATA™), printed data "portraits," and microfiche. In addition, State data centers and many private firms release extracts from the files in print and on diskette, so you can get the data any way you want them.

What will you find in STF 3? Read on!

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Income, occupation, education, mortgage status, and more!

The Census Bureau first created an STF 3 file after the 1970 census. Since then, it has been one of our most popular files.

You can find data on a variety of population and housing topics. How many people speak Spanish at home? How many people work in construction? How many homes get their water from a well? It's all here (see figure 2, on page 2, for highlights). The map below,

presenting 1980 data, shows the kind of data you'll find in the 1990 census STF 3.

Each file provides 277 tabulations (178 population and 99 housing tables), with over 3,300 cells of data for each geographic area. Many areas are shown — from the level of States and counties down to the level of block groups. (For a list of tables, see pages 5-9.)

Files for each State

STF 3 comes in four main versions: A, B, C, and D. These

versions differ in geographic coverage (see page 4).

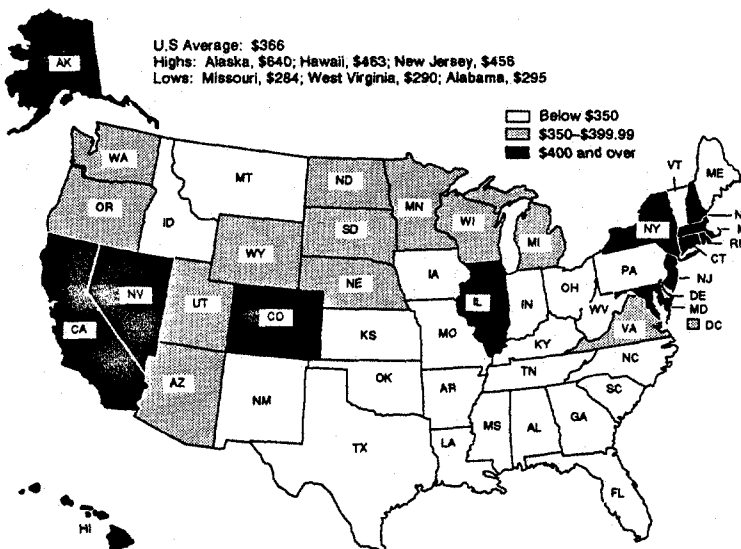
You must remember: the tables in each version are exactly identical — only the geography is different.

Which version should you choose? It depends on the areas you need to study. If you are analyzing trends within a census tract or a county, you probably need the STF 3A for the State in question. If you're looking at congressional districts, STF 3D is your choice. If you're a mar-

Figure 1

Owner costs — one of many STF 3 subjects

Median selected monthly owner costs for mortgaged housing units: 1980



Source: Statistics from 1980 Census of Population and Housing Summary Tape File 3, table 134. The comparable table in the 1990 STF 3 is H52A.

NOTE: STF 3 does not contain any data for past censuses. For 1980 data, consult the 1980 STF 3.

Special subject features of STF 3

the American people

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Households | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Greatly expanded over '80 file. More data on children present and the elderly. |
| Foreign-born | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Information on language spoken, year of entry, citizenship, and place of birth. |
| Education | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● School enrollment and educational attainment, with cross-tabs by race and Hispanic origin and employment status. |
| Race and ethnicity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Population totals for 25 race categories and many cross-tabulations for 5 major race groups. ● Population totals for 15 Hispanic-origin categories and many cross-tabs for Hispanics as a group. ● Population totals for 36 ancestry categories. |

dollars and cents

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Income | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Data for 1989. Household, family, and nonfamily income in ranges. ● Per capita. ● Household income with cross-tabs by age, race, Hispanic origin, family type, presence and age of children. ● Rent and housing costs as a percentage of income. ● Sources: household earnings; wage or salary; interest, dividend, or net rental income; social security; public assistance; retirement; other. |
| Poverty status | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cross-tabs by age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household type and relationship, family type, presence and age of children. ● Ratio of income to poverty. |
| Housing finances | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Gross rent, with cross-tabs for race, Hispanic origin, household income, and as a percentage of household income. ● Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs with cross-tabs for age, race, Hispanic origin, and as a percentage of household income. ● Value. |
| Work experience | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Employment status, with cross-tabs for sex, age, race, Hispanic origin, mobility limitation, work disability, presence and age of children, school enrollment, and educational attainment. Also shows children by parent's employment status. ● Place of work, travel time, departure time, and carpooling. ● Occupation, industry, and class of worker. ● Work status, usual hours worked per week, and weeks worked in 1989. |

home sweet home

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Owners and renters | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cross-tabs for age, race, Hispanic origin, units in structure, year structure built, year householder moved in, number of bedrooms, telephone, vehicles available. |
| Housing unit characteristics | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Condominium status, number of bedrooms, units in structure, rooms, source of water, sewage disposal, year structure built, house-heating fuel, plumbing facilities, and kitchen facilities. |

Figure 2

continued from page 1

keter working with ZIP Codes, STF 3B is the file to use.

And if you're interested in national trends – say, income within all counties or cities in the West in contrast to the other parts of the country – then STF 3C is the choice.

New or expanded in 1990

Several topics covered in the 1990 STF 3 didn't appear in the 1980 file: mobility and self-care limitation status, departure time for work, pension income, aggregate selected monthly owner costs for condos and mobile homes, and second mortgage payments.

The Census Bureau adds or expands tables to answer users' requests and reflect changing social needs. For example, new in the 1990 file are tables on education and employment status for teens (16 to 19 years).

Look at comparable tables in the '80 and '90 files and you'll find many expansions: there are, for example, more age categories. The 1990 STF 3 has much more information on language spoken. You'll find more on educational attainment. For veterans, period of service is shown in more detail.

Housing analysts will find more data on units in structure: in 1980, the upper limit shown was 5 or more; in 1990, there are totals for 5 to 9 units, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more.

Particularly noteworthy are the changes in income detail between 1980 and 1990. The 1980 STF 3 focused to a large extent on family income; in the 1990 STF 3, the focus has been more on household

income – though family income is still there in plentiful detail – since users told us they needed household income data. The number of tables on income has more than doubled.

As the tables show, we have increased the number of ranges in household income. You'll find similar increases in tables where ranges of amounts are shown. In overall structure, much of STF 3 has remained the same – but the detail is greater.

Data limitations

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire such as race, Hispanic origin, age, and number of rooms in housing. These are the counts tabulated from every census questionnaire.

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts.

At smaller geographic levels (e.g., census tract), there will be differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by race, age, gender, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (mean, median, and so on) or percent distributions.

Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

More subject detail in 1990 census STF 3 than in 1980 version

Table 68 for census tract 0305 in Chicago from the 1980 STF 3A

68. HOUSEHOLDS BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1979

Universe: Households

Less than \$2,500	177
\$2,500 to \$4,999	264
\$5,000 to \$7,499	294
\$7,500 to \$9,999	252
\$10,000 to \$12,499	214
\$12,500 to \$14,999	281
\$15,000 to \$17,499	201
\$17,500 to \$19,999	183
\$20,000 to \$22,499	260
\$22,500 to \$24,999	126
\$25,000 to \$27,499	168
\$27,500 to \$29,999	49
\$30,000 to \$34,999	136
\$35,000 to \$39,999	86
\$40,000 to \$49,999	86
\$50,000 to \$74,999	85
\$75,000 or more	36

Like the 1980 STF 3, the 1990 file is your first look at the income data gathered in the census. In response to user requests, greater emphasis has been placed on household income. You can get these data for areas as large as the whole United States or as small as a census tract or a block group.

(NOTE: A block group, the smallest geographic unit shown in STF 3, is a cluster of blocks – each like the block you live on. A block group usually has between 250 and 550 housing units.)

Table outline from the 1990 STF 3A

P80. HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Universe: Households

Less than \$5,000
\$5,000 to \$9,999
\$10,000 to \$12,499
\$12,500 to \$14,999
\$15,000 to \$17,499
\$17,500 to \$19,999
\$20,000 to \$22,499
\$22,500 to \$24,999
\$25,000 to \$27,499
\$27,500 to \$29,999
\$30,000 to \$32,499
\$32,500 to \$34,999
\$35,000 to \$37,499
\$37,500 to \$39,999
\$40,000 to \$42,499
\$42,500 to \$44,999
\$45,000 to \$47,499
\$47,500 to \$49,999
\$50,000 to \$54,999
\$55,000 to \$59,999
\$60,000 to \$74,999
\$75,000 to \$99,999
\$100,000 to \$124,999
\$125,000 to \$149,999
\$150,000 or more

The 1990 STF 3 has many more tables on income than the 1980 version. Furthermore, the old tables have in many cases been expanded. The 1980 table above has 17 categories; the 1990 table has 25. This is true for tables on other subjects as well. These expansions reflect users' requests and the Census Bureau's attempt to better track changes in social and economic trends.

Figure 3

**Areas summarized on 1990 STF 3 –
the file choice depends on the geography
needed**

Area	File
U.S., regions, divisions	C
American Indian/Alaska Native areas	A,C
States	A,B,C,D
Congressional districts (103rd)	D
Metropolitan areas	A,C
Urbanized areas	A,C
Counties	A,C
County subdivisions	
Minor civil divisions (all)	A
MCD's (10,000 or more inhabitants)	A,C,D
Census county divisions	A
Places (by population size)	
Under 10,000	A
10,000 and over	A,C,D
Census tracts	A
Block numbering areas	A
Block groups	A
Five-digit ZIP Codes	B

Figure 4

Technical details

For cost information about the files listed below, contact Customer Services at Census (301-763-4100).

• **Computer Tape Reels** – Each file is available on magnetic tape for mainframe computers in either EBCDIC or ASCII at 6250 or 1600 bpi.

• **Cartridge** – STF 3 data are available on IBM 3840-compatible tape cartridges. They're in both EBCDIC and ASCII formats and in either standard labeled or unlabeled form. These cartridges are designed for use on *mainframe* computers, not microcomputers.

• **Compact Disc** – STF 3 answers the call of the micro-computer user too. Our CD-ROM's work on IBM®-compatible microcomputers

hooked up to a CD-ROM reader. Our CD-ROM's are manufactured according to ISO 9660 specifications.

We've installed a simple retrieval software on our STF 3 discs to allow you easy access. It's called "GO," and it contains menus of options based on both topics and geographic areas. To further manipulate the files, you'll need software

compatible with dBASE. This software works only on computers using MS/DOS. Macintosh® users can access our data on CD-ROM using general data base software.

• **Online** – CENDATA, the Census Bureau's online service, will have about 80 tables from STF 3A for States, counties, and places. CENDATA is available through DIALOG Information Services (1-800-334-2564) and CompuServe (1-800-848-8199).

• **Print Portraits** – Highlights and selected tables from the STF 3A files for each State. Each State portrait costs \$15.

• **Microfiche** – Data from STF 3A.

• **Technical Documentation** – Consider buying the technical documentation first before you buy a file, to get a sense of what the file contains and how it is structured. The documentation explains the geographic codes used in the file, defines concepts, and displays table outlines. Documentation comes free with orders, but can be bought separately for \$15.

Software

To further manipulate STF 3 on tape reel, cartridge, or disc, you must use statistical software

programs. Develop your own programs or purchase software from a commercial vendor. Many vendors also release extracts from these files in some form, as do State data centers.

Other sources?

Many though not all of the tabulations found in STF 3 will be published in printed reports, and these will serve the needs of many users. Customer Services can supply you with information about the reports containing 1990 census sample data.

But what if you need tabulations not found in the printed "portraits" or the reports? You can make paper copies from the STF 3A CD-ROM or microfiche.

SDC's again may be the answer. They receive Census Bureau data for their given State. Most are preparing profiles from the files for their respective States. Private data companies too can prepare tabulations from the files to meet your specifications.

More information

For more information about STF 3 products or the phone numbers of State data centers, contact Customer Services at the Census Bureau (301-763-4100; fax: 301-763-4794).

STF 3 comes in four main files

Figure 5

File	Unit of Release	Media	Available starting
A	One file per State	Tape reel, cartridge, CD-ROM, CENDATA™, print "portraits," microfiche	March 1992
B	One file per State	Tape reel, cartridge, CD-ROM	Early 1993
C	One file for entire U.S.	Tape reel, cartridge, CD-ROM	Early 1993
D	One file per State	Tape reel and cartridge	Early 1993

Tables on Summary Tape File 3A

An asterisk (*) indicates table is on CENDATA™, even though it may have another title there. This list does not include imputation tables.

Table, title and number of categories ()

Universe

Persons

P1	PERSONS (1)*	Persons
P2	UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT OF PERSONS (1)	Persons
P3	100-PERCENT COUNT OF PERSONS (1)	Persons
P3A	PERCENT OF PERSONS IN SAMPLE (1)	Persons
P4	FAMILIES (1)*	Families
P5	HOUSEHOLDS (1)*	Households
P6	URBAN AND RURAL (4)*	Persons
P7	SEX (2)*	Persons
P8	RACE (5)*	Persons
P9	RACE (25)	Persons
P10	PERSONS OF HISPANIC ORIGIN (1)*	Persons of Hispanic origin
P11	HISPANIC ORIGIN (16)*	Persons
P12	HISPANIC ORIGIN (2) BY RACE (5)*	Persons
P13	AGE (31)*	Persons
P14	RACE(5) BY SEX (2) BY AGE (31)*	Persons
P15	SEX (2) BY AGE (31)*	Persons of Hispanic origin

Households and families

P16	PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD (7)*	Households
P17	HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP (15)*	Persons
P18	HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP (12)*	Persons 65 years and over
P19	HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN (7)*	Households
P20	RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER (5) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN (7)	Households
P21	HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN (7)*	Households with householder of Hispanic origin
P22	FAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN (6)*	Families
P23	FAMILY TYPE AND AGE OF CHILDREN (21)	Own children under 18 years
P24	HOUSEHOLD TYPE (2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER (7)*	Households
P25	SUBFAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN (4)	Subfamilies
P26	SUBFAMILY TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP (7)	Persons in subfamilies
P27	SEX (2) BY MARITAL STATUS (6)*	Persons 15 years and over
P28	AGE (3) BY LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH (10)*	Persons 5 years and over
P29	HOUSEHOLD LANGUAGE AND LINGUISTIC ISOLATION (7)	Households

Ancestry

P30	AGE LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND LINGUISTIC ISOLATION (33)	Persons 5 years and over
P31	LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME (26)	Persons 5 years and over
P32	ANCESTRY (4)	Persons
P33	ANCESTRY (36)*	Persons
P34	ANCESTRY (36)	Persons
P35	ANCESTRY (37)	Persons
P36	YEAR OF ENTRY (10)*	Foreign-born persons
P37	AGE (2) BY CITIZENSHIP (3)*	Persons

P38	MARITAL STATUS(2) BY AGE (4)*	Females 15 years and over
P39	AGGREGATE NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN (1) BY MARITAL STATUS (2) BY AGE (4)	Females 15 years and over
P40	GROUP QUARTERS (10)*	Persons in group quarters
P41	GROUP QUARTERS (2) BY AGE (3)*	Persons in group quarters
P42	PLACE OF BIRTH (9)	Persons
P43	RESIDENCE IN 1985 — STATE AND COUNTY LEVEL (10)	Persons 5 years and over
P44	RESIDENCE IN 1985 — MSA/PMSA LEVEL (12)	Persons 5 years and over

Workplace

P45	PLACE OF WORK — STATE AND COUNTY LEVEL (3)	Workers 16 years and over
P46	PLACE OF WORK — PLACE LEVEL (3)	Workers 16 years and over
P47	PLACE OF WORK — MSA/PMSA LEVEL (8)	Workers 16 years and over
P48	PLACE OF WORK — MINOR CIVIL DIVISION LEVEL (3)	Workers 16 years and over
P49	MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK (13)*	Workers 16 years and over
P50	TRAVEL TIME TO WORK (13)	Workers 16 years and over
P51	AGGREGATE TRAVEL TIME TO WORK (IN MINUTES) (1)	Workers 16 years and over who did not work at home
P52	TIME LEAVING HOME TO GO TO WORK (15)	Workers 16 years and over
P53	PRIVATE VEHICLE OCCUPANCY (8)*	Workers 16 years and over

Education

P54	SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL (7)*	Persons 3 years and over
P55	RACE(5) BY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT (4)*	Persons 3 years and over
P56	SCHOOL ENROLLMENT (4)*	Persons of Hispanic origin 3 years and over
P57	EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT (7)*	Persons 25 years and over
P58	RACE(5) BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT (7)*	Persons 25 years and over
P59	EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT (7)*	Persons of Hispanic origin 25 years and over
P60	EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT (7)*	Persons 18 years and over
P61	SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS (13)	Persons 16 to 19 years
P62	RACE (5) BY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS (13)	Persons 16 to 19 years
P63	SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS (13)	Persons of Hispanic origin 16 to 19 years

Workers, disabled, military

P64	SEX (2) BY AGE (2) BY VETERAN STATUS (3)*	Persons 16 years and over
P65	PERIOD OF MILITARY SERVICE (13)*	Civilian veterans 16 years and over
P66	SEX (2) BY AGE (2) BY WORK DISABILITY STATUS AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS (7)*	Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 years and over
P67	SEX (2) BY AGE (2) BY MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS (2) BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS (3)*	Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 years and over
P68	SEX (2) BY AGE (2) BY WORK DISABILITY STATUS (2) BY MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS (2)*	Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 years and over
P69	SEX (2) BY AGE (3) BY MOBILITY AND SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS (4)*	Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 years and over
P70	SEX (2) BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS (4)*	Persons 16 years and over
P71	RACE (5) BY SEX (2) BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS (4)*	Persons 16 years and over
P72	SEX (2) BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS (4)*	Persons of Hispanic origin 16 years and over
P73	PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS (12)*	Females 16 years and over
P74	PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN (2) BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF PARENTS (8)*	Own children under 18 years in families and subfamilies
P75	SEX (2) BY WORK STATUS IN 1989 (2)	Persons 16 years and over
P76	SEX (2) BY WORK STATUS IN 1989 USUAL HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1989 AND WEEKS WORKED IN 1989 (19)	Persons 16 years and over
P77	INDUSTRY (17)*	Employed persons 16 years and over
P78	OCCUPATION (13)*	Employed persons 16 years and over
P79	CLASS OF WORKER (7)*	Employed persons 16 years and over

