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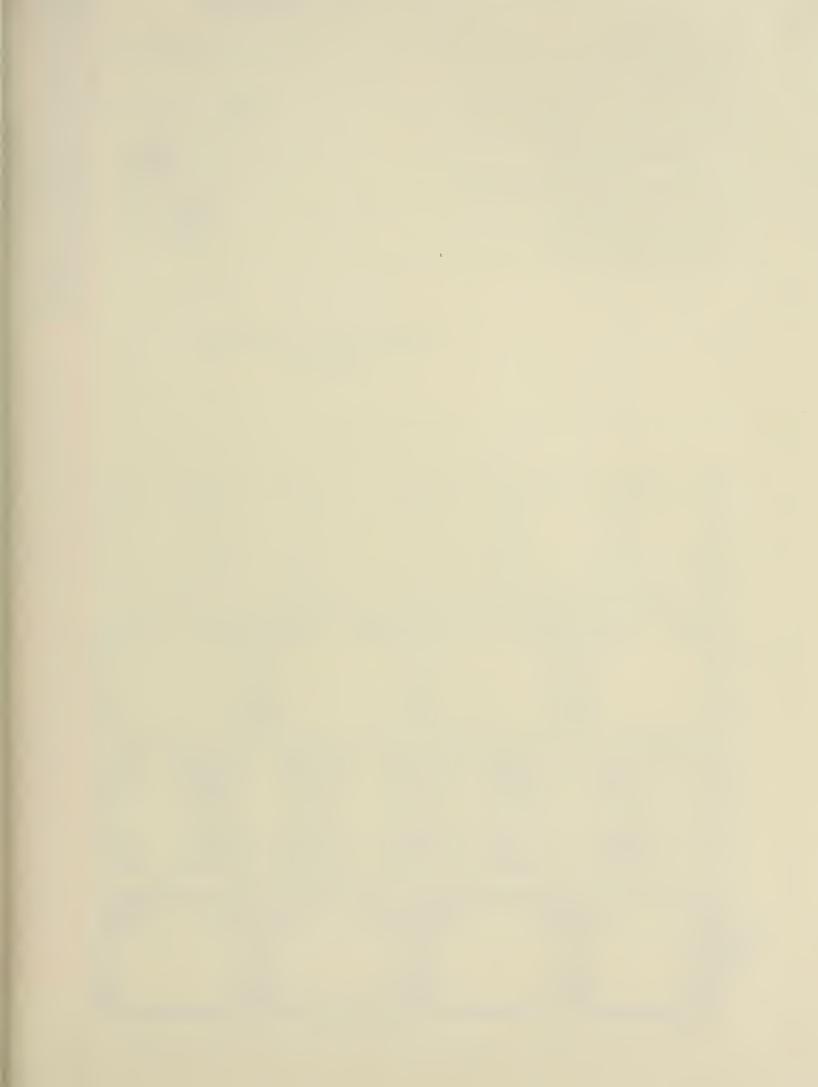
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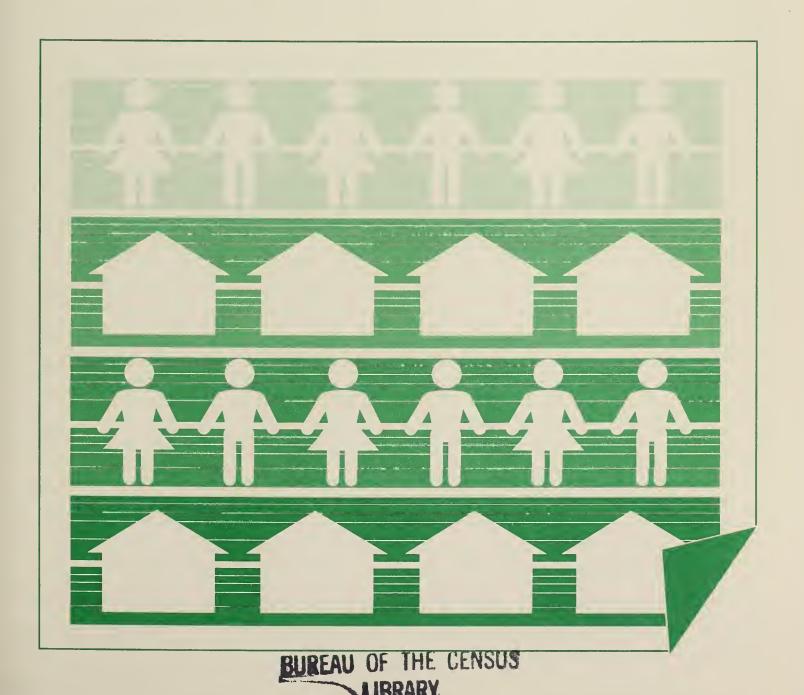
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1990 Census of Population and Housing Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas Greeley, CO MSA