Income

P80	HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 (25)*	Households
P80A	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 (1)*	Households
P81	AGGREGATE HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 (2)	Households
P82	RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER (5) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 (9)*	Households
P83	HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 (9)*	Households with householder of Hispanic origin

STF 3

product profile

Income	P84	AGGREGATE HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 (1) BY RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER (5)	Households
	P85	AGGREGATE HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 (1)	Households with householder of Hispanic origin
	P86	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER (7) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 (9)*	Households
	P87	RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER (5) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER (7) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 (9)*	Households
	P88	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER (7) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 (9)*	Households with householder of Hispanic origin
	P89	EARNINGS IN 1989 (2)*	Households
	P90	WAGE OR SALARY INCOME IN 1989 (2)*	Households
	P91	NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME IN 1989 (2)*	Households
	P92	FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME IN 1989 (2)*	Households
	P93	INTEREST DIVIDEND OR NET RENTAL INCOME IN 1989 (2)*	Households
	P94	SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989 (2)*	Households
	P95	PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME IN 1989 (2)*	Households
	P96	RETIREMENT INCOME IN 1989 (2)*	Households
	P97	OTHER TYPE OF INCOME IN 1989 (2)*	Households
	P98	AGGREGATE WAGE OR SALARY INCOME IN 1989 (1)	Households
	P99	AGGREGATE NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME IN 1989 (1)	Households
	P100	AGGREGATE FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME IN 1989 (1)	Households
	P101	AGGREGATE INTEREST DIVIDEND OR NET RENTAL INCOME IN 1989 (1)	Households
	P102	AGGREGATE SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989 (1)	Households
	P103	AGGREGATE PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME IN 1989 (1)	Households
	P104	AGGREGATE RETIREMENT INCOME IN 1989 (1)	Households
	P105	AGGREGATE OTHER TYPE OF INCOME IN 1989 (1)	Households
	P106	AGGREGATE PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLDS (1) BY PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME IN 1989 (2) BY AGE (3)	Persons in households
Poverty	P107	FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 (25)*	Families
	107A	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 (1)*	Families
	P108	AGGREGATE FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 (1) BY FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 (2)	Families
	P109	AGGREGATE FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 (1) BY FAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN (6)	Families
	P110	NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 (25)*	Nonfamily households
	P110A	MEDIAN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 (1)*	Nonfamily households
	P111	AGGREGATE NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 (1) BY NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 (2)	Nonfamily households
	P112	WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989 (4)	Families
	P113	AGGREGATE FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 (1) BY WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989 (4)	Families
	P114	AGGREGATE INCOME IN 1989 (1) BY GROUP QUARTERS (4)*	Persons 15 years and over
	P114A	PER CAPITA INCOME IN 1989 (1)*	Persons
	P114B	PER CAPITA INCOME IN 1989 (1) BY GROUP QUARTERS (4)*	Persons
	P115	AGGREGATE INCOME IN 1989 (1) BY RACE (5)	Persons 15 years and over
	P115A	PER CAPITA INCOME IN 1989 (1) BY RACE (5)	*Persons
	P116	AGGREGATE INCOME IN 1989 (1)	Persons of Hispanic origin 15 years and over
	P116A	PER CAPITA INCOME IN 1989 (1)*	Persons of Hispanic origin
	P117	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989 (2) BY AGE (12)	Persons for whom poverty status is determined
	P118	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989 (2) BY SEX (2) BY AGE (7)	Persons for whom poverty status is determined
	P119	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989 (2) BY RACE (5) BY AGE (7)	Persons for whom poverty status is determined
	P120	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989 (2) BY AGE (7)	Persons of Hispanic origin for whom poverty status is determined
	P121	RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL (9)	Persons for whom poverty status is determined
	P122	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989 (2) BY AGE (9) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP (9)	Persons for whom poverty status is determined
	P123	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989 (2) BY FAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN (12)	* Families

Poverty

P124	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989 (2) BY RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER (5) BY FAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN (12)	Families
P125	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989 (2) BY FAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN (12)	Families with householder of Hispanic origin
P126	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989 (2) BY FAMILY TYPE AND AGE (9)	Related children under 18 years
P127	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989 (2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER (3) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE (5)	Households

Housing units

H1	HOUSING UNITS (1)*	Housing units
H2	UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT OF HOUSING UNITS (1)	Housing units
H3	100-PERCENT COUNT OF HOUSING UNITS (1)	Housing units
H3A	PERCENT OF HOUSING UNITS IN SAMPLE (1)	Housing units
H4	OCCUPANCY STATUS (2)*	Housing units
H5	URBAN AND RURAL (4)*	Housing units
H6	CONDOMINIUM STATUS (2) BY VACANCY STATUS (4)	Vacant housing units
H7	CONDOMINIUM STATUS (2) BY TENURE AND MORTGAGE STATUS (3)	Occupied housing units
H8	TENURE (2)	Occupied housing units

Householders

H9	RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER (5)	Occupied housing units
H10	TENURE (2) BY RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER (5)	Occupied housing units
H11	HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER (2) BY RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER (5)	Occupied housing units
H12	TENURE (2) BY RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER (5)	Occupied housing units with householder of Hispanic origin
H13	TENURE (2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER (7)	Occupied housing units
H14	AGGREGATE PERSONS (1) BY TENURE (2) BY RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER (5)	Persons in occupied housing units
H15	AGGREGATE PERSONS (1) BY TENURE (2)	Persons in occupied housing units with householder of Hispanic origin

Housing characteristics

H16	ROOMS (9)	Housing units
H17	AGGREGATE ROOMS (1)	Housing units
H18	TENURE (2) BY PERSONS IN UNIT (7)	Occupied housing units
H19	AGGREGATE PERSONS (1) BY TENURE (2)	Persons in occupied housing units
H20	UNITS IN STRUCTURE (10)	Housing units
H21	UNITS IN STRUCTURE (10)	Vacant housing units
H22	TENURE (2) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE (10)	Occupied housing units
H23	SOURCE OF WATER (4)	Housing units
H24	SEWAGE DISPOSAL (3)	Housing units
H25	YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT (8)*	Housing units
H25A	MEDIAN YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT (1)*	Housing units
H26	YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT (8)	Vacant housing units
H27	TENURE (2) BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT (8)	Occupied housing units

Telephones, vehicles, and rooms

H28	YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT (8)	Occupied housing units
H29	TENURE (2) BY YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT (8)	Occupied housing units
H30	HOUSE HEATING FUEL (9)*	Occupied housing units
H31	BEDROOMS (6)	Housing units
H32	BEDROOMS (6)	Vacant housing units
H33	TENURE (2) BY BEDROOMS (6)	Occupied housing units
H34	BEDROOMS (4) BY GROSS RENT (7)	Specified renter-occupied housing units
H35	TENURE (2) BY TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT (2)	Occupied housing units
H36	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER (4) BY TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT (2)	Occupied housing units
H37	TENURE (2) BY VEHICLES AVAILABLE (6)	Occupied housing units
H38	AGGREGATE VEHICLES AVAILABLE (1) BY TENURE (2)	Occupied housing units
H39	RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER (5) BY VEHICLES AVAILABLE (2)	Occupied housing units
H40	VEHICLES AVAILABLE (2)	Occupied housing units with householder of Hispanic origin
H41	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER (2) BY VEHICLES AVAILABLE (2)*	Occupied housing units
H42	KITCHEN FACILITIES (2)	Housing units

STF 3

product profile

Housing costs

H43	GROSS RENT (17)	Specified renter-occupied housing units
H43A	MEDIAN GROSS RENT (1)*	Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent
H44	AGGREGATE GROSS RENT (1)	Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent
H45	RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER (5) BY GROSS RENT (7)	Specified renter-occupied housing units
H46	HISPANIC ORIGIN (2) BY GROSS RENT (7)	Specified renter-occupied housing units
H47	MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT (2)*	Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent
H48	AGGREGATE GROSS RENT (1) BY MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT (2)	Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent
H49	INCLUSION OF UTILITIES IN RENT (2)*	Specified renter-occupied housing units
H50	HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 (5) BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 (6)	Specified renter-occupied housing units
H50A	MEDIAN GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 (1)	Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent
H51	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER (2) BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 (6)	Specified renter-occupied housing units
H52	MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (21)*	Specified owner-occupied housing units
H52A	MEDIAN SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AND MORTGAGE STATUS (2)	Specified owner-occupied housing units
H53	AGGREGATE SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (1) BY MORTGAGE STATUS (2)	Specified owner-occupied housing units
H54	RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER (5) BY MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (11)	Specified owner-occupied housing units
H55	MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (11)	Specified owner-occupied housing units with householder of Hispanic origin
H56	AGGREGATE SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (1) BY MORTGAGE STATUS (2)	Owner-occupied mobile homes or trailers
H57	AGGREGATE SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (1) BY MORTGAGE STATUS (2)	Owner-occupied condominium housing units
H58	MORTGAGE STATUS (2) BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 (6)	Specified owner-occupied housing units
H58A	MEDIAN SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 AND MORTGAGE STATUS (2)	Specified owner-occupied housing units
H59	HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 (5) BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 (6)	Specified owner-occupied housing units
H60	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER (2) BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 (6)	Specified owner-occupied housing units
H61	VALUE (20)	Specified owner-occupied housing units
H61A	MEDIAN VALUE (1)	Specified owner-occupied housing units
H62	AGGREGATE VALUE (1) BY MORTGAGE STATUS (2)	Specified owner-occupied housing units
H63	AGGREGATE HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 (1) BY TENURE AND MORTGAGE STATUS (3)	Specified owner-occupied housing units

Occupied housing units

Plumbing

H64	PLUMBING FACILITIES (2)	Housing units
H65	PLUMBING FACILITIES (2)	Vacant housing units
H66	RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER (5) BY PLUMBING FACILITIES (2)	Occupied housing units
H67	PLUMBING FACILITIES (2)	Occupied housing units with householder of Hispanic origin
H68	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER (2) BY PLUMBING FACILITIES (2)	Occupied housing units
H69	TENURE(2) BY PLUMBING FACILITIES (2) BY PERSONS PER ROOM (3)	Occupied housing units
H70	PLUMBING FACILITIES (2) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE (10)	Housing units
H71	PLUMBING FACILITIES (2) BY PERSONS PER ROOM (2) BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT (2)	Occupied housing units

An asterisk (*) indicates table is on CENDATA™, even though it may have another title there. This list does not include imputation tables.

Summary Tape File 3A..... Compact Disc

___ All States..... \$6,100

There is a special discount price of \$250 total for multi-disc States. However, individual discs may be purchased separately for \$150 each. We are still determining the groupings of counties on these discs. Customer Services should have this information during Summer 1992. Also, many States have been arranged with other geographically related States to reduce the number of overall discs.

Alabama
___ Disc No. 1 \$150

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___ Disc No. 2 \$150

Arizona (with Utah)
___ Disc No. 3 \$150

Arkansas
___ Disc No. 4 \$150

* California
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___ Disc No. 9 \$150

Connecticut (with Maine, Rhode Island, and Vermont)
___ Disc No. 10 \$150

Delaware (with District of Columbia and Maryland)
___ Disc No. 11 \$150

District of Columbia (see Delaware)

* Florida
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Georgia
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Hawaii (see Alaska)

Idaho (Montana, Nevada, and Wyoming)
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* Illinois
___ Discs No. 16, 17, & 18 \$250

* Indiana
___ Discs No. 19 & 20 \$250

* Iowa
___ Discs No. 21 & 22 \$250

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Kentucky
___ Disc No. 24 \$150

Louisiana
___ Disc No. 25 \$150

Maine (see Connecticut)
___ Disc No. 10 \$150

Maryland (see Delaware)

Massachusetts (with New Hampshire)
___ Disc No. 26 \$150

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___ Discs No. 27, 28, & 29 \$250

* Minnesota
___ Discs No. 30 & 31 \$250

Mississippi
___ Disc No. 32 \$150

* Missouri
___ Discs No. 33 & 34 \$250

Montana (see Idaho)
Nebraska
___ Disc No. 35 \$150

Nevada (see Idaho)

New Hampshire (see Massachusetts)

* New Jersey
___ Discs No. 36 & 37 \$250

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* New York
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* North Carolina
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North Dakota
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* Ohio
___ Discs No. 44, 45, & 46 \$250

Oklahoma
___ Disc No. 47 \$150

Oregon (see Alaska)

* Pennsylvania
___ Discs No. 48, 49, & 50 \$250

Rhode Island (see Connecticut)

South Carolina
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South Dakota
___ Disc No. 52 \$150

Tennessee
___ Disc No. 53 \$150

* Texas
___ Discs No. 54, 55, & 56 \$250

Utah (see Arizona)

Vermont (see Connecticut)

Virginia
___ Disc No. 57 \$150

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___ Disc No. 58 \$150

West Virginia
___ Disc No. 59 \$150

* Wisconsin
___ Discs No. 60 & 61 \$250

Wyoming (see Idaho)

* SubState discs available separately for \$150 as each State is released. For counties on each subState disc, call or write Customer Services, or consult the *Monthly Product Announcement*.

Summary Tape File 3A Computer Tape

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<input type="checkbox"/> Pennsylvania	\$1,825	<input type="checkbox"/> Maryland	\$600	<input type="checkbox"/> Idaho	\$200
		<input type="checkbox"/> Virginia	\$775	<input type="checkbox"/> Montana	\$175
		<input type="checkbox"/> West Virginia	\$375	<input type="checkbox"/> Nevada	\$175
		<input type="checkbox"/> North Carolina	\$1,175	<input type="checkbox"/> New Mexico	\$250
		<input type="checkbox"/> South Carolina	\$525	<input type="checkbox"/> Utah	\$250
		<input type="checkbox"/> Florida	\$1,350	<input type="checkbox"/> Wyoming	\$175
		<input type="checkbox"/> Georgia	\$850		
East North Central Division - \$ -		East South Central Division - \$ -		Pacific Division - \$ -	
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<input type="checkbox"/> Ohio	\$1,775	<input type="checkbox"/> Kentucky	\$575	<input type="checkbox"/> California	\$2,800
<input type="checkbox"/> Illinois	\$2,050	<input type="checkbox"/> Mississippi	\$550	<input type="checkbox"/> Hawaii	\$175
<input type="checkbox"/> Michigan	\$1,800	<input type="checkbox"/> Tennessee	\$650	<input type="checkbox"/> Oregon	\$425
<input type="checkbox"/> Wisconsin	\$1,550			<input type="checkbox"/> Washington	\$675

Summary Tape File 3A Print "Portraits"

Selected highlights and tables from STF 3A for each State, the five largest counties and five largest cities within the State. Cost per State: \$15

List States here: _____

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U.S. Bureau of the Census

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☐ Other Academic
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COUNTY TO COUNTY OUT-MIGRATION FLOW FILES
SUMMARY OF (TOTAL) OUT-MIGRATION FROM COUNTY/MCD
Saratoga County, New York (091,036)
(Universe: Persons 5 years and over)

MOVED TO OTHER COUNTIES/MCDs
SEX

Male.....	16,603
Female.....	16,526

RACE	
White.....	31,884
Black.....	526
American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut.....	159
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	386
Other Races.....	174

AGE-2	
5 to 9 years.....	2,798
10 to 14 years.....	1,679
15 to 19 years.....	3,046
20 to 24 years.....	5,681
25 to 29 years.....	5,510
30 to 34 years.....	4,277
35 to 44 years.....	5,032
45 to 54 years.....	2,004
55 to 64 years.....	1,294
65 to 74 years.....	1,002
75 to 84 years.....	590
85 years and over.....	216

HISPANIC ORIGIN-2	
Hispanic.....	458
White, not Hispanic.....	31,581
Other race, not Hispanic.....	1,090

MOVED TO WITHIN COUNTY/MCD
SEX

Male.....	16,415
Female.....	16,954

RACE	
White.....	32,856
Black.....	311
American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut.....	91
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	85
Other Races.....	24

AGE-2	
5 to 9 years.....	3,149
10 to 14 years.....	2,652
15 to 19 years.....	2,155
20 to 24 years.....	3,303
25 to 29 years.....	4,791
30 to 34 years.....	4,614
35 to 44 years.....	6,540
45 to 54 years.....	2,804
55 to 64 years.....	1,558
65 to 74 years.....	976
75 to 84 years.....	577
85 years and over.....	248
HISPANIC ORIGIN-2	
Hispanic.....	212

White, non Hispanic..... 12,674
Other race, not Hispanic..... 453

NON-MOVERS

SEX

Male..... 44,565
Female..... 46,320

RACE

White..... 89,572
Black..... 781
American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut..... 91
Asian or Pacific Islander..... 378
Other Races..... 63

AGE-2

5 to 9 years..... 5,885
10 to 14 years..... 7,504
15 to 19 years..... 7,874
20 to 24 years..... 5,159
25 to 29 years..... 3,203
30 to 34 years..... 4,851
35 to 44 years..... 16,168
45 to 54 years..... 14,277
55 to 64 years..... 11,245
65 to 74 years..... 9,147
75 to 84 years..... 4,390
85 years and over..... 1,182

HISPANIC ORIGIN-2

Hispanic..... 553
White, not Hispanic..... 89,109
Other race, not Hispanic..... 1,223

COUNTY TO COUNTY OUT-MIGRATION FLOW FILES

PLACE OF RESIDENCE IN 1985

New York (036)

Rensselaer County (063)

PLACE OF RESIDENCE IN 1990

NON-MOVERS - people living
at same place in same area
(shown at left)

Table GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

SEX (Universe: Persons 5 years and over).....	86,524
Male.....	41,517
Female.....	45,007
RACE (Universe: Persons 5 years and over).....	86,524
White.....	83,537
Black.....	2,219
American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut.....	191
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	466
Other Races.....	111
AGE-2 (Universe: Persons 5 years and over).....	86,524
5 to 9 years.....	5,577
10 to 14 years.....	6,155
15 to 19 years.....	6,820
20 to 24 years.....	4,911
25 to 29 years.....	3,763
30 to 34 years.....	5,236
35 to 44 years.....	14,632
45 to 54 years.....	10,930
55 to 64 years.....	11,355
65 to 74 years.....	10,010
75 to 84 years.....	5,613
85 years and over.....	1,522
HISPANIC ORIGIN-2 (Universe: Persons 5 years and over).....	86,524
Hispanic.....	695
White, not Hispanic.....	82,976
Other race, not Hispanic.....	2,853
PLACE OF BIRTH AND CITIZENSHIP (Universe: Persons 5 years and over)...	86,524
Alabama.....	113
Alaska.....	3
Arizona.....	25
Arkansas.....	63
California.....	227
Colorado.....	44
Connecticut.....	572
Delaware.....	28
District of Columbia.....	45
Florida.....	218
Georgia.....	182
Hawaii.....	27
Idaho.....	8
Illinois.....	184
Indiana.....	177
Iowa.....	77
Kansas.....	60
Kentucky.....	52
Louisiana.....	45

Maine.....	267
Maryland.....	124
Massachusetts.....	2,221
Michigan.....	260
Minnesota.....	79
Mississippi.....	16
Missouri.....	66
Montana.....	18
Nebraska.....	30
Nevada.....	11
New Hampshire.....	186
New Jersey.....	923
New Mexico.....	10
New York.....	71,774
North Carolina.....	140
North Dakota.....	34
Ohio.....	315
Oklahoma.....	26
Oregon.....	32
Pennsylvania.....	1,058
Rhode Island.....	149
South Carolina.....	356
South Dakota.....	31
Tennessee.....	65
Texas.....	114
Utah.....	32
Vermont.....	2,308
Virginia.....	295
Washington.....	52
West Virginia.....	48
Wisconsin.....	52
Wyoming.....	8
Puerto Rico, born U.S. citizen.....	90
U.S. outlying areas, born U.S. citizen.....	0
Other North America, born U.S. citizen.....	21
Caribbean, South or Central America, born U.S. citizen.....	7
Europe, born U.S. citizen.....	167
Asia, born U.S. citizen.....	129
Elsewhere or not reported, born U.S. citizen.....	17
North America, naturalized U.S. citizen.....	216
Caribbean, South or Central America, naturalized U.S. citizen.....	23
Europe, naturalized U.S. citizen.....	1,901
Asia, naturalized U.S. citizen.....	218
Elsewhere or not reported, naturalized U.S. citizen.....	90
North America, not a U.S. citizen.....	110
Caribbean, South or Central America, not a U.S. citizen.....	24
Europe, not a U.S. citizen.....	284
Asia, not a U.S. citizen.....	135
Elsewhere or not reported, not a U.S. citizen.....	41

TENURE-2 (Universe: Persons 5 years and over).....	86,524
Owner-occupied housing unit.....	72,032
Renter-occupied housing unit.....	13,617
Group quarters - institution.....	560
Group quarters - college dormitory.....	239
Group quarters - military barracks.....	0
Other non-institutional group quarters.....	76

HOUSEHOLD TYPE (Universe: Persons 3 years and over in households)..... 85,649

Married-couple family.....	63,464
Other family with male householder.....	3,021
Other family with female householder.....	8,574
Non-family household.....	10,590

POVERTY (Universe: Persons 5 years and over in households)	
1989 poverty status not determined.....	85,649
Above poverty level in 1989.....	80,506
Below poverty level in 1989.....	5,063

INCOME IN 1989 (Universe: Persons 15 years and over)	
No income.....	74,792
\$1 - \$4,999 or less.....	7,237
\$5,000 - \$9,999.....	11,276
\$10,000 - \$14,999.....	11,195
\$15,000 - \$19,999.....	9,529
\$20,000 - \$24,999.....	8,335
\$25,000 - \$34,999.....	7,382
\$35,000 - \$49,999.....	9,378
\$50,000 - \$74,999.....	6,781
\$75,000 - \$99,999.....	2,606
\$100,000 and over.....	611
	462

EMPLOYMENT (Universe: Persons 16 years and over)	
Armed Forces.....	73,667
Employed.....	132
Unemployed.....	43,557
Not in labor force.....	2,269
	27,709

OCCUPATION (Universe: Employed persons 16 years and over)	
Executive, administrative and managerial.....	43,557
Professional specialty.....	4,917
Technicians and related support.....	5,786
Sales.....	1,638
Administrative support including clerical.....	4,236
Private household service.....	9,523
Protective service.....	125
Other service.....	854
Farming, forestry and fishing.....	4,686
Precision production, craft and repair.....	653
Machine operators, assemblers and inspectors.....	5,125
Transportation and material moving.....	2,292
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers and laborers.....	2,061
	1,661

INDUSTRY (Universe: Employed persons 16 years and over)	
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries.....	43,557
Mining.....	687
Construction.....	38
Manufacturing - Non-durable goods.....	2,773
Manufacturing - Durable goods.....	2,717
Transportation.....	2,937
Communications and other public utilities.....	1,593
Wholesale trade.....	1,124
Retail trade.....	1,726
Finance, insurance and real estate.....	6,864
Business and repair services.....	2,860
Personal services.....	1,802
Entertainment and recreation services.....	678
Professional and related services - Health.....	421
	3,942

Professional and related services - Education.....	5,068
Professional and related services - Other.....	2,779
Public administration.....	5,348
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT (Universe: Persons 18 years and over).....	70,643
Less than 9th grade.....	6,676
9th - 12th grade, no diploma.....	10,804
High school graduate or equivalency.....	24,454
Some college, no degree.....	11,836
Associate degree.....	6,225
Bachelor's degree.....	5,875
Graduate or professional degree.....	4,773
COLLEGE ENROLLMENT (Universe: Persons 16 years and over).....	73,667
Enrolled in college.....	5,080
Not enrolled in college.....	68,587

PLACE OF RESIDENCE IN 1985
New York (036)
Warren County (113)

PLACE OF RESIDENCE IN 1990
NON-MOVERS - people living
at same place in same area
(shown at left)

51e GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

SEX (Universe: Persons 5 years and over)	30,854
Male	14,766
Female	16,088

RACE (Universe: Persons 5 years and over)	30,854
White	30,486
Black	160
American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut	30
Asian or Pacific Islander	151
Other Races	27

AGE-2 (Universe: Persons 5 years and over)	30,854
5 to 9 years	1,760
10 to 14 years	2,109
15 to 19 years	2,646
20 to 24 years	1,550
25 to 29 years	1,187
30 to 34 years	1,635
35 to 39 years	4,833
40 to 44 years	4,521
45 to 49 years	4,078
50 to 54 years	3,709
55 to 59 years	2,149
60 to 64 years	677
65 to 69 years	
70 to 74 years	
75 to 79 years	
80 to 84 years	
85 years and over	

HISPANIC ORIGIN-2 (Universe: Persons 5 years and over)	30,854
Hispanic	124
White, not Hispanic	30,382
Other race, not Hispanic	348

PLACE OF BIRTH AND CITIZENSHIP (Universe: Persons 5 years and over)	30,854
Alabama	36
Alaska	2
Arizona	67
Arkansas	7
California	88
Colorado	27
Connecticut	338
Delaware	0
District of Columbia	24
Florida	97
Georgia	44
Hawaii	2
Idaho	26
Illinois	113
Indiana	43
Iowa	19
Kansas	26
Kentucky	49
Louisiana	19

Maine.....	132
Maryland.....	59
Massachusetts.....	512
Michigan.....	101
Minnesota.....	83
Mississippi.....	0
Missouri.....	46
Montana.....	16
Nebraska.....	19
Nevada.....	8
New Hampshire.....	56
New Jersey.....	635
New Mexico.....	2
New York.....	25,212
North Carolina.....	75
North Dakota.....	31
Ohio.....	138
Oklahoma.....	17
Oregon.....	37
Pennsylvania.....	549
Rhode Island.....	16
South Carolina.....	44
South Dakota.....	9
Tennessee.....	16
Texas.....	29
Utah.....	18
Vermont.....	504
Virginia.....	101
Washington.....	16
West Virginia.....	37
Wisconsin.....	93
Wyoming.....	2
Puerto Rico, born U.S. citizen.....	32
U.S. outlying area, born U.S. citizen.....	0
Other North America, born U.S. citizen.....	62
Caribbean, South or Central America, born U.S. citizen.....	9
Europe, born U.S. citizen.....	100
Asia, born U.S. citizen.....	2
Elsewhere or not reported, born U.S. citizen.....	11
North America, naturalized U.S. citizen.....	149
Caribbean, South or Central America, naturalized U.S. citizen.....	6
Europe, naturalized U.S. citizen.....	433
Asia, naturalized U.S. citizen.....	30
Elsewhere or not reported, naturalized U.S. citizen.....	14
North America, not a U.S. citizen.....	132
Caribbean, South or Central America, not a U.S. citizen.....	0
Europe, not a U.S. citizen.....	143
Asia, not a U.S. citizen.....	31
Elsewhere or not reported, not a U.S. citizen.....	8

TENURE-2 (Universe: Persons 5 years and over).....	30,854
Owner-occupied housing unit.....	26,703
Renter-occupied housing unit.....	4,019
Group quarters - institution.....	87
Group quarters - college dormitory.....	45
Group quarters - military barracks.....	0
Other non-institutional group quarters.....	0

HOUSEHOLD TYPE (Universe: Persons 5 years and over in households)..... 30,722

Married-couple family.....	22,688
Other family with male householder.....	1,125
Other family with female householder.....	2,708
Non-family household.....	4,201

NETTY (Universe: Persons 5 years and over in households).....	30,722
1989 poverty status not determined.....	30
Above poverty level in 1989.....	28,744
Below poverty level in 1989.....	1,948

INCOME IN 1989 (Universe: Persons 15 years and over).....	26,985
No income.....	2,451
\$1 - \$4,999 or less.....	4,971
\$5,000 - \$9,999.....	4,520
\$10,000 - \$14,999.....	3,618
\$15,000 - \$19,999.....	2,711
\$20,000 - \$24,999.....	2,094
\$25,000 - \$34,999.....	3,016
\$35,000 - \$49,999.....	2,186
\$50,000 - \$74,999.....	888
\$75,000 - \$99,999.....	235
\$100,000 and over.....	295

EMPLOYMENT (Universe: Persons 16 years and over).....	26,435
Armed Forces.....	35
Employed.....	14,193
Unemployed.....	1,153
Not in labor force.....	11,054

OCCUPATION (Universe: Employed persons 16 years and over).....	14,193
Executive, administrative and managerial.....	1,796
Professional specialty.....	1,919
Technicians and related support.....	453
Sales.....	1,832
Administrative support including clerical.....	2,207
Private household service.....	30
Protective service.....	340
Other service.....	1,694
Farming, forestry and fishing.....	145
Precision production, craft and repair.....	1,714
Machine operators, assemblers and inspectors.....	923
Transportation and material moving.....	624
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers and laborers.....	516

INDUSTRY (Universe: Employed persons 16 years and over).....	14,193
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries.....	119
Mining.....	56
Construction.....	1,198
Manufacturing - Non-durable goods.....	1,078
Manufacturing - Durable goods.....	1,126
Transportation.....	450
Communications and other public utilities.....	282
Wholesale trade.....	432
Retail trade.....	2,560
Finance, insurance and real estate.....	978
Business and repair services.....	519
Personal services.....	693
Entertainment and recreation services.....	308
Professional and related services - Health.....	1,335

1,362	Professionals and related services - Education.....
822	Professional and related services - Other.....
875	Public administration.....
25,308	EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT (Universe: Persons 15 years and over).....
2,041	Less than 9th grade.....
4,300	9th - 12th grade, no diploma.....
8,698	High school graduate or equivalency.....
4,418	Some college, no degree.....
1,941	Associate degree.....
2,352	Bachelor's degree.....
1,558	Graduate or professional degree.....
26,435	COLLEGE ENROLLMENT (Universe: Persons 15 years and over).....
1,482	Enrolled in college.....
24,953	Not enrolled in college.....

COUNTY TO COUNTY OUT-MIGRATION FLOW FILES

PLACE OF RESIDENCE IN 1995
New York (036)
Washington County (115)

PLACE OF RESIDENCE IN 1990
NON-MOVERS - people living
at same place in same area
(shown at left)

Table GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

SEX (Universe: Persons 5 years and over)	33,525
Male	16,623
Female	16,902
RACE (Universe: Persons 5 years and over)	33,525
White	32,576
Black	795
American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut	56
Asian or Pacific Islander	64
Other Races	34
AGE-2 (Universe: Persons 5 years and over)	33,525
5 to 9 years	2,438
10 to 14 years	2,544
15 to 19 years	2,756
20 to 24 years	1,731
25 to 29 years	1,464
30 to 34 years	2,093
35 to 39 years	5,334
40 to 44 years	4,350
45 to 49 years	4,313
50 to 54 years	3,924
55 to 59 years	1,822
60 to 64 years	656
65 years and over	
HISPANIC ORIGIN-2 (Universe: Persons 5 years and over)	33,525
Hispanic	439
White, not Hispanic	32,289
Other race, not Hispanic	797
PLACE OF BIRTH AND CITIZENSHIP (Universe: Persons 5 years and over)	33,525
Alabama	4
Alaska	13
Arizona	11
Arkansas	20
California	61
Colorado	42
Connecticut	313
Delaware	6
District of Columbia	48
Florida	69
Georgia	38
Hawaii	9
Idaho	0
Illinois	67
Indiana	11
Iowa	25
Kansas	8
Kentucky	10
Louisiana	9

Maine.....	83
Maryland.....	43
Massachusetts.....	558
Michigan.....	36
Minnesota.....	29
Mississippi.....	5
Missouri.....	27
Montana.....	14
Nebraska.....	25
Nevada.....	14
New Hampshire.....	147
New Jersey.....	394
New Mexico.....	0
New York.....	27,173
North Carolina.....	62
North Dakota.....	2
Ohio.....	110
Oklahoma.....	22
Oregon.....	0
Pennsylvania.....	217
Rhode Island.....	22
South Carolina.....	81
South Dakota.....	17
Tennessee.....	65
Texas.....	44
Utah.....	9
Vermont.....	2,465
Virginia.....	81
Washington.....	1
West Virginia.....	42
Wisconsin.....	35
Wyoming.....	9
Puerto Rico, born U.S. citizen.....	118
U.S. outlying area, born U.S. citizen.....	0
Other North America, born U.S. citizen.....	34
Caribbean, South or Central America, born U.S. citizen.....	0
Europe, born U.S. citizen.....	30
Asia, born U.S. citizen.....	4
Elsewhere or not reported, born U.S. citizen.....	4
North America, naturalized U.S. citizen.....	105
Caribbean, South or Central America, naturalized U.S. citizen.....	129
Europe, naturalized U.S. citizen.....	363
Asia, naturalized U.S. citizen.....	6
Elsewhere or not reported, naturalized U.S. citizen.....	11
North America, not a U.S. citizen.....	19
Caribbean, South or Central America, not a U.S. citizen.....	88
Europe, not a U.S. citizen.....	98
Asia, not a U.S. citizen.....	20
Elsewhere or not reported, not a U.S. citizen.....	0

TENURE-2 (Universe: Persons 5 years and over).....	33,525
Owner-occupied housing unit.....	28,866
Renter-occupied housing unit.....	3,441
Group quarters - institution.....	1,167
Group quarters - college dormitory.....	0
Group quarters - military barracks.....	0
Other non-institutional group quarters.....	51

HOUSEHOLD TYPE (Universe: Persons 5 years and over in households)..... 32,307

Married-couple family.....	24,983
Other family with male householder.....	1,158
Other family with female householder.....	2,575
Non-family household.....	3,591
POVERTY (Universe: Persons 5 years and over in households).....	32,307
1989 poverty status not determined.....	26
Above poverty level in 1989.....	30,038
Below poverty level in 1989.....	2,243
INCOME IN 1989 (Universe: Persons 15 years and over).....	28,543
No income.....	3,703
\$1 - \$4,999 or less.....	5,063
\$5,000 - \$9,999.....	4,642
\$10,000 - \$14,999.....	3,591
\$15,000 - \$19,999.....	3,320
\$20,000 - \$24,999.....	2,112
\$25,000 - \$34,999.....	3,342
\$35,000 - \$49,999.....	1,811
\$50,000 - \$74,999.....	617
\$75,000 - \$99,999.....	93
\$100,000 and over.....	249
EMPLOYMENT (Universe: Persons 16 years and over).....	27,917
Armed Forces.....	26
Employed.....	14,962
Unemployed.....	919
Not in labor force.....	12,010
OCCUPATION (Universe: Employed persons 16 years and over).....	14,962
Executive, administrative and managerial.....	1,113
Professional specialty.....	1,828
Technicians and related support.....	468
Sales.....	1,201
Administrative support including clerical.....	2,204
Private household service.....	47
Protective service.....	433
Other service.....	1,644
Farming, forestry and fishing.....	952
Precision production, craft and repair.....	1,913
Machine operators, assemblers and inspectors.....	1,580
Transportation and material moving.....	764
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers and laborers.....	815
INDUSTRY (Universe: Employed persons 16 years and over).....	14,962
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries.....	1,013
Mining.....	50
Construction.....	1,056
Manufacturing - Non-durable goods.....	1,839
Manufacturing - Durable goods.....	1,791
Transportation.....	483
Communications and other public utilities.....	244
Wholesale trade.....	403
Retail trade.....	2,165
Finance, insurance and real estate.....	631
Business and repair services.....	327
Personal services.....	394
Entertainment and recreation services.....	90
Professional and related services - Health.....	1,276

Professional and related services - Education.....	1,585
Professional and related services - Other.....	633
Public administration.....	982

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT (Universe: Persons 15 years and over).....	26,837
Less than 9th grade.....	2,669
9th - 12th grade, no diploma.....	4,493
High school graduate or equivalency.....	10,705
Some college, no degree.....	4,187
Associate degree.....	1,897
Bachelor's degree.....	1,450
Graduate or professional degree.....	1,236