For Reference

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1990 Census of Population and Housing Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas Greeley, CO MSA

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BUREAU OF THE CENSUS Harry A. Scarr, Acting Director



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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

- 1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
- 2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
- 3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number
[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and noe groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top.
For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix 8]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	8	7
Ancestry	16			_			_
Class of worker	18		-				-
Count adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	8	7
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	28	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	8	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	28	28	30
Hispanic origin.	8, 18						
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
industry	18	~		-	***	•••	•••
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to							
speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	28	28	30
Occupation.	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8		22		~	 28	30
Residence in 1985	17	20 20	22	24 24	26 26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	3	4	20 5	26 6	7
Sex	17	2	3	*	3	•	,
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18		~		20	26	. 30
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS		***	-	***	***		***
Bedrooms.	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	-					
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15 45
Gross rent	33	35 34	37 36	39 38	41	43 42	43
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40 40	42	44
		34	36		1-1	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	10		38	40 13	14	15
Meals included in rent	9	ויי	11	12	13	14	15
costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal.	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units).	32						
Vecancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1						
Not applicable for this report			اتـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ				

^{...} Not applicable for this report

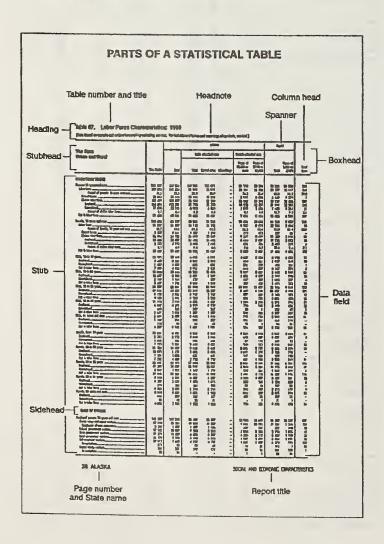
HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) heading, (2) boxhead, (3) stub, and (4) data field. A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The heading consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The boxhead is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a spanner appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.



The *stub* is located at the left edge of the table. It includes a listing of line or row captions or descriptions. At the top of the stub is the stubhead. The stubhead is considered to be an extension of the table title and usually shows generic geographic area designations and restrictions

In the stub, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a sidehead. The sidehead, similar to a spanner, describes and classifies the stub entries following it. The use of indentation in a stub indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

The data field is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the boxhead to the bottom of the table and from the right of the stub to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash "-" represents zero, a figure that rounds to less than 0.1, or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "..." mean not applicable.
- · (NA) means not available.
- The prefix "r" indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger "†" next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, Population and Housing Unit Counts reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the "User Notes" section of 1990 CPH-2, Population and Housing

Unit Counts report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- · BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- · unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.



TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16						
Class of worker	18						•••
Count adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16						
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	, 6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18		20	25	21	20	J.
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to	10	20	22	24	20	20	50
speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8						
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17						
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18						
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32						
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner							
costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
		UT	30		70	74	17

^{...} Not applicable for this report.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE



USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division Customer Services Bureau of the Census Washington, DC 20233 301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division Bureau of the Census Washington, DC 20233

Population Division Bureau of the Census Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANA-TIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

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

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in

data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, 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 (such as means and medians) 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.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 9

Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the "Other race" population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the "Other race" population below the State level.

User Note 10

Thresholds in CPH-3—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.



LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA		
4	Arizona			100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
		59	Aguadilla, PR MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	102	
6	California	64	Albany Cabanastady Tray NV		Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	103	Canton, OH MSA
8	Connecticut	62		104	Casper, WY MSA
9			Albuquerque, NM MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
	Delaware	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	100	Champaign Urbana Bantaul II
10	Not Assigned	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
11	Florida	65	Altoona, PA MSA	107	Charleston, SC MSA
12	Georgia	33	rittooria, i ri mort	108	Charleston, WV MSA
13	Hawaii	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill,
14	Idaho	67	Anchorage, AK MSA	100	NC-SC MSA
15	Illinois	68	Anderson, IN MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
		69	Anderson, SC MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
16	Indiana	70	Anniston, AL MSA	112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
17	lowa	70	Allinston, AL MOA	112	Olleyellile, WT WOA
18	Kansas	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI		Chicago-Gary-Lake County,
19	Kentucky		MSA		IL-IN-WI CMSA:
20	Louisiana	72	Arecibo, PR MSA	113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
		73	Asheville, NC MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
21	Maine	74	Athens, GA MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
22	Maryland	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
23	Massachusetts	75	Atlanta, GA WOA	113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
24	Michigan	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA	113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
25	Minnesota	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA	1101	Lake County, IL 1 MICA
		78	Austin, TX MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
26	Mississippi	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA		
27	Missouri	80			Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN
28	Montana	80	Baltimore, MD MSA		CMSA:
29	Nebraska	81	Bangor, ME MSA	115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
30	Nevada	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA	115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH
		83	Battle Creek, MI MSA		PMSA
31	New Hampshire	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA		
32	Not Assigned	85		116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY
33	New Mexico	65	Bellingham, WA MSA		MSA
34	New York	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA		Olavaland Alman Lamba Oll
35	North Carolina	87	·		Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:
		88	Billings, MT MSA	4474	
36	North Dakota		Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	117A	Akron, OH PMSA
37	Ohio	89	Binghamton, NY MSA	117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
38	Oklahoma	90	Birmingham, AL MSA	117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
39	Oregon	91	Bismarck, ND MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
40	Pennsylvania	92	Bloomington, IN MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
41	Dhada laland	93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
41	Rhode Island	94	Boise City, ID MSA		
42	South Carolina	0,1	Boloe City, 18 Wiert	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
43	South Dakota		Boston-Lawrence-Salem,	122	Columbus, OH MSA
44	Tennessee		MA-NH CMSA:	123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
45	Texas	95A	Boston, MA PMSA	124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
46	Utah	95B	Brockton, MA PMSA		Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:
47	Vermont	95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH	125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
48	Virginia		PMSA	125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
49	Washington	95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA	1200	. Sit Wordt Allington, TAT MOA
		95E	Nashua, NH PMSA	126	Danville, VA MSA
50	West Virginia	95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA	127	Davenport-Rock Island-
51	Wisconsin				Moline, IA-IL MSA
52	Wyoming	96	Bradenton, FL MSA	128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
53	Puerto Rico	97	Bremerton, WA MSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
54	Not Assigned		Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA	130	Decatur, AL MSA
55	Virgin Islands	99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	131	Decatur, IL MSA
	g.ii ioidiido				