COLLEGE ENROLLMENT (Universe: Persons 15 years and over).....	27,917
Enrolled in college.....	1,494
Not enrolled in college.....	26,423

COUNTY TO COUNTY OUT-MIGRATION FLOW FILES

PLACE OF RESIDENCE IN 1985

New York (036)

Saratoga County (091)

PLACE OF RESIDENCE IN 1990

New York (036)

Rensselaer County (083)

1e GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

SEX (Universe: Persons 5 years and over).....	1,664
Male.....	805
Female.....	859
RACE (Universe: Persons 5 years and over).....	1,664
White.....	1,581
Black.....	37
American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut.....	26
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	12
Other Races.....	8
AGE-2 (Universe: Persons 5 years and over).....	1,664
5 to 9 years.....	131
10 to 14 years.....	101
15 to 19 years.....	128
20 to 24 years.....	215
25 to 29 years.....	295
30 to 34 years.....	273
35 to 44 years.....	297
45 to 54 years.....	85
55 to 64 years.....	24
65 to 74 years.....	62
75 to 84 years.....	41
85 years and over.....	12
HISPANIC ORIGIN-2 (Universe: Persons 5 years and over).....	1,664
Hispanic.....	40
White, not Hispanic.....	1,557
Other race, not Hispanic.....	67
PLACE OF BIRTH AND CITIZENSHIP (Universe: Persons 5 years and over)....	1,664
Alabama.....	0
Alaska.....	0
Arizona.....	0
Arkansas.....	0
California.....	0
Colorado.....	0
Connecticut.....	18
Delaware.....	0
District of Columbia.....	0
Florida.....	0
Georgia.....	10
Hawaii.....	0
Idaho.....	0
Illinois.....	0
Indiana.....	0
Iowa.....	0
Kansas.....	0
Kentucky.....	0
Louisiana.....	0

Maine.....	0
Maryland.....	6
Massachusetts.....	54
Michigan.....	18
Minnesota.....	0
Mississippi.....	16
Missouri.....	0
Montana.....	0
Nebraska.....	0
Nevada.....	0
New Hampshire.....	0
New Jersey.....	27
New Mexico.....	9
New York.....	1,416
North Carolina.....	5
North Dakota.....	0
Ohio.....	0
Oklahoma.....	0
Oregon.....	0
Pennsylvania.....	8
Rhode Island.....	0
South Carolina.....	0
South Dakota.....	0
Tennessee.....	0
Texas.....	0
Utah.....	0
Vermont.....	19
Virginia.....	7
Washington.....	10
West Virginia.....	0
Wisconsin.....	0
Wyoming.....	0
Puerto Rico, born U.S. citizen.....	0
U.S. outlying area, born U.S. citizen.....	0
Other North America, born U.S. citizen.....	0
Caribbean, South or Central America, born U.S. citizen.....	0
Europe, born U.S. citizen.....	0
Asia, born U.S. citizen.....	0
Elsewhere or not reported, born U.S. citizen.....	0
North America, naturalized U.S. citizen.....	9
Caribbean, South or Central America, naturalized U.S. citizen.....	0
Europe, naturalized U.S. citizen.....	11
Asia, naturalized U.S. citizen.....	6
Elsewhere or not reported, naturalized U.S. citizen.....	0
North America, not a U.S. citizen.....	0
Caribbean, South or Central America, not a U.S. citizen.....	0
Europe, not a U.S. citizen.....	15
Asia, not a U.S. citizen.....	0
Elsewhere or not reported, not a U.S. citizen.....	0

TENURE-2 (Universe: Persons 5 years and over).....	1,664
Owner-occupied housing unit.....	929
Renter-occupied housing unit.....	600
Group quarters - institution.....	18
Group quarters - college dormitory.....	77
Group quarters - military barracks.....	0
Other non-institutional group quarters.....	40

HOUSEHOLD TYPE (Universe: Persons 5 years and over in households)..... 1,529

Married-couple family.....	878
Other family with male householder.....	4
Other family with female householder.....	195
Non-family household.....	452
POVERTY (Universe: Persons 5 years and over in households).....	1,529
1989 poverty status not determined.....	14
Above poverty level in 1989.....	1,294
Below poverty level in 1989.....	221
INCOME IN 1989 (Universe: Persons 15 years and over).....	1,432
No income.....	101
\$1 - \$4,999 or less.....	224
\$5,000 - \$9,999.....	219
\$10,000 - \$14,999.....	137
\$15,000 - \$19,999.....	135
\$20,000 - \$24,999.....	163
\$25,000 - \$34,999.....	283
\$35,000 - \$49,999.....	130
\$50,000 - \$74,999.....	29
\$75,000 - \$99,999.....	6
\$100,000 and over.....	5
EMPLOYMENT (Universe: Persons 16 years and over).....	1,424
Armed Forces.....	0
Employed.....	1,066
Unemployed.....	71
Not in labor force.....	287
OCCUPATION (Universe: Employed persons 16 years and over).....	1,066
Executive, administrative and managerial.....	166
Professional specialty.....	189
Technicians and related support.....	47
Sales.....	105
Administrative support including clerical.....	204
Private household service.....	0
Protective service.....	27
Other service.....	91
Farming, forestry and fishing.....	7
Precision production, craft and repair.....	65
Machine operators, assemblers and inspectors.....	65
Transportation and material moving.....	58
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers and laborers.....	42
INDUSTRY (Universe: Employed persons 16 years and over).....	1,066
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries.....	7
Mining.....	0
Construction.....	60
Manufacturing - Non-durable goods.....	69
Manufacturing - Durable goods.....	107
Transportation.....	37
Communications and other public utilities.....	11
Wholesale trade.....	34
Retail trade.....	151
Finance, insurance and real estate.....	76
Business and repair services.....	45
Personal services.....	18
Entertainment and recreation services.....	0
Professional and related services - Health.....	103

Professional and related services - Education.....	88
Professional and related services - Other.....	132
Public administration.....	126
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT (Universe: Persons 16 years and over).....	1,389
Less than 9th grade.....	34
9th - 12th grade, no diploma.....	125
High school graduate or equivalency.....	413
Some college, no degree.....	359
Associate degree.....	173
Bachelor's degree.....	216
Graduate or professional degree.....	69
COLLEGE ENROLLMENT (Universe: Persons 16 years and over).....	1,424
Enrolled in college.....	245
Not enrolled in college.....	1,179

COUNTY TO COUNTY IN-MIGRATION FLOW FILES

PLACE OF RESIDENCE IN 1990
New York (036)
Saratoga County (091)

PLACE OF RESIDENCE IN 1985
NON-MOVERS - people living
at same place in same area
(shown at left)

Table GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

SEX (Universe: Persons 5 years and over).....	90,885
Male.....	44,565
Female.....	46,320
RACE (Universe: Persons 5 years and over).....	90,885
White.....	89,572
Black.....	781
American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut.....	91
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	378
Other Races.....	63
AGE-2 (Universe: Persons 5 years and over).....	90,885
5 to 9 years.....	5,885
10 to 14 years.....	7,504
15 to 19 years.....	7,874
20 to 24 years.....	5,159
25 to 29 years.....	3,203
30 to 34 years.....	4,851
35 to 44 years.....	16,168
45 to 54 years.....	14,277
55 to 64 years.....	11,245
65 to 74 years.....	9,147
75 to 84 years.....	4,390
85 years and over.....	1,182
HISPANIC ORIGIN-2 (Universe: Persons 5 years and over).....	90,885
Hispanic.....	553
White, not Hispanic.....	89,109
Other race, not Hispanic.....	1,223
PLACE OF BIRTH AND CITIZENSHIP (Universe: Persons 5 years and over)...	90,885
Alabama.....	71
Alaska.....	19
Arizona.....	58
Arkansas.....	42
California.....	320
Colorado.....	87
Connecticut.....	917
Delaware.....	111
District of Columbia.....	101
Florida.....	173
Georgia.....	137
Hawaii.....	36
Idaho.....	14
Illinois.....	370
Indiana.....	220
Iowa.....	94
Kansas.....	74
Kentucky.....	72
Louisiana.....	29

Maine.....	414
Maryland.....	172
Massachusetts.....	1,942
Michigan.....	329
Minnesota.....	140
Mississippi.....	82
Missouri.....	148
Montana.....	13
Nebraska.....	50
Nevada.....	27
New Hampshire.....	335
New Jersey.....	1,316
New Mexico.....	17
New York.....	75,027
North Carolina.....	174
North Dakota.....	45
Ohio.....	601
Oklahoma.....	65
Oregon.....	14
Pennsylvania.....	1,717
Rhode Island.....	175
South Carolina.....	64
South Dakota.....	41
Tennessee.....	84
Texas.....	330
Utah.....	55
Vermont.....	1,121
Virginia.....	257
Washington.....	81
West Virginia.....	96
Wisconsin.....	190
Wyoming.....	17
Puerto Rico, born U.S. citizen.....	49
U.S. outlying area, born U.S. citizen.....	11
Other North America, born U.S. citizen.....	110
Caribbean, South or Central America, born U.S. citizen.....	2
Europe, born U.S. citizen.....	157
Asia, born U.S. citizen.....	129
Elsewhere or not reported, born U.S. citizen.....	11
North America, naturalized U.S. citizen.....	322
Caribbean, South or Central America, naturalized U.S. citizen.....	58
Europe, naturalized U.S. citizen.....	1,147
Asia, naturalized U.S. citizen.....	204
Elsewhere or not reported, naturalized U.S. citizen.....	33
North America, not a U.S. citizen.....	165
Caribbean, South or Central America, not a U.S. citizen.....	30
Europe, not a U.S. citizen.....	283
Asia, not a U.S. citizen.....	56
Elsewhere or not reported, not a U.S. citizen.....	34

TENURE-2 (Universe: Persons 5 years and over).....	90,885
Owner-occupied housing unit.....	81,940
Renter-occupied housing unit.....	8,104
Group quarters - institution.....	636
Group quarters - college dormitory.....	164
Group quarters - military barracks.....	0
Other non-institutional group quarters.....	41

HOUSEHOLD TYPE (Universe: Persons 5 years and over in households)..... 90,044

Married-couple family.....	72,012
Other family with male householder.....	2,346
Other family with female householder.....	7,077
Non-family household.....	8,609
POVERTY (Universe: Persons 5 years and over in households).....	90,044
1989 poverty status not determined.....	84
Above poverty level in 1989.....	86,166
Below poverty level in 1989.....	3,794
INCOME IN 1989 (Universe: Persons 15 years and over).....	77,496
No income.....	8,041
\$1 - \$4,999 or loss.....	13,148
\$5,000 - \$9,999.....	10,722
\$10,000 - \$14,999.....	9,405
\$15,000 - \$19,999.....	7,763
\$20,000 - \$24,999.....	6,305
\$25,000 - \$34,999.....	9,017
\$35,000 - \$49,999.....	7,934
\$50,000 - \$74,999.....	3,584
\$75,000 - \$99,999.....	835
\$100,000 and over.....	742
EMPLOYMENT (Universe: Persons 16 years and over).....	75,879
Armed Forces.....	102
Employed.....	45,897
Unemployed.....	2,241
Not in labor force.....	27,639
OCCUPATION (Universe: Employed persons 16 years and over).....	45,897
Executive, administrative and managerial.....	6,272
Professional specialty.....	7,280
Technicians and related support.....	1,684
Sales.....	5,820
Administrative support including clerical.....	8,104
Private household service.....	96
Protective service.....	617
Other service.....	4,617
Farming, forestry and fishing.....	620
Precision production, craft and repair.....	4,983
Machine operators, assemblers and inspectors.....	2,372
Transportation and material moving.....	2,007
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers and laborers.....	1,425
INDUSTRY (Universe: Employed persons 16 years and over).....	45,897
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries.....	631
Mining.....	78
Construction.....	2,991
Manufacturing - Non-durable goods.....	3,136
Manufacturing - Durable goods.....	4,558
Transportation.....	1,484
Communications and other public utilities.....	968
Wholesale trade.....	1,847
Retail trade.....	8,072
Finance, insurance and real estate.....	2,839
Business and repair services.....	1,580
Personal services.....	1,190
Entertainment and recreation services.....	652
Professional and related services - Health.....	3,622

Professional and related services - Education.....	5,355
Professional and related services - Other.....	2,891
Public administration.....	4,003
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT (Universe: Persons 18 years and over).....	72,433
Less than 9th grade.....	4,898
9th - 12th grade, no diploma.....	10,383
High school graduate or equivalency.....	25,045
Some college, no degree.....	11,929
Associate degree.....	6,105
Bachelor's degree.....	8,642
Graduate or professional degree.....	5,431
COLLEGE ENROLLMENT (Universe: Persons 16 years and over).....	75,879
Enrolled in college.....	5,229
Not enrolled in college.....	70,650

PLACE OF RESIDENCE IN 1990
 New York (036)
 Saratoga County (091)

PLACE OF RESIDENCE IN 1985
 New York (036)
 Warren County (113)

Table GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

SEX (Universe: Persons 5 years and over).....	2,149
Male.....	983
Female.....	1,166
RACE (Universe: Persons 5 years and over).....	2,149
White.....	2,149
Black.....	0
American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut.....	0
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	0
Other Races.....	0
AGE-2 (Universe: Persons 5 years and over).....	2,149
5 to 9 years.....	198
10 to 14 years.....	119
15 to 19 years.....	113
20 to 24 years.....	229
25 to 29 years.....	413
30 to 34 years.....	342
35 to 44 years.....	381
45 to 54 years.....	112
55 to 64 years.....	75
65 to 74 years.....	103
75 to 84 years.....	50
85 years and over.....	14
HISPANIC ORIGIN-2 (Universe: Persons 5 years and over).....	2,149
Hispanic.....	0
White, not Hispanic.....	2,149
Other race, not Hispanic.....	0
PLACE OF BIRTH AND CITIZENSHIP (Universe: Persons 5 years and over)....	2,149
Alabama.....	0
Alaska.....	0
Arizona.....	0
Arkansas.....	2
California.....	9
Colorado.....	0
Connecticut.....	10
Delaware.....	0
District of Columbia.....	0
Florida.....	17
Georgia.....	7
Hawaii.....	0
Idaho.....	3
Illinois.....	0
Indiana.....	0
Iowa.....	0
Kansas.....	0
Kentucky.....	11
Louisiana.....	10

Maine.....	18
Maryland.....	14
Massachusetts.....	53
Michigan.....	12
Minnesota.....	0
Mississippi.....	0
Missouri.....	0
Montana.....	0
Nebraska.....	0
Nevada.....	0
New Hampshire.....	0
New Jersey.....	13
New Mexico.....	0
New York.....	1,783
North Carolina.....	0
North Dakota.....	0
Ohio.....	22
Oklahoma.....	0
Oregon.....	0
Pennsylvania.....	39
Rhode Island.....	13
South Carolina.....	0
South Dakota.....	0
Tennessee.....	0
Texas.....	6
Utah.....	0
Vermont.....	69
Virginia.....	13
Washington.....	2
West Virginia.....	0
Wisconsin.....	0
Wyoming.....	0
Puerto Rico, born U.S. citizen.....	0
U.S. outlying area, born U.S. citizen.....	0
Other North America, born U.S. citizen.....	0
Caribbean, South or Central America, born U.S. citizen.....	0
Europe, born U.S. citizen.....	22
Asia, born U.S. citizen.....	1
Elsewhere or not reported, born U.S. citizen.....	0
North America, naturalized U.S. citizen.....	0
Caribbean, South or Central America, naturalized U.S. citizen.....	0
Europe, naturalized U.S. citizen.....	0
Asia, naturalized U.S. citizen.....	0
Elsewhere or not reported, naturalized U.S. citizen.....	0
North America, not a U.S. citizen.....	0
Caribbean, South or Central America, not a U.S. citizen.....	0
Europe, not a U.S. citizen.....	0
Asia, not a U.S. citizen.....	0
Elsewhere or not reported, not a U.S. citizen.....	0

TENURE-2 (Universe: Persons 5 years and over).....	2,149
Owner-occupied housing unit.....	1,434
Renter-occupied housing unit.....	709
Group quarters - institution.....	6
Group quarters - college dormitory.....	0
Group quarters - military barracks.....	0
Other non-institutional group quarters.....	0

HOUSEHOLD TYPE (Universe: Persons 5 years and over in households)..... 2,143

Married couple family.....	1,238
Other family with male householder.....	99
Other family with female householder.....	311
Non-family household.....	497
POVERTY (Universe: Persons 5 years and over in households).....	2,143
1989 poverty status not determined.....	19
Above poverty level in 1989.....	1,909
Below poverty level in 1989.....	215
INCOME IN 1989 (Universe: Persons 15 years and over).....	1,832
No income.....	115
\$1 - \$4,999 or loss.....	238
\$5,000 - \$9,999.....	238
\$10,000 - \$14,999.....	234
\$15,000 - \$19,999.....	239
\$20,000 - \$24,999.....	290
\$25,000 - \$34,999.....	318
\$35,000 - \$49,999.....	99
\$50,000 - \$74,999.....	47
\$75,000 - \$99,999.....	14
\$100,000 and over.....	0
EMPLOYMENT (Universe: Persons 16 years and over).....	1,798
Armed Forces.....	28
Employed.....	1,320
Unemployed.....	96
Not in labor force.....	354
OCCUPATION (Universe: Employed persons 16 years and over).....	1,320
Executive, administrative and managerial.....	102
Professional specialty.....	187
Technicians and related support.....	61
Sales.....	239
Administrative support including clerical.....	208
Private household service.....	0
Protective service.....	27
Other service.....	173
Farming, forestry and fishing.....	16
Precision production, craft and repair.....	130
Machine operators, assemblers and inspectors.....	91
Transportation and material moving.....	68
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers and laborers.....	18
INDUSTRY (Universe: Employed persons 16 years and over).....	1,320
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries.....	5
Mining.....	0
Construction.....	105
Manufacturing - Non-durable goods.....	127
Manufacturing - Durable goods.....	115
Transportation.....	34
Communications and other public utilities.....	41
Wholesale trade.....	56
Retail trade.....	295
Finance, insurance and real estate.....	101
Business and repair services.....	52
Personal services.....	43
Entertainment and recreation services.....	14
Professional and related services - Health.....	141

Professional and related services - Education.....	75
Professional and related services - Other.....	84
Public administration.....	32

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT (Universe: Persons 18 years and over).....	1,766
Less than 9th grade.....	75
9th - 12th grade, no diploma.....	219
High school graduate or equivalency.....	698
Some college, no degree.....	293
Associate degree.....	164
Bachelor's degree.....	188
Graduate or professional degree.....	129

COLLEGE ENROLLMENT (Universe: Persons 16 years and over).....	1,798
Enrolled in college.....	102
Not enrolled in college.....	1,696

COUNTY TO COUNTY IN-MIGRATION FLOW FILES

PLACE OF RESIDENCE IN 1990

New York (036)

Saratoga County (091)

PLACE OF RESIDENCE IN 1985

New York (036)

Washington County (115)

Table GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

SEX (Universe: Persons 5 years and over).....	1,400
Male.....	729
Female.....	671
RACE (Universe: Persons 5 years and over).....	1,400
White.....	1,398
Black.....	2
American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut.....	0
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	0
Other Races.....	0
AGE-2 (Universe: Persons 5 years and over).....	1,400
5 to 9 years.....	147
10 to 14 years.....	95
15 to 19 years.....	55
20 to 24 years.....	141
25 to 29 years.....	293
30 to 34 years.....	171
35 to 44 years.....	229
45 to 54 years.....	90
55 to 64 years.....	73
65 to 74 years.....	53
75 to 84 years.....	38
85 years and over.....	15
HISPANIC ORIGIN-2 (Universe: Persons 5 years and over).....	1,400
Hispanic.....	5
White, not Hispanic.....	1,393
Other race, not Hispanic.....	2
PLACE OF BIRTH AND CITIZENSHIP (Universe: Persons 5 years and over)....	1,400
Alabama.....	0
Alaska.....	0
Arizona.....	0
Arkansas.....	7
California.....	5
Colorado.....	7
Connecticut.....	0
Delaware.....	0
District of Columbia.....	4
Florida.....	10
Georgia.....	0
Hawaii.....	0
Idaho.....	0
Illinois.....	7
Indiana.....	0
Iowa.....	0
Kansas.....	0
Kentucky.....	11
Louisiana.....	8

Maine.....	0
Maryland.....	0
Massachusetts.....	7
Michigan.....	17
Minnesota.....	0
Mississippi.....	0
Missouri.....	5
Montana.....	0
Nebraska.....	0
Nevada.....	0
New Hampshire.....	0
New Jersey.....	21
New Mexico.....	0
New York.....	1,120
North Carolina.....	7
North Dakota.....	0
Ohio.....	7
Oklahoma.....	0
Oregon.....	0
Pennsylvania.....	2
Rhode Island.....	0
South Carolina.....	0
South Dakota.....	0
Tennessee.....	11
Texas.....	16
Utah.....	0
Vermont.....	65
Virginia.....	11
Washington.....	6
West Virginia.....	0
Wisconsin.....	0
Wyoming.....	0
Puerto Rico, born U.S. citizen.....	5
U.S. outlying area, born U.S. citizen.....	0
Other North America, born U.S. citizen.....	0
Caribbean, South or Central America, born U.S. citizen.....	0
Europe, born U.S. citizen.....	12
Asia, born U.S. citizen.....	0
Elsewhere or not reported, born U.S. citizen.....	0
North America, naturalized U.S. citizen.....	9
Caribbean, South or Central America, naturalized U.S. citizen.....	0
Europe, naturalized U.S. citizen.....	20
Asia, naturalized U.S. citizen.....	0
Elsewhere or not reported, naturalized U.S. citizen.....	0
North America, not a U.S. citizen.....	0
Caribbean, South or Central America, not a U.S. citizen.....	0
Europe, not a U.S. citizen.....	0
Asia, not a U.S. citizen.....	0
Elsewhere or not reported, not a U.S. citizen.....	0

TENURE-2 (Universe: Persons 5 years and over).....	1,400
Owner-occupied housing unit.....	894
Renter-occupied housing unit.....	454
Group quarters - institution.....	33
Group quarters - college dormitory.....	19
Group quarters - military barracks.....	0
Other non-institutional group quarters.....	0

HOUSEHOLD TYPE (Universe: Persons 5 years and over in households).....	1,348
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Married-couple family.....	818
Other family with male householder.....	78
Other family with female householder.....	193
Non-family household.....	259
POVERTY (Universe: Persons 5 years and over in households).....	1,348
1989 poverty status not determined.....	0
Above poverty level in 1989.....	1,176
Below poverty level in 1989.....	172
INCOME IN 1989 (Universe: Persons 15 years and over).....	1,158
No income.....	102
\$1 - \$4,999 or less.....	154
\$5,000 - \$9,999.....	174
\$10,000 - \$14,999.....	160
\$15,000 - \$19,999.....	199
\$20,000 - \$24,999.....	99
\$25,000 - \$34,999.....	205
\$35,000 - \$49,999.....	47
\$50,000 - \$74,999.....	18
\$75,000 - \$99,999.....	0
\$100,000 and over.....	0
EMPLOYMENT (Universe: Persons 16 years and over).....	1,140
Armed Forces.....	5
Employed.....	824
Unemployed.....	50
Not in labor force.....	261
OCCUPATION (Universe: Employed persons 16 years and over).....	824
Executive, administrative and managerial.....	38
Professional specialty.....	132
Technicians and related support.....	42
Sales.....	101
Administrative support including clerical.....	140
Private household service.....	0
Protective service.....	17
Other service.....	115
Farming, forestry and fishing.....	13
Precision production, craft and repair.....	86
Machine operators, assemblers and inspectors.....	46
Transportation and material moving.....	33
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers and laborers.....	61
INDUSTRY (Universe: Employed persons 16 years and over).....	824
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries.....	7
Mining.....	0
Construction.....	45
Manufacturing - Non-durable goods.....	100
Manufacturing - Durable goods.....	123
Transportation.....	15
Communications and other public utilities.....	12
Wholesale trade.....	57
Retail trade.....	112
Finance, insurance and real estate.....	30
Business and repair services.....	21
Personal services.....	41
Entertainment and recreation services.....	12
Professional and related services - Health.....	94

Professional and related services - Education.....	83
Professional and related services - Other.....	42
Public administration.....	30

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT (Universe: Persons 18 years and over).....	1,123
Less than 9th grade.....	56
9th - 12th grade, no diploma.....	143
High school graduate or equivalency.....	404
Some college, no degree.....	211
Associate degree.....	102
Bachelor's degree.....	154
Graduate or professional degree.....	53

COLLEGE ENROLLMENT (Universe: Persons 16 years and over).....	1,140
Enrolled in college.....	82
Not enrolled in college.....	1,058

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3 CD and Geography Identification 3
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The CD set consists of two CD-Roms. One CD-Rom is labelled "In-Migration" while the other is labelled "Out-Migration". Both include the software for viewing data. However the data stored on each CD is different. The difference is in the direction of movement represented by the data.

primary geography, i.e., the 1985 residences or places of origin. The selected origin becomes the SECONDARY GEOGRAPHY. Users can then view any of several tables which show tallies of persons who moved out of the secondary and into the primary geography between 1985 and 1990.

The "Out-Migration" CD allows users to inspect the flow out of an area. When using this CD the primary and secondary geographies will be switched. The place of origin (1985 residence) is selected first and becomes the primary geography. The destination (1990 residence) is chosen afterwards and will denote the secondary geography. The tables will show tallies of persons who moved out of the primary geography and into the secondary geography between 1985 and 1990.

Thus the "In" and "Out" in "In-Migration" and "Out-Migration" represent the direction of movement from the perspective of the primary geography. Users should use the "In-Migration" CD to study movement into an area; the "Out-Migration" CD to examine movement out of an area (in either case the area of interest is selected by the user as the primary geography). Once selected by the user the primary and secondary geography will be displayed at the upper left and right corners of the screen respectively. Indication of the residence each geography represents (1985 or 1990) will also be shown. The following table provides a synopsis.

CD in Use	Primary Geo.	Secondary Geo.	Data show movement
-- More --			

CD in Use	Primary Geo.	Secondary Geo.	Data show movement
-- More --			

			From	To
In-Migration	1990 residence	1985 residence	Secondary	Primary
Out-Migration	1985 residence	1990 residence	Primary	Secondary

Note that when selecting the secondary geography, the primary geography will appear in the list of secondary geographies. Suppose a user has accessed the Out-Migration CD and has selected Orange County, CA as the 1985 residence (primary geography). Orange County will appear as one of the 1990 residences (secondary geographies). Selecting Orange County as the secondary allows the user to view data on movement within Orange County. Thus data on movement within counties/MCDs are available in this CD set.

Also, the first entry in the list of secondary geographies will always be "people who did not move". By selecting this item as the secondary users may obtain data on persons who lived in the same residence (within the primary geography) in 1985 as in 1990. Thus data on non-movers are also available.

800059

Geographical Mobility: March 1986 to March 1987

INTRODUCTION

This report provides detailed statistics on the geographical mobility of Americans. The data were collected in the March 1987 Current Population Survey. Mobility status and moving data were calculated by comparing the locations of each person's current residence and residence 1 year earlier.

This publication includes highlights of some of the important changes that have occurred in the last year, with particular reference to the rates of movement and changes in metropolitan and regional patterns of population movement. The tables used to highlight the text are based on the more detailed tables which follow.

HIGHLIGHTS

- The rate of moving between March 1986 and March 1987, 18.6 (± 0.33) percent, did not change from the previous 1-year period. Most people who moved made local moves—11.6 (± 0.27) percent of all persons 1 year old and over (62 percent of all movers) moved within the same county.
- The highest moving rates were found among persons in their twenties—34.7 (± 1.42) percent for those 20 to 24 years of age in 1987 and 31.8 (± 1.31) percent for those 25 to 29 years old.
- Blacks had higher overall rates of moving than Whites—19.6 (± 0.98) percent versus 17.8 (± 0.35) percent. Blacks had higher rates of local moving (13.8 ± 0.85 percent) than Whites (11.2 ± 0.29 percent); Whites had higher rates of longer-distance moves (6.6 ± 0.23 percent) than Blacks (5.7 ± 0.57 percent).
- Persons of Hispanic origin had higher overall rates of moving (22.6 ± 1.27 percent) than either non-Hispanic Whites or Blacks, and higher rates of local moving (17.6 ± 1.16 percent) than the other two groups.
- The Northeast had a net loss of migrants—334,000 ($\pm 130,000$)—to the other regions. The South had a net gain of 279,000 ($\pm 193,000$) persons, while the West had a net gain of 166,000 ($\pm 152,000$) people due to migration. The Midwest had nearly equal numbers of immigrants and outmigrants for the second year in a row.

- Metropolitan areas in the aggregate gained 932,000 ($\pm 300,000$) persons at the expense of nonmetropolitan areas. However, the central cities of metropolitan areas lost 1,040,000 ($\pm 421,000$) persons to both nonmetropolitan areas and the suburbs, while the suburbs gained population from both of the other types of areas (1,972,000 $\pm 433,000$).

ANNUAL RATES OF MOVING

Although the total population of the United States increased between March 1986 and March 1987, there was no change in the number of movers, either overall or by type of move. (The small differences in the numbers of movers by type of move shown in table A are not statistically significant.) However, differences in the rates of moving by type of move do show some significant changes.

The overall rate at which persons moved in the 1-year period showed no change from the previous year. The annual rate of residential mobility leveled off at 18.6 percent after a period of declining rates during the 1970's and early 1980's and the sharp increase in the mid-1980's. The rate fell from an average of about 20 percent annually during the 1950's and 1960's to a low of 16.6 in 1983. The rate then climbed to 20.2 percent in 1985 before falling again to the current rate.

Local versus long-distance moving. Most people who move make local moves. Optimally, a local move would be defined as a move within a labor market—that is, within an area that would allow commuting to the same job. The extent of the labor market would be specifically defined for each area of residence. Since it is not possible to define and tabulate moves between labor markets using these data, this analysis defines a local move as a move within the same county. Moves from outside the county of current residence are called long-distance moves. Of course, some moves between counties within the same State and even some moves between States may really be local moves, if the counties or States in question are adjacent. Nevertheless, this operational definition of local versus long-distance moving is useful despite such definitional problems.

Generally, local moves are housing adjustments—the purchase of a new home, a change of apartments, etc.—or are made in response to changes in family

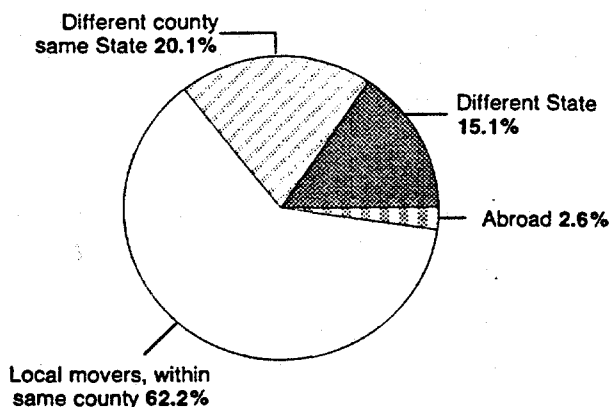
status or what is commonly termed a "life-cycle change".

These life-cycle changes include marriage, divorce, birth of a child, and retirement. Long-distance moves are more frequently undertaken for economic reasons, including corporate transfers, military transfers, new jobs, or looking for work. Others move to attend school or for non-economic reasons such as a desire for a change of climate, proximity to recreational areas, or family reasons.¹

Table A shows the number of movers by type of move for selected annual periods. Between March 1986 and March 1987, 43,693,000 persons changed residences. Of those, more than 3 out of every 5 (27,196,000) moved within the same county. Of the remaining movers, more moved between counties in the same State (8,762,000) than moved between States or from abroad (6,593,000 and 1,142,000, respectively). While table A shows the percent of the total population that made each type of move, figure 1 graphically displays the proportion of *movers* who made each type of move. Note that as the implied distance increased, the proportion of moves declined. This assumes that movers between counties within the same State usually move

Figure 1.

Distribution of Movers, by Type of Move: 1986-87



shorter distances than persons moving between States and that movers within the same county move, on average, the shortest distances.

Most of the change in rates of moving during the last 20 years has been in the rate at which people made local moves. In March 1987, 11.6 percent of the population reported that they lived in a different house or apartment in the same county 1 year earlier. Like the overall rate of moving, the rate of local moving did not decline from the rate found the previous year. However, the 1987 rate of local mobility is significantly lower than

¹U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Reasons for Moving: March 1962 to March 1963*, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 154, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 1966; and Long, Larry H. and Kristin A. Hansen, *Reasons for Interstate Migration*, Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 81, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 1979.

Table A. Annual Geographical Mobility Rates, by Type of Movement for Selected 1-Year Periods: 1960-87

(Numbers in thousands)

Mobility period	Total movers	Residing in the United States at beginning of period						Residing outside the United States at the begin- ning of period
		Total	Different house, same county	Different county				
				Total	Same State	Different State	Different region	
NUMBER								
1986-87	43,693	42,551	27,196	15,355	8,762	6,593	3,546	1,142
1985-86	43,237	42,037	26,401	15,636	8,665	6,971	3,778	1,200
1984-85	46,470	45,043	30,126	14,917	7,995	6,921	3,647	1,427
1983-84	39,379	38,300	23,659	14,641	8,198	6,444	3,540	1,079
1982-83	37,408	36,430	22,858	13,572	7,403	6,169	3,192	978
1981-82	38,127	37,039	23,081	13,959	7,330	6,628	3,679	1,088
1980-81	38,200	36,857	23,097	13,789	7,614	6,175	3,363	1,313
1970-71	37,705	36,181	23,018	13,143	6,197	6,946	3,936	1,544
1960-61	36,533	35,535	24,289	11,246	5,493	5,753	3,097	998
PERCENT								
1986-87	18.6	18.1	11.6	6.5	3.7	2.8	1.5	0.5
1985-86	18.6	18.0	11.3	6.7	3.7	3.0	1.6	0.5
1984-85	20.2	19.6	13.1	6.5	3.5	3.0	1.6	0.6
1983-84	17.3	16.8	10.4	6.4	3.6	2.8	1.6	0.5
1982-83	16.6	16.1	10.1	6.0	3.3	2.7	1.4	0.4
1981-82	17.0	16.6	10.3	6.2	3.3	3.0	1.6	0.5
1980-81	17.2	16.6	10.4	6.2	3.4	2.8	1.5	0.6
1970-71	18.7	17.9	11.4	6.5	3.1	3.4	2.0	0.8
1960-61	20.6	20.0	13.7	6.3	3.1	3.2	1.7	0.6

that found in 1985 (although higher than the rate of about 10 percent found during the earlier years of this decade).

The rates at which persons made longer distance moves also did not change between the 1986 and 1987 March CPS surveys. At both dates, 3.7 percent of the population reported moving between counties within the same State, while about 3 percent moved between States. However, the rates of moving between counties within the same State during these two years were slightly higher than the rates for most of the 1-year periods during the early 1980's.

Figure 2 is a line graph showing the annual rates of moving by type of move between 1980 and 1987. Note that the line for local moves mirrors the line for the total rate of moving, while the lines for long distance moves do not. This figure shows that the total annual rate of moving is most influenced by changes in local rates of moving.

CHARACTERISTICS OF MOVERS

Movers differ from nonmovers in many ways. Examination of the demographic, social, and economic characteristics of each group and the differences between movers by type of move can be very illuminating. Selected characteristics of movers by type of move are shown in table B as well as in the detailed tables that follow the text. The following sections of the text examine various characteristics of persons who moved in the previous year.

Age. Moving rates are highly dependent upon age. The highest moving rates were found for persons in their twenties—34.7 percent for those 20 to 24 years of age in 1987 and 31.8 percent for those 25 to 29 years old. Rates of moving declined with increasing age from 18.9 percent for those 30 to 44 years of age to 9 percent for those 45 to 64 years old and to about 5 percent for persons 65 years old and over.