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1004	Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA:	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132A 132B	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA Denver, CO PMSA	180 181	Iowa City, IA MSA Jackson, MI MSA	231A	Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA: Milwaukee, WI PMSA
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182 183	Jackson, MS MSA Jackson, TN MSA	231B	Racine, WI PMSA
134A	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA: Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	185 186	Jacksonville, NC MSA Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	233 234	Mobile, AL MSA Modesto, CA MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	235 236	Monroe, LA MSA Montgomery, AL MSA
136 137	Dubuque, IA MSA Duluth, MN-WI MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport- Bristol, TN-VA MSA	237	Muncie, IN MSA
138 139	Eau Claire, WI MSA El Paso, TX MSA	189 190	Johnstown, PA MSA Joplin, MO MSA	238	Muskegon, MI MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	239 240	Naples, FL MSA Nashville, TN MSA
141 142	Elmira, NY MSA Enid, OK MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA	193 194	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	195	Knoxville, TN MSA	243 244	New Orleans, LA MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA	196	Kokomo, IN MSA		New York-Northern New
146 147	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA Fayetteville, NC MSA	197 198	La Crosse, WI MSA Lafayette, LA MSA		Jersey-Long Island,
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	245A	NY-NJ-CT CMSA: Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	200 201	Lake Charles, LA MSA Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
150 151	Flint, MI MSA Florence, AL MSA			245C 245D	Danbury, CT PMSA Jersey City, NJ PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	202 203	Lancaster, PA MSA Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245E	Middlesex-Somerset-
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA	245F	Hunterdon, NJ PMSA Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	205 206	Las Cruces, NM MSA Las Vegas, NV MSA	245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
155 156	Fort Pierce, FL MSA Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	245H 245I	New York, NY PMSA Newark, NJ PMSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
158 159	Fort Wayne, IN MSA Fresno, CA MSA	209 210	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA	245K 245L	Orange County, NY PMSA Stamford, CT PMSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA	211	Lima, OH MSA	246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA		Newport News, VA MSA
162 163	Glens Falls, NY MSA Grand Forks, ND MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	247 248	Ocala, FL MSA Odessa, TX MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	249 250	Oklahoma City, OK MSA Olympia, WA MSA
165 166	Great Falls, MT MSA Greeley, CO MSA		Los Angeles-Anaheim- Riverside, CA CMSA:	250	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	215A	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	252	Orlando, FL MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem- High Point, NC MSA	215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	253 254	Owensboro, KY MSA Panama City, FL MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	215C 215D	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA		PMSA	256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	216 217	Louisville, KY-IN MSA Lubbock, TX MSA	257	Pensacola, FL MSA
	Hartford-New Britain-	218	Lynchburg, VA MSA	258	Peoria, IL MSA
172A	Middletown, CT CMSA: Bristol, CT PMSA	219 220	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA Madison, WI MSA		Philadelphia-Wilmington- Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA	221	Manchester, NH MSA	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
172C 172D	Middletown, CT PMSA New Britain, CT PMSA	222	Mansfield, OH MSA	259B 259C	Trenton, NJ PMSA Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	223 224	Mayagüez, PR MSA McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX	259D	PMSA Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
174 175	Honolulu, HI MSA	225	MSA Medford, OR MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
173	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA Houston-Galveston-Brazoria,	226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
	TX CMSA:	227	MSA Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA		Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA
176A 176B	Brazoria, TX PMSA Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA	228	Merced, CA MSA	262A	CMSA: Beaver County, PA PMSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA		Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:	262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-	263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
178	Huntsville, AL MSA	229B	Pompano Beach, FL PMSA Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA	264 265	Ponce, PR MSA Portland, ME MSA

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
	CMSA:	293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA			317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA		San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:	040	Tampa-St. Petersburg-
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester,	294A	Oakland, CA PMSA	318	Clearwater, FL MSA
	NH-ME MSA	294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294C	San Jose, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR
		294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA		MSA
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:	294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA		T 1 1/0 1/0 A
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-		PMSA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
	Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA			323	Tucson, AZ MSA
269C	Providence, RI PMSA		San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA:	324	Tulsa, OK MSA
		295A	Caguas, PR PMSA	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA	295B	San Juan, PR PMSA	326	Tyler, TX MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA			327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-		
273	Rapid City, SD MSA		Lompoc, CA MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
274	Reading, PA MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA
	,	298	Sarasota, FL MSA		MSA
275	Redding, CA MSA	299	Savannah, GA MSA	330	Waco, TX MSA
276	Reno, NV MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA			332	Waterbury, CT MSA
	MSA		Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA:		•
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	301A	Seattle, WA PMSA	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
279	Roanoke, VA MSA	301B	Tacoma, WA PMSA	334	Waterioo-Cedar Fails, IA WSA Wausau, WI MSA
				335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-
280	Rochester, MN MSA	302	Sharon, PA MSA	333	Delray Beach, FL MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA	557	Wildring, NO WISA
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA		145 4 11 E II TV 140 A
	MSA			338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
		307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	340	Wilmington, NC MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
288	Salem, OR MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA		
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA			343	York, PA MSA
	MSA	312	Springfield, MA MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH
		313	State College, PA MSA		MSĂ
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV	345	Yuba City, CA MSA
291	San Angelo, TX MSA		MSA	346	Yuma, AZ MSA

Table A. Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract
WELD COUNTY, CO	
16	16 17 (pt.) 25.01 (pt.)
17 19.01 19.02	25.02 (pt.) 17 (pt.) 19.01 (pt.) 19.01 (pt.)
25.01 25.02	19.02 25.01 (pt.) 25.02 (pt.)