Among young persons, rates of moving began at 26.7 percent for children under the age of 5 and gradually declined with increasing age. The rates for children reflected the average age of their parents; younger children—presumably those with younger parents—had higher rates of moving than older children.

Sex. Men were somewhat more likely to have moved in the previous year than women—18.4 versus 17.8 percent—primarily because they were more likely than women to possess other characteristics associated with high mobility rates. For example, men tend to marry at older ages than women and are, therefore, more likely to be living in nonfamily households. Men are also more likely to be in the military. Each of these groups has a higher rate of moving than other persons. Men had higher rates of moving than women for all types of moves except moves between counties within the same State.

Race. The CPS sample is not large enough to allow comparison of mobility rates for every race, but the differences in rates for Whites and Blacks are compared in table B. Blacks have higher overall rates of moving

Figure 2.
Annual Rates of Moving: 1980-87

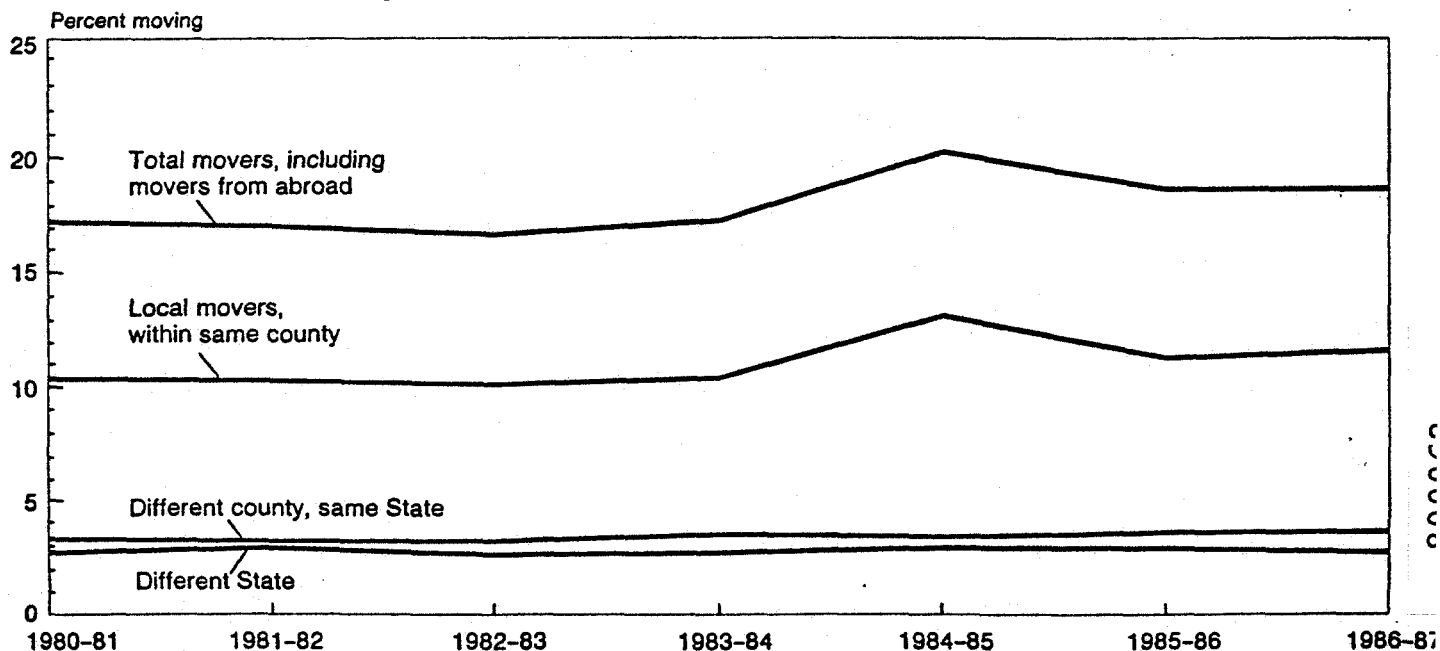
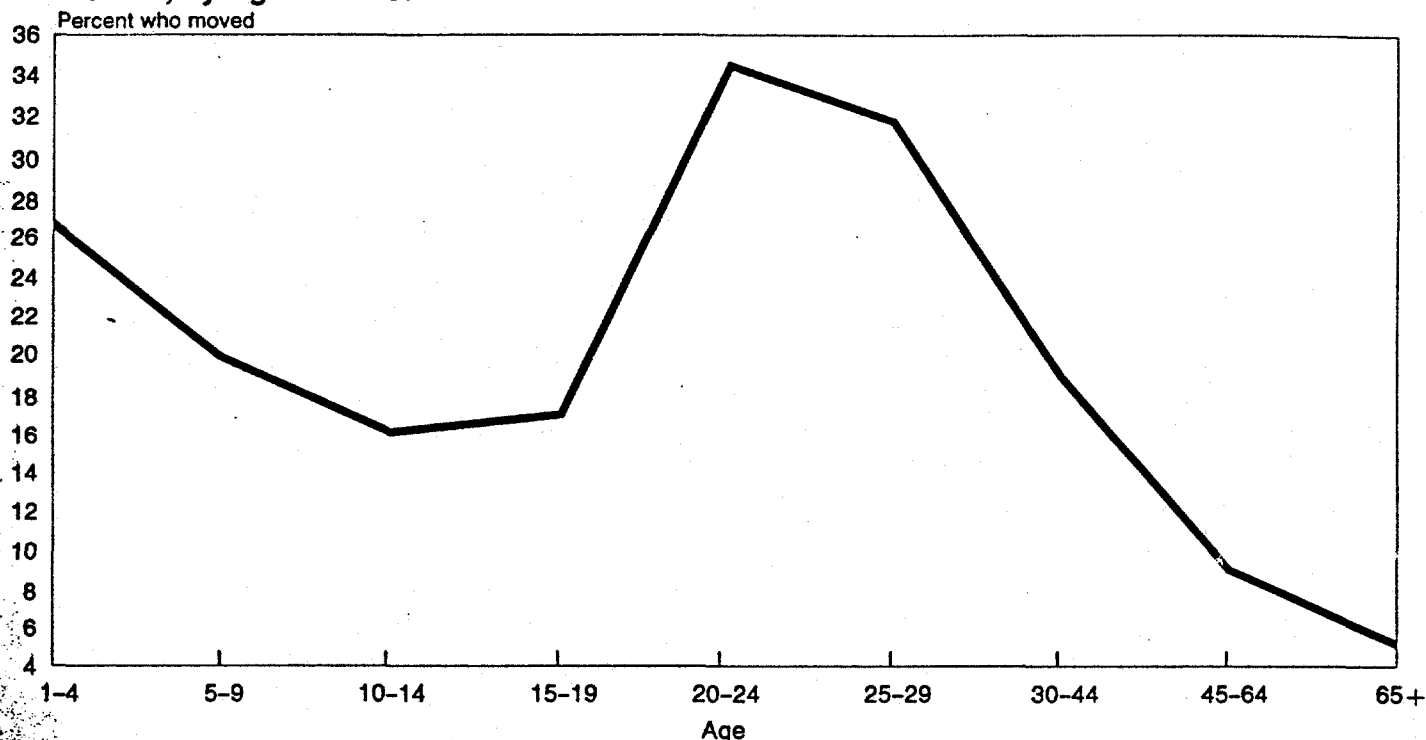


Figure 3.
Movers, by Age: 1986-87



than Whites—19.6 percent versus 17.8 percent, although patterns and implied distances vary considerably.

The higher rates of overall moving by Blacks are accounted for by their high rates of local moving. Between March of 1986 and March of 1987, 13.8 percent of Blacks moved within the same county, while only 11.2 percent of Whites made such moves. On the other hand, Whites had higher rates of longer-distance moves within the United States—6.6 percent as opposed to 5.7 percent. This difference was due to the fact that Whites were more likely than Blacks to move between States and between counties within the same State. There was no statistically significant difference in the rate at which Blacks and Whites moved from abroad.

Hispanic origin. While most persons of Hispanic origin reported their race as White (97 percent), their rates and patterns of moving are very different from those of other Whites as well as from persons reporting their race as Black. Rates of moving for persons of Hispanic origin, non-Hispanic Whites, and non-Hispanic Blacks are shown in table B.

Hispanics had higher total rates of moving than non-Hispanic Whites or Blacks—22.6 percent as compared with 17.4 percent and 19.6 percent, respectively—and much higher rates of local moving (17.6 percent versus 10.5 percent for non-Hispanic Whites and 13.9 percent for Blacks). Because of the high rate of immigration from Mexico and various areas in Central America as well as the movement of persons from Puerto

Rico, the rate of moving from abroad was especially high for persons of Hispanic origin (1.7 percent as compared with 0.2 percent for non-Hispanic Whites and 0.4 percent for non-Hispanic Blacks). Both Hispanics and Blacks had lower rates of long-distance moving, either within the same State or between States, than non-Hispanic Whites.

Household relationship. Table B also includes data on mobility by relationship to householder. Persons in families had much lower rates of moving (16.4 percent overall) than persons not living in families. The mobility rate for children in families (16.7 percent) was a little higher than for either householders (15.9 percent) or their spouses (15.0 percent). Other relatives (for example, parents, brothers and sisters of the householder or spouse) had the highest rate of moving of all family members (25.3 percent).

Nonfamily householders (persons living alone or with nonrelatives) have fairly high rates of moving (22.1 percent), although not as high as rates for other relatives in family households. However, nearly half of nonrelatives, persons living with a nonfamily householder or an unrelated person living in a family household, moved in the previous year (46.7 percent). These nonrelatives include unrelated roommates or partners; foster children; roomers, boarders, or lodgers; and employees.

Education. The relationship between education (measured in the CPS as years of school completed) and

residential mobility is more complicated than the relationship between residential mobility and many other characteristics. Table B includes mobility rates by years of school completed for persons 25 years old and over. Persons who completed exactly 4 years of college had the highest rate of moving (21.8 percent), followed by those who attended college for less than 4 years (19.6 percent). Persons with more than 4 years of college moved at about the same rate as persons with only a high school education (17.0 percent for high school graduates, 18.5 percent for high school dropouts).

Persons 25 years old and over with only an elementary school education had the lowest rates of moving between March 1986 and March 1987 (11.8 percent), due in part to the fact that they were most likely to be elderly. According to table C, the median age of persons with only an elementary school education is 64.1 years as compared with 51.2 years for persons with at least some high school and 43.6 years for high school graduates who did not go on to attend college. In March 1987, the median age of persons who had attended college was about 40.

Labor force status. Rates of moving also vary by labor force status. While it would be desirable to know each person's labor force status at the time of the move, this information is not available. Therefore, data are limited to information on each person's labor force status after the move, at the time of the survey, as shown in table B.

Members of the Armed Forces continued to have the highest mobility rates—not only for long-distance moves between States and from abroad—but also for short-distance, local moves within the same county (with the possible exception of unemployed local movers). In March 1987, 1 out of every 4 military respondents reported that they lived in a different State or were abroad one year earlier (18.4 and 7.7 percent, respectively). Combined with those who had moved within the same county (17.5 percent) and those who had moved from a different county in the same State (4.1 percent), nearly half of all military personnel surveyed (47.9 percent) were movers. The Current Population Survey

only includes those members of the Armed Forces living off base or in housing units on base with their families. Military personnel who lived in barracks or other group quarters may have had even higher rates of moving than those surveyed.

Rates of moving for civilians vary by labor force status. Persons who were unemployed during the survey week had high rates of moving, but their moves were typically local. And while the mobility rates among the unemployed were quite a bit higher than for employed persons, they were much lower than the rate at which military personnel moved. About 27.7 percent of the unemployed moved within the United States between March 1986 and March 1987; 17.0 percent moved within the same county.

Employed persons moved at a rate only a little higher than the national average for all persons (19.7 percent). Like most movers, the majority of their moves were within the same county (12.6 percent).

The lowest rate of moving was found among persons not in the labor force—only 12.0 percent of these persons had moved in the previous year. Persons 16 years old and over who were not in the labor force consist mainly of retired persons, students, housewives, and others who do only volunteer work or their own housework. Self-employed persons who work at home are considered employed.

Tenure. One of the most important indicators of a person having moved in the previous year is household tenure. Residential mobility is much more common for renters than for homeowners and their families. Like labor force status, it would be desirable to know tenure at the time of the move; that is, whether or not the previous housing unit was owned or rented. Since that information is not collected in the Current Population Survey, this analysis is limited to tenure at the time of the survey; that is, after the move. These data are shown in table B.

People living in owner-occupied housing units in March 1987 were much less likely to have moved in the preceding year than people living in rental units at the

Table C. Median Age, by Years of School Completed: 1986-87

(Numbers in thousands)

Age	Elementary, 0-8 years	High school		College		
		1-3 years	4 years	1-3 years	4 years	5 or more years
Total 25 years and over.....	18,942	17,417	57,669	25,479	17,169	12,469
25 to 29 years	896	2,139	9,177	4,656	3,411	1,357
30 to 34 years	854	1,856	8,362	4,501	3,451	1,977
35 to 44 years	1,925	2,818	13,140	6,836	4,704	4,208
45 to 64 years	6,081	6,130	18,382	6,561	3,965	3,783
65 years and over.....	9,186	4,474	8,608	2,925	1,638	1,144
Median age.....	64.1	51.2	43.6	40.2	38.7	41.8

re of the survey. Only 10.0 percent of the respondents living in housing units owned by someone in the household had moved in the previous year as compared with 35.0 percent of the renters. Of those homeowners who had moved, most had made local moves; 6.2 percent of all homeowners moved within the same county while only 3.8 percent moved from a different county in the United States. Renters also made many more local moves than long-distance moves; 23.0 percent had moved within the same county compared with only 12.1 percent who had moved between counties. While 1.1 percent of renters lived abroad the previous year, only 0.2 percent of those living in owner-occupied units had moved from abroad.

Despite the fact that many more people live in owner-occupied homes than in rental units, movers are more likely to be renters than homeowners. In March 1987, the CPS found that 159,355,000 persons (68 percent) were living in owner-occupied units; that left 75,734,000 or 32 percent of the total population living in rental units. However, only 15,899,000 (37 percent) of the movers were homeowners while 26,652,000 or 63 percent were renters. Movers from abroad were also much more likely to be renters than owners. Only 28 percent of those who lived abroad 1 year earlier were living in owner-occupied units in March 1987; 72 percent were living in rental units.

METROPOLITAN MOBILITY PATTERNS

Residence in 1986 can be compared with residence at the survey date to determine whether or not each person lived in the same metropolitan statistical area (MSA) one year earlier. Moves can be variously categorized as moves within or between MSA's; into MSA's from nonmetropolitan parts of the country and vice versa; or within or between cities and suburbs. In this text, the "suburbs" are synonymous with the "remainder of the MSA" shown in the detailed tables; "metropolitan areas" and "inside MSA's" are also synonymous as are "nonmetropolitan areas" and "outside MSA's."

The data on inmigration and net migration for MSA's, their component parts, and nonmetropolitan areas discussed below and shown in the text tables exclude the effects of movement into these areas from abroad; the numbers of movers from abroad are included in the detailed tables. The net migration figures that result only from internal migration should not be confused with population change. Net internal migration is only one component of population change; the other components include immigration from abroad, emigration from the United States, the net effect of births and deaths in the area, and the movement of U.S. citizens into and out of the country.

The industrial revolution spurred the movement of people off the farm and out of rural places into the cities.² This movement of the population from nonmetropolitan to metropolitan places has been measured by successive censuses since the initial designation of metropolitan areas in the early 1950's. Earlier data on population growth indicated the redistribution of people from rural areas to the cities.³ This pattern of urbanization is seen throughout the world in developing countries and is a primary component of traditional migration theory.

During the 1970's the United States saw a reversal⁴ of this classic and expected trend toward increased urbanization. That decade was characterized by a period of net outmigration from metropolitan areas to the nonmetropolitan parts of the country. Some speculation arose that this was only continuing suburbanization of counties adjacent to existing metropolitan areas, and that redefinition of standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) after the 1980 census would see most of these counties redefined as metropolitan. Investigation of the nonmetropolitan counties which experienced growth during the late 1970's⁵ indicated that five-eighths of the movers were going to counties adjacent to metropolitan areas. And while migrants were not generally moving to farms (the farm population continued to decline), the remaining three-eighths were indeed moving to areas not adjacent to SMSA's. These counties were often either major recreational areas, sites of large universities or other major institutions or military installations, or were popular retirement areas. Data from the 1980 census using the updated SMSA definitions showed a net loss for metropolitan areas for the 1975-80 period.

Since 1980, metropolitan areas (even using the old, pre-1980 definitions) have reverted to the former pattern of net inmigration as the result of internal migration. Redefinition of metropolitan areas, now called metropolitan statistical areas or MSA's, occurred in 1983. The 1986 Current Population Report on geographical mobility (P-20, No. 425) was the first in this series of reports to display data using the new metropolitan area definitions. As expected, those data showed a continuation of net inmigration for metropolitan areas. Individual metropolitan areas (in both the 1970's and now) may have different patterns of movement than all metropolitan areas combined. For example, 1980 census data reveal

²Zelinsky, Wilbur, "The Hypothesis of the Mobility Transition," *The Geographical Review* LVI, April 1971, pp. 219-249.

³Thompson, Warren S., *The Growth of Metropolitan Districts in the United States: 1900-1940*, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC, 1947.

⁴Long, Larry, and Diana DeAre, "Repopulating the Countryside: A 1980 Census Trend," *Science*, Vol. 217, September 1982, pp. 1111-1116.

⁵Beale, Calvin L., *The Revival of Population Growth in Nonmetropolitan America*, ERS-605, Washington, DC, Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, June 1975.

that some individual SMSA's experienced net immigration due to internal migration between 1975 and 1980, while all areas combined exhibited net outmigration.⁶

Moves between MSA's and nonmetropolitan areas.

In the year between March 1986 and March 1987, metropolitan areas continued to gain population at the expense of the nonmetropolitan parts of the country. The movement between cities, suburbs and nonmetropolitan areas during this year was substantial. (Table D shows immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration for MSA's and nonmetropolitan areas.) Although the net gain for MSA's was nearly a million, over 4 million people changed their type of residence—2,686,000 moved from nonmetropolitan areas to metropolitan areas, while 1,754,000 persons made the opposite move.

The net gain of internal migrants for metropolitan areas as a whole occurred because the suburbs' net gains were large enough to more than compensate for the net losses suffered by the central cities. During the period between March 1986 and March 1987, the central cities of MSA's lost 1,040,000 more residents than they gained from the suburbs and the nonmetropolitan parts of the country, while the suburbs had a net gain of 1,972,000 residents from the central cities and outside MSA's.

Table E shows the flows of persons between cities, suburbs, and nonmetropolitan areas. Note that persons leaving MSA's for nonmetropolitan areas were about equally likely to have previously lived in central cities as in suburbs (828,000 and 926,000 persons, respectively). Movers from the nonmetropolitan parts of the country to MSA's were somewhat more likely to choose a suburban destination than to move to a central city—3 out of every 5 moved to the suburbs (1,597,000 persons), while only 2 out of 5 moved to central cities (1,089,000 persons).

Movement within and between cities and suburbs.

In addition to the 4,440,000 persons who changed their residence from nonmetropolitan to metropolitan (or vice versa), an additional 8,289,000 persons moved between

Table E. Movers Within and Between Central Cities, Suburbs, and Nonmetropolitan Areas: 1986-87

(Numbers in thousands)

Residence in 1986	Movers from inside MSA's			Movers from outside MSA's
	Total	Central cities	Suburbs	
Inside MSA's	30,843	15,401	15,442	2,686
Central cities	14,100	10,606	3,494	1,089
Suburbs	16,743	4,795	11,948	1,597
Outside MSA's	1,754	828	926	6,920

cities and suburbs during the year. The combination of all these moves resulted in the nearly one million net loss for central cities and the nearly 2 million net gain for the suburbs noted above and shown in table D. The magnitude of those net gains and losses, however, seems small in comparison to the 12,729,000 moves that generated them (see table E). Since the majority of all moves took place within metropolitan areas, a closer look at these moves is warranted.

Most of the central city residents in 1987 who had moved within the United States during the previous year were not newly arrived in the central city—8,617,000 had moved from another residence in the same city; 1,989,000 had moved from a central city of a different MSA; and 3,494,000 were former suburbanites. Only 1,089,000 had moved from nonmetropolitan areas. (These data are shown in table 1.)

One of the most common patterns in residential mobility and population redistribution in this century has been the suburbanization of America. City planners and inner-city mayors constantly complain about the loss of tax base due to middle class flight to the suburbs. While individual cities and their suburbs may not display this pattern, generally central cities lose more residents due to internal migration within an MSA than they gain from other jurisdictions.

Most of the people who left the central cities of MSA's stayed in metropolitan areas. During the year preceding the 1987 survey, 5,623,000 persons left the central cities of MSA's—the vast majority of them moved to the suburbs (85.3 percent) rather than to nonmetropolitan locations (14.7 percent).

A similar picture can be painted of suburban movers. Like central city dwellers, movers living in suburbs in 1987 were nearly twice as likely to have moved from another suburban residence (11,948,000 persons) as from either a central city (4,795,000 persons) or a nonmetropolitan location (1,597,000 persons). Three-quarters of the persons moving from one suburban residence to another moved within the same MSA (8,877,000 persons); moves from the suburbs of one MSA to another were much less common (3,071,000 persons).

⁶U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population and Housing, *Geographical Mobility for Metropolitan Areas*, PC80-2-2C, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 1985.

Table D. Immigrants, Outmigrants, and Net Migration for Central Cities, Suburbs, and Nonmetropolitan Areas: 1986-87

(Numbers in thousands)

Residence in 1987	Immigrants	Outmigrants	Net migration
Inside MSA's	2,686	1,754	+932
Central cities	4,583	5,623	-1040
Suburbs	6,392	4,420	+1972
Outside MSA's	1,754	2,686	-932

As noted above, the suburbs gained three-quarters of their immigrants (4,795,000 persons) from the central cities. Only 1,597,000 came from nonmetropolitan areas. Persons leaving the suburbs were more likely to move to central cities (3,494,000 persons) than to nonmetropolitan parts of the country (926,000 persons).

These data show that when we move, we are most likely to stay in the same type of area—suburbanites are most likely to move to another suburban residence and city dwellers are most likely to remain city dwellers. Nonmetropolitan residents are also most likely to remain nonmetropolitan residents when they move—while 2,696,000 moved to cities or suburbs between 1986 and 1987, another 6,920,000 persons moved from one nonmetropolitan residence to another.

REGIONAL PATTERNS OF MOVING

Regional migration patterns are important indicators of population redistribution. Historically, the population of this country has shifted to the West. Between the Civil War and up through the 1950's, there was a secondary shift from the South to the industrialized cities in the North. Beginning in the 1960's, however, the South began to have a net immigration of persons from the other regions.⁷ By the late 1970's, the previous 100 years of net outmigration from the South by Blacks had also reversed.

The causes of this turnaround⁸ have been attributed to many changes in the economy and life-styles in this country. The relocation of industry out of the "Rustbelt" into the South because of tax incentives and cheaper, non-Unionized labor; the rise of light industry, such as electronics, that depend on trucking rather than rail transportation; the spread of home air conditioning; the leveling of regional differences in standards of living, educational opportunities, and cultural amenities; and the success of the civil rights movement have all been offered as contributing factors.

The data collected in this survey provide for the disaggregation of movers by their region of current residence and their region of residence prior to the move. Data of this sort can be used to determine whether a change in the net migration for a region is due to a change in the origin or destination of interregional migrants or to a change in the relative size of the flows into or out of a region.

Immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration for regions are shown in table F. These numbers reflect persons who reported that they moved from one region to another during the stated periods. Persons moving into

Table F. Annual Immigration, Outmigration, and Net Migration for Regions: 1980-87

(Numbers in thousands)

Period	North-east	Mid-west	South	West
1986-87:				
Immigrants	398	858	1,374	916
Outmigrants	732	969	1,095	750
Net migration	-334	¹ -111	+279	+166
1985-86:				
Immigrants	502	1,011	1,355	910
Outmigrant	752	996	1,320	710
Net migration	-250	¹ +15	¹ +35	+200
1984-85:				
Immigrants	482	842	1,329	994
Outmigrants	691	1,053	1,169	734
Net migration	-209	-211	+160	+260
1983-84:				
Immigrants	487	820	1,399	834
Outmigrants	578	1,102	973	887
Net migration	¹ -91	-282	+426	¹ -53
1982-83:				
Immigrants	439	661	1,211	880
Outmigrants	625	947	973	645
Net migration	-186	-286	+238	+235
1981-82:				
Immigrants	473	793	1,482	931
Outmigrants	685	1,163	1,012	819
Net migration	-212	-370	+470	¹ +112
1980-81:				
Immigrants	464	650	1,377	871
Outmigrants	706	1,056	890	710
Net migration	-242	-406	+487	+161

¹ Not statistically significant.

a region from abroad (or for that matter persons who left the United States during the period) are not included in this discussion or in the text table displaying data for the regions.

Table G. Immigration, Outmigration, and Net Migration, by Race for Regions: 1986-87

(Numbers in thousands)

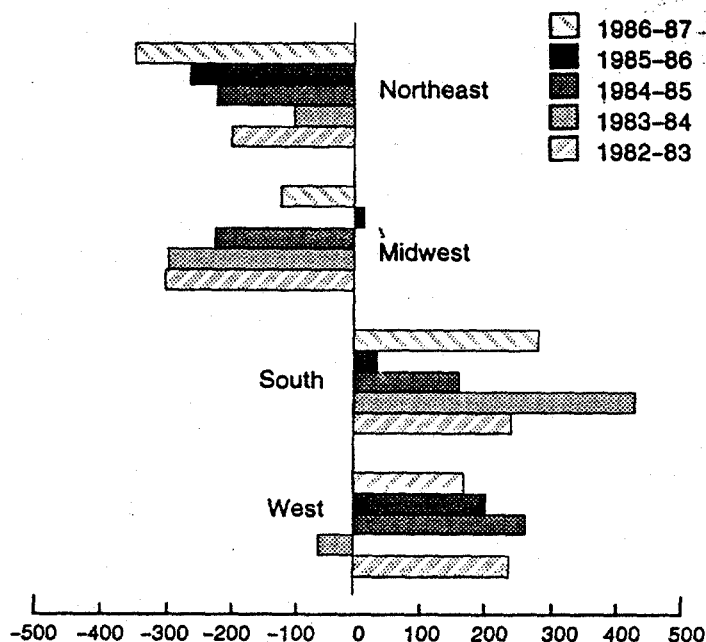
Race	North-east	Mid-west	South	West
Total:				
Immigrants	398	858	1,374	916
Outmigrants	732	969	1,095	750
Net migration	-334	¹ -111	+279	+166
White:				
Immigrants	360	764	1,105	826
Outmigrant	601	855	942	656
Net migration	-241	¹ -91	¹ +163	+170
Black:				
Immigrants	14	62	238	59
Outmigrants	114	97	90	72
Net migration	-100	¹ -35	+148	¹ -13

¹ Not statistically significant.

⁷Long, Larry H., and Kristin A. Hansen, "Trends in Return Migration to the South," *Demography*, Vol. 12, November 1975, pp. 601-614.

⁸Long, Larry, "Migration and Residential Mobility in the United States," Russell Sage Foundation, New York, NY, 1988.

Figure 4. Net Migration, for Regions: 1980-87



Net migration for regions. Between March 1986 and March 1987, the Northeast had a net loss of 334,000 migrants to the other regions; the South had a net gain of 279,000 migrants; and the West had a net gain of 166,000 people due to migration. The net loss for the Midwest shown in table G (-111,000 \pm 168,000) is not statistically significant—because of sampling variability the "true" net for the Midwest could range from -279,000 to +58,000 persons.

The South also had net immigration of Blacks between 1986 and 1987. (The numbers of immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration by race are shown in table G.) Black immigrants to the South outnumbered Black outmigrants by 148,000 (\pm 70,000). The Northeast also had a significant net outmigration of 100,000 (\pm 44,000) Blacks. The other two regions had nearly equal numbers of Black immigrants and outmigrants. For Whites, only the net loss of 241,000 (\pm 120,000) migrants from the Northeast and the net gain of 170,000 (\pm 143,000) migrants to the West were statistically significant. The Midwest and the South had nearly equal numbers of in and outmigrants.

In the previous 1-year period (between March 1985 and March 1986) the patterns for the Northeast, the

Table H. Movement Between Regions: 1986-87, 1985-86, 1984-85 and 1983-84

(Numbers in thousands)

Region moved from	Total	Region moved to			
		Northeast	Midwest	South	West
1986-87:					
Total movers.....	3,546	398	858	1,374	916
Northeast.....	732	(X)	130	433	169
Midwest.....	969	71	(X)	558	340
South.....	1,095	226	462	(X)	407
West.....	750	101	266	383	(X)
1985-86:					
Total movers.....	3,778	502	1,011	1,355	910
Northeast.....	752	(X)	119	451	182
Midwest.....	996	88	(X)	559	349
South.....	1,320	265	676	(X)	379
West.....	710	149	216	345	(X)
Change 1985-86 to 1986-87:					
Total movers.....	-232	-104	-153	19	6
Northeast.....	-20	(X)	11	-18	-13
Midwest.....	-27	-17	(X)	-1	-9
South.....	-225	-39	-214	(X)	28
West.....	40	-48	50	38	(X)
1984-85:					
Total movers.....	3,647	482	842	1,329	994
Northeast.....	691	(X)	124	400	167
Midwest.....	1,053	142	(X)	582	329
South.....	1,169	269	402	(X)	498
West.....	734	71	316	347	(X)
1983-84:					
Total movers.....	3,540	487	820	1,399	834
Northeast.....	578	(X)	124	355	99
Midwest.....	1,102	105	(X)	624	373
South.....	973	252	359	(X)	362
West.....	887	130	337	420	(X)

X Not applicable.

Midwest, and the West were the same as for the current year. However, during that period the South did not have significantly different numbers of immigrants and outmigrants.

The data in table F also show that during most years of this decade the Northeast and the Midwest most often had net losses of migrants, while the South and the West usually had net immigration. These data for the last 5 years are shown graphically in figure 4.

Flows between regions. Looking at the origin and destination figures in table H for the two most recent periods, the only flow between the four regions that significantly changed was the number of persons moving from the South to the Midwest—a decrease of 214,000 migrants.⁹ The number of movers in each of the other flows did not show any significant change between the two periods.

Looking at the total number of immigrants and outmigrants by region, the number of outmigrants from the South declined by 225,000 between the 1985-86 and 1986-87 periods. The total number of immigrants to the South did not show any significant change between the two periods. Nor was there any significant change in the numbers of immigrants or outmigrants for any of the other three regions.

Rates of moving by region of residence. Rates of moving vary by region of residence. These data are shown at the bottom of table B. We would expect that the South and the West would have the highest percent of persons living there that had moved in the previous year since those two regions had net gains of interregional migrants. However, persons living in those two regions also had higher rates of intra-regional movement than persons living in the Northeast and the Midwest in 1987. In other words, people living in the South or the West are more likely to move than persons living in the Northeast or Midwest.

Persons living in the West had the highest overall movement with 22.4 percent of the population reporting that they had lived elsewhere in the United States 1 year earlier, compared with 18.1 percent for the United States as a whole. Westerners also made the most local moves—14.5 percent had moved within the same county, compared with 11.6 percent nationwide.

⁹Table H shows that the flow from the South to the Midwest declined from 676,000 persons in 1985-86 to 462,000 in 1986-87, a difference of 214,000 persons.

Table I. Mobility Rates, for Regions: 1986-87

Region	Population in 1986	² Movers	
		Number	Percent
Northeast	48,985	6,175	12.6
Midwest	57,730	9,772	16.9
South	79,944	16,040	20.1
West	47,287	10,565	22.3

¹Population of the region in 1987 minus immigrants to the region plus outmigrants from the region.

²Movers within the region plus outmigrants from the region.

Southerners also had both a higher than average overall rate of moving within the United States (20.3 percent) and a higher than the national average rate of local moves (12.9 percent).

Northeasterners and Midwesterners were the least mobile. Only 11.9 percent of persons living in the Northeast in March 1987 and 16.7 percent of Midwesterners had moved within the United States in the previous year. Their rates of intra-regional movement were also lower than the national average, with 10.7 percent of Midwesterners and only 7.6 percent of Northeasterners moving within the same county.

Only the West had a particularly high rate of movement from abroad—1.0 percent as compared with 0.3-0.4 percent for each of the other regions.

It can be argued that the Northeast and Midwest had lower rates of moving because more of their residents moved out to the other two regions. However, when the 1986 population at risk of moving is reconstructed and the rates of moving are calculated for persons by region of residence in 1986, the Northeast and the Midwest still had lower mobility rates than the other two regions. (These data are shown in table I.) Using these at risk rates, only 12.6 percent of Northeasterners and 16.9 percent of Midwesterners moved in the year between March 1986 and March 1987. At the same time the at risk rates for Southerners and Westerners were 20.1 percent and 22.3 percent, respectively.

USER COMMENTS

We are interested in your reaction to the usefulness of this information and to the content of the questions used to provide these results. (Appendix A contains a facsimile of the questionnaire.) We welcome your recommendations for improving our survey work. If you have suggestions or comments, please send them to:

Current Survey Comments
Population Division
U.S. Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

Table G. Mobility of Householders, by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Tenure: 1989-1990

(Numbers in thousands)

Tenure	White	Black	Hispanic origin	Not Hispanic
Total 1 year and over	80,183	10,485	5,933	87,514
Owner-occupied	64,094	4,445	2,443	57,403
Renter-occupied	26,069	6,040	3,490	30,111
Total movers	13,399	2,092	1,399	14,799
Owner-occupied	4,114	329	217	4,395
Renter-occupied	9,285	1,763	1,182	10,404
Total percent moving	16.7	20.0	23.6	16.9
Owner-occupied	7.6	7.4	8.9	7.7
Renter-occupied	35.6	29.2	33.9	34.6

The differences in mobility rates by race and ethnic origin are associated with housing tenure. Renters have higher moving rates than owners (35.7 percent versus 9.2 percent for 1989-90), and Blacks and Hispanics are more likely to rent than Whites and non-Hispanics, respectively. When tenure is taken into account, the differences by race and ethnic origin change. Table G shows separate rates of moving for White, Black, Hispanic, and non-Hispanic householders who owned their homes and who rented their homes after the move. Tenure was only obtained after the move in the CPS. Among homeowners, there is no statistically significant difference between White and Black mobility rates. Among renters, Whites had higher mobility rates than Blacks, just the reverse of the overall finding. The moving rate for Hispanic homeowners was not statistically different from those of non-Hispanic, Black, and White homeowners. Hispanic renters had slightly higher rates than Blacks, but their rates were not significantly different from those of non-Hispanics and Whites.

Education

The relationship between education (measured here as years of school completed) and residential mobility is complicated. Table F shows mobility rates by years of school completed for persons 25 years old and over. Persons who completed college or had some college had higher rates of moving than those with only a high school education. Persons who had attended high school, in turn, had higher mobility rates than persons with only an elementary school education. This general pattern only describes long-distance movers, however. Among local movers, persons with only elementary school educations were still least likely to move whereas those with high school and college educations had similar probabilities of moving.

The relationship between education and mobility is further complicated by the effects of age. One reason why persons with only an elementary school education had the lowest rates of moving is that they are likely to belong to the least-mobile, older age groups. Almost

half (48 percent) of persons with only an elementary school education in March 1990 were 65 years and over; 79 percent were 45 years and over.

Labor force status

Rates of moving also vary by labor force status, which in the CPS is available only at the time of the survey and may not reflect status at the time of moving. Members of the Armed Forces had very high rates of moving—about half (47.4 percent) had changed residences during the twelve months preceding March 1990 (table F). This may be an underestimate, since the Current Population Survey includes only those members of the Armed Forces living off base or in housing units on base with their families. Military personnel who lived in barracks or other group quarters may have had even higher rates of moving than those surveyed.

Although members of the Armed Forces have very high rates of moving, they account for less than eight percent of the total labor force in the CPS. Among civilians, persons who were unemployed during the survey week had higher rates of moving than those who were employed and also higher than those who were not in the labor force, although not as high as the rate at which military personnel moved. About 30.0 percent of the unemployed in March 1990 moved within the United States during the preceding year. Both the local and non-local moving rates for the unemployed were higher than those for the employed and for those not in the labor force.

Employed persons moved at a rate only a little higher than the national average for all persons 16 years and over (19.3 percent versus 17.7 percent), with most moves taking place within the same county (60 percent). A lower rate of moving was found among persons 16 years and over who were not in the labor force—only 12.9 percent had moved in the previous year. Persons 16 years old and over who are not in the labor force consist mainly of retired persons, students, persons keeping house and/or caring for their families, and others who do only volunteer work. Self-employed persons who work at home are considered employed.

USER COMMENTS

We are interested in the reaction of users to the usefulness of the information presented in this report and to the content of the questions used to provide the results contained in this report (there is a facsimile of

the questions in Appendix A). We welcome user recommendations for improving our survey work. If you have suggestions or comments, please send them to:

Current Survey Comments
Population Division
U.S. Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

Table Finding Guide—Subjects, by Type of Mobility and Table Number

Characteristic	General mobility	Mobility for regions	Mobility for inside MSA's/ outside MSA's
General and Social Characteristics			
Age	1,2,3,4,5,7,8,10,11,14,16	3,5,18,19,20,23,27,29	23,25,26,27,28,29,31,32,34,35,38,40,42
Sex	1,2,6,7,8,10,13	18,19,20	23,25,26,30,31,32,34,37,42
Race and Hispanic origin	1,2,4,6,9,12,13	9,18,19,20,24,33	22,23,24,25,26,28,30,33,36,37,42
Years of school completed	1,4,5,17	5,18,19,20,29	25,28,29,41
Households and families	1,9,10,11,12,13,14,15	9,15,18,19,20,33	25,33,34,35,36,37,38,39
Tenure	1,15	15,18,19,20	25,39
Economic Characteristics			
Labor force status	1,6	18,19,20	25,30
Occupation	1,7	18,19,20	25,31
Industry	1,8	18,19,20	25,32
Income	1,13,14,15,16,17	15,18,19,20	25,37,38,39,40,41

Table 1. General Mobility, by Selected Characteristics

Mobility data from March 1989 to March 1990. Numbers in thousands. For meaning of symbols, see text.

Characteristic	Total	Same house (non-movers)	Different house in United States										Movers from abroad			
			Total	Same county	Total	Same State	Different county									
							Total	Same division	Different division	Different region	Total					
												Different State				
												Same region				
Total	Same division	Different division	Different region	Total												
PERSONS 1 YEAR AND OVER																
Total, 1 year and over	242 208	198 827	41 821	25 726	16 094	8 081	8 033	4 272	2 864	1 409	3 761	1 580				
Age and Sex																
1 to 14 years	50 415	40 823	9 299	6 072	3 226	1 498	1 728	899	614	285	829	294				
15 to 19 years	17 266	14 199	2 874	1 789	1 085	557	628	293	183	110	235	194				
20 to 24 years	17 988	11 178	6 532	4 046	2 486	1 340	1 146	812	412	200	533	278				
25 to 29 years	21 200	14 121	6 861	4 172	2 689	1 386	1 303	708	465	243	584	219				
30 to 34 years	59 236	48 128	10 727	6 506	4 221	2 018	2 203	1 113	724	389	1 090	381				
35 to 39 years	48 536	42 426	3 957	2 270	1 687	860	806	449	324	126	357	153				
40 to 44 years	17 979	17 062	895	502	394	220	174	102	70	32	72	22				
45 to 49 years	11 587	10 891	676	368	308	182	146	86	72	24	50	20				
50 to 54 years																
55 to 59 years																
60 to 64 years																
65 to 69 years																
70 to 74 years																
75 years and over																
Male																
1 to 14 years	117 791	96 111	20 838	12 696	6 140	4 089	4 052	2 109	1 432	677	1 943	843				
15 to 19 years	25 837	20 882	4 803	3 115	1 689	782	907	442	299	143	485	152				
20 to 24 years	8 722	7 276	1 345	818	530	276	253	149	87	52	105	100				
25 to 29 years	8 811	5 554	3 094	1 870	1 224	636	588	314	233	81	274	164				
30 to 34 years	10 515	8 898	3 504	2 124	1 380	728	655	358	234	124	297	113				
35 to 39 years	29 278	23 515	5 543	3 328	2 215	1 067	1 148	574	369	205	574	220				
40 to 44 years	22 295	20 297	1 919	1 101	818	424	394	212	156	88	182	79				
45 to 49 years	8 013	7 616	390	213	177	115	63	35	24	11	27	7				
50 to 54 years	4 321	4 073	240	132	107	64	44	25	19	9	19	8				
55 to 59 years																
60 to 64 years																
65 to 69 years																
70 to 74 years																
75 years and over																
Female																
1 to 14 years	124 416	102 716	20 983	13 029	7 954	3 973	3 982	2 163	1 432	731	1 818	717				
15 to 19 years	24 578	19 941	4 495	2 958	1 537	716	821	456	314	142	365	142				
20 to 24 years	8 545	6 922	1 529	974	555	280	275	145	86	58	130	84				
25 to 29 years	9 177	5 624	3 438	2 177	1 262	705	557	298	178	120	258	115				
30 to 34 years	10 685	7 223	3 356	2 048	1 308	660	648	350	231	119	296	106				
35 to 39 years	29 958	24 613	5 185	3 178	2 006	951	1 055	539	355	184	516	160				
40 to 44 years	24 241	22 129	2 038	1 169	889	457	412	228	168	89	174	74				
45 to 49 years	9 966	9 446	505	289	216	105	111	67	46	21	45	15				
50 to 54 years	7 267	6 818	436	236	200	98	102	70	53	17	32	13				
55 to 59 years																
60 to 64 years																
65 to 69 years																
70 to 74 years																
75 years and over																
Race and Hispanic Origin																
White	203 788	168 486	34 183	20 437	13 727	6 900	6 828	3 546	2 305	1 241	3 290	1 139				
Black	29 789	23 745	5 903	4 178	1 725	871	854	540	405	135	313	121				
Hispanic ¹	20 257	15 172	4 588	3 412	1 176	691	495	289	155	134	209	498				
Relationship to Householder																
Householder, spouse present	52 317	45 172	6 905	4 116	2 789	1 394	1 395	740	475	265	655	240				
Other family householder	13 774	10 757	2 955	2 109	846	456	390	231	160	71	180	62				
Nonfamily householder	27 257	21 222	5 943	3 581	2 382	1 291	1 090	580	418	162	510	92				
Spouse of householder	52 317	44 832	7 234	4 253	2 981	1 459	1 522	835	545	290	687	251				
Other relative of householder	87 213	71 889	14 610	9 128	5 482	2 588	2 894	1 488	994	494	1 406	714				
All other	9 331	4 956	4 174	2 559	1 615	874	741	398	271	127	343	201				
Marital Status																
Single (never married)	100 638	79 185	20 621	12 980	7 641	3 773	3 868	2 039	1 407	632	1 829	632				
Married, spouse present	106 513	91 343	14 830	8 632	5 997	2 946	3 051	1 666	1 075	592	1 385	540				
Married, spouse absent	6 118	4 124	1 886	1 195	691	364	327	136	87	49	192	108				
Widowed	13 810	12 661	1 107	650	456	235	222	138	86	50	83	43				
Divorced	15 128	11 514	3 577	2 269	1 308	743	564	293	207	86	271	37				
Region and Division of Current Residence																
Northeast	49 794	43 527	5 939	3 761	2 178	1 189	989	529	425	103	461	328				
New England	12 635	10 833	1 735	1 103	633	267	366	187	137	50	179	67				
Middle Atlantic	37 159	32 693	4 204	2 658	1 546	923	623	341	288	53	282	262				
Midwest	58 499	49 088	9 242	5 589	3 653	1 813	1 840	931	692	239	906	189				
East North Central	41 093	34 815	6 186	3 947	2 239	1 184	1 054	492	398	94	562	82				
West North Central	17 406	14 273	3 056	1 842	1 114	629	785	439	294	145	346	77				
South	82 780	68 734	15 545	9 212	6 334	3 098	3 235	1 807	1 104	704	1 428	500				
South Atlantic	41 863	34 182	7 402	4 079	3 323	1 452	1 870	1 080	723	357	790	300				
East South Central	14 866	12 327	2 508	1 597	912	432	479	226	99	127	253	31				
West South Central	26 051	20 245	5 835	3 536	2 100	1 214	886	501	281	120	385	170				
West	51 136	39 479	11 095	7 165	3 929	1 960	1 969	1 006	642	363	963	582				
Mountain	13 221	10 076	3 071	1 987	1 084	596	688	391	207	184	297	74				
Pacific	37 914	29 403	8 023	5 176	2 845	1 584	1 281	615	436	179	666	488				
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED																
Total, 25 years old and over	156 538	132 627	23 116	13 818	9 298	4 666	4 632	2 466	1 655	813	2 163	794				
Elementary: 0 to 8 years	17 590	15 626	1 813	1 288	525	300	225	140	101	39	85	152				
High school: 1 to 3 years	17 462	14 832	2 580	1 729	851	461	389	231	155	75	159	80				
4 years	60 119	51 321	8 571	5 325	3 246	1 750	1 496	814	593	221	682	228				
College: 1 to 3 years	28 075	23 302	4 656	2 694	1 962	980	982	548	347	202	433	117				
4 years	19 466	15 987	3 339	1 726	1 613	713	901	443	272	172	457	140				
5 or more years	13 825	11 559	2 158	1 057	1 101	481	639	293	168	105	347	108				
Median years of school completed	12.7	12.7	12.8	12.7	13.0	12.9	13.6	13.3	13.0	14.1	13.9	12.9				

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1. General Mobility, by Selected Characteristics—Con.

[Mobility data from March 1989 to March 1990. Numbers in thousands. For meaning of symbols, see text]

Characteristic	Different house in United States											Movers from abroad
	Total	Same house (non-movers)	Total	Same county	Different county							
					Total	Same State	Different State					
							Total	Same region			Different region	
								Total	Same division	Different division		
PERSONS INCOME												
Total, 15 years and over	191 793	158 004	32 522	19 654	12 868	6 563	6 305	3 374	2 250	1 124	2 931	1 266
Without income	12 940	10 313	2 257	1 387	870	437	432	236	151	85	187	370
With income	178 852	147 691	30 265	18 267	11 998	6 126	5 873	3 138	2 099	1 039	2 735	896
\$1 to \$2,499 or less	21 225	17 648	3 388	1 935	1 451	708	743	376	244	132	368	191
\$2,500 to \$4,999	17 367	14 410	2 820	1 844	977	506	471	260	169	91	211	137
\$5,000 to \$7,499	17 368	14 268	2 997	1 829	1 168	617	551	318	215	103	233	103
\$7,500 to \$9,999	13 683	11 068	2 536	1 570	966	493	473	239	145	94	234	79
\$10,000 to \$12,499	14 001	11 155	2 771	1 728	1 043	539	504	278	168	109	226	75
\$12,500 to \$14,999	10 659	8 558	2 047	1 251	796	384	412	220	154	67	192	54
\$15,000 to \$17,499	11 525	9 187	2 280	1 429	851	435	415	237	170	67	178	58
\$17,500 to \$19,999	8 749	7 100	1 617	1 015	602	310	292	164	110	54	128	31
\$20,000 to \$22,499	9 628	7 849	1 742	1 088	654	380	274	151	107	44	123	37
\$22,500 to \$24,999	6 316	5 131	1 187	726	441	263	178	98	65	33	81	18
\$25,000 to \$29,999	12 255	10 275	1 956	1 168	788	430	358	182	124	57	177	23
\$30,000 to \$34,999	9 510	8 062	1 423	826	597	309	288	162	113	49	126	25
\$35,000 to \$39,999	6 964	5 927	1 021	612	409	190	219	113	75	38	106	16
\$40,000 to \$44,999	5 318	4 679	631	327	304	155	149	72	54	18	77	9
\$45,000 to \$49,999	3 343	2 905	431	188	243	117	126	68	43	24	58	7
\$50,000 to \$54,999	2 748	2 397	344	185	159	53	106	45	28	17	61	7
\$55,000 to \$64,999	2 771	2 373	368	199	187	74	113	64	43	21	49	12
\$65,000 to \$74,999	1 594	1 389	199	99	100	32	68	33	27	6	35	6
\$75,000 to \$84,999	1 051	910	138	58	80	35	45	19	12	7	26	2
\$85,000 to \$99,999	823	706	114	55	60	31	29	18	16	2	11	1
\$100,000 and over	1 954	1 692	259	137	122	65	57	23	18	5	34	3
Median income (dollars)	13 856	14 048	13 260	12 955	13 740	13 802	13 682	13 628	14 275	12 279	13 744	8 016
LABOR FORCE STATUS, OCCUPATION, AND INDUSTRY												
Total, 16 years and over	188 479	155 204	32 033	19 357	12 676	6 453	6 222	3 327	2 223	1 104	2 895	1 242
Civilian labor force	123 499	98 910	23 881	14 802	9 279	4 839	4 439	2 410	1 609	801	2 029	706
Employed	116 669	94 099	21 950	13 471	8 479	4 454	4 026	2 230	1 495	735	1 796	619
Unemployed	7 830	5 914	1 931	5 555	3 800	2 385	2 193	1 117	614	369	1 099	536
Occupation:												
Exec., admin., and managerial	14 660	12 066	2 548	1 419	1 129	566	563	296	193	104	267	47
Professional specialty	15 888	12 826	2 863	1 469	1 393	619	775	434	286	148	341	99
Technicians and related support	3 869	3 053	818	450	369	185	183	104	73	31	79	18
Sales	14 198	11 385	2 767	1 635	1 132	600	532	281	180	101	252	48
Admin. support, inc. clerical	18 824	15 447	3 318	2 153	1 165	649	517	311	203	109	205	50
Private household service	794	632	151	92	59	14	45	23	8	15	22	11
Protective service	2 017	1 645	365	202	163	102	61	44	35	9	17	7
Service, exc. protect. and hh	12 665	9 881	2 676	1 819	857	436	421	216	155	60	205	108
Farming, forestry, and fishing	3 032	2 588	434	271	163	96	67	38	23	15	29	11
Prec. prod., crafts, and repair	13 476	10 764	2 633	1 667	966	530	436	234	165	89	202	76
Mech. oper., assem., and inspectors	7 727	6 163	1 493	1 071	422	271	151	96	70	26	55	71
Transport and material moving	4 714	3 842	857	566	291	187	104	64	48	18	41	15
Handls. equip. cleaners, and labor	4 763	3 706	1 028	657	370	199	171	89	58	31	82	49
Industry:												
Agricultural, forestry, and fisheries	3 112	2 685	434	265	169	88	80	43	28	15	37	13
Mining	727	586	141	82	59	21	37	19	14	5	18	5
Construction	7 524	5 871	1 605	1 004	601	314	287	147	94	53	140	48
Manufacturing	20 830	16 982	3 743	2 418	1 325	758	570	322	221	100	248	105
Transp., commun., and other public util	8 005	6 809	1 375	856	519	281	237	143	93	50	94	21
Wholesale trade	4 507	3 827	858	491	367	229	139	81	53	29	57	22
Retail trade	19 414	15 171	4 094	2 588	1 509	765	743	423	287	136	320	146
Finance, insur., and real estate	8 070	6 534	1 513	945	588	278	290	159	105	54	131	23
Business and repair services	7 496	5 736	1 704	1 027	677	387	290	137	95	43	153	57
Personal services	4 665	3 551	1 082	661	420	223	197	91	55	37	108	33
Entertainment and recreation serv	1 359	1 097	250	148	102	40	62	36	21	14	26	11
Professional and related services	25 395	21 001	4 275	2 480	1 794	858	938	522	345	178	418	119
Public administration	5 584	4 689	876	507	369	215	154	107	84	22	48	19
Unemployed	6 830	4 810	1 931	1 131	800	386	414	180	114	67	233	86
Armed Forces	956	802	380	162	217	43	174	62	34	28	112	73
Not in labor force	84 026	65 793	7 772	4 593	3 179	1 571	1 509	854	580	275	754	461
SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD												
Total, all households	93 347	77 151	15 803	9 788	6 017	3 141	2 876	1 551	1 053	496	1 325	394
One person households	22 999	18 718	4 225	2 552	1 672	896	777	415	284	131	382	98
Two person households	30 114	24 864	5 132	3 091	2 041	1 116	925	511	353	157	414	118
Three person households	16 128	13 147	2 907	1 822	1 085	559	526	292	200	92	234	73
Four person households	14 456	12 306	2 071	1 321	751	347	404	197	134	65	207	67
Five person households	6 213	5 245	1 333	837	296	135	161	87	50	27	74	18
Six person households	2 143	1 778	352	220	132	69	83	44	27	17	20	15
Seven or more person households	1 295	1 097	183	143	40	20	20	6	5	1	14	15
Persons per household	2.59	2.58	2.65	2.63	2.67	2.57	2.79	2.75	2.72	2.83	2.64	3.04
TENURE												
Persons 1 year old and over	242 208	198 827	41 821	25 726	16 094	8 061	8 033	4 272	2 864	1 406	3 761	1 580
In owner-occupied units	162 877	147 829	14 701	8 463	6 238	3 276	2 962	1 654	1 219	434	1 308	346
In renter-occupied units	79 331	50 998	27 120	17 263	9 856	4 785	5 072	2 619	1 644	975	2 453	1 214
All householders	93 347	77 151	15 803	9 788	6 017	3 141	2 876	1 551	1 053	496	1 325	394
In owner-occupied units	59 846	55 235	4 548	2 674	1 873	1 052	821	459	340	120	361	85
In renter-occupied units	33 501	21 916	11 255	7 112	4 144	2 069	2 055	1 092	713	378	963	329

*Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.