Table B. Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990

[Tobles list selected census trocts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1980 troct	1990 troct
WELD COUNTY, CO	
16	16 (pt.) 16 (pt.) 17 19.01 19.02 (pt.) 19.02 (pt.) 16 (pt.) 25.01 16 (pt.) 25.02



Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Weld County			Totals	far split tracts/E	BNA's in Weld Count	у
Area	Greeley, CO MSA	Total	8righton city (pt.)	8roomfield city (pt.)	Greeley city	Northglenn city (pt.)	Tract 6	Tract 7.01	Troct 7.02	Tract 8
AND AREA										
quare kilametersquare miles	10 341.3 3 992.8	10 341.3 3 992.8	.9 .3	2.9 1.1	73.6 28.4	1.5	4.7 1.8	3.4 1.3	92.8 35.8	1.9
AGE										
All persons	131 821	131 821	17	4	60 536	-	1 023	1 570	3 933	2 76
nder 5 years ta 9 yeors	10 389	10 389 11 009	_	Ξ	4 515 4 448		101 123	174 124	434 351	163 120
0 to 14 years 5 to 19 years	10 119 10 945	10 119 10 945	1 3	_	3 887 5 691	-	101 100	133 115	296 260	92 198
0 ta 24 years	11 943 21 649	11 943 21 649	2	-	7 817 9 752	-	109 159	157 272	312 675	698 475
to 44 yeors	20 180	20 180	3	į	8 606	-	140	207	5 7 7	24
5 to 54 years 5 to 64 years	12 614 9 519	12 614 9 519	4 2	i	5 036 4 019	-1	65 65	112 96	378 307	12: 10:
to 74 years to 84 years	7 518 4 496	7 518 4 496	1	Ξ	3 535 2 301	-	39 19	92 75	220 108	13a 210
years and aver	1 440	1 440	1	-	929	-	2	13	15	20:
and 4 years years and aver	4 298 98 429	4 298 98 429	16	4	1 871 46 983	-	36 689	62 1 116	176 2 798	2 37
B years and over	94 808 86 406	94 808 86 406	15 11	4	45 583 39 920		636 576	1 072 986	2 696 2 532	2 33 2 00
yeors and over	18 016 16 128	18 016 16 128	2	1	8 727 7 933	=	89 71	221 205	484 426	600 580
edion	30.5	30.5	42.5	45.0	28.9	-	24.3	27.8	29.3	26.6
Femaleder 5 years	66 732 5 094	66 732 5 094	8	2	31 180 2 180		457 51	742 82	1 995 239	1 40¢ 7:
to 9 years	5 366 4 909	5 366 4 909	-	-	2 207 1 874	-	53 47	53	183	51
to 14 years	5 583	5 583	2	=	3 033	-	49	62 49	132 126	9:
to 24 yearsto 34 years	6 013	6 013 10 863	_	ī	3 937 4 813	_	44 63	73 123	164 349	32 19
to 44 yearsto 54 years	9 969 6 292	9 969 6 292	1 3	ī	4 293 2 576	_	56 30	90 55	293 182	9
to 64 yearsto 74 years	4 869 4 124	4 869 4 124	-	-	2 168 2 012	-1	31 23	54 50	158 108	6 5 8
to 84 years	2 684	2 684	ī	_	1 424	-	9	42	54	15:
years and overnd 4 years	966	966 2 128	_	_	663 912	- 1	1 18	9 29	7 101	15
years and over	50 485	50 485	7	2	24 581	-	303	534	1 413	1 23
years and overyears and over	48 701 44 235	48 701 44 235	5	2 2	23 894 20 776	-	271 244	516 482	1 370 1 283	1 21 1 05
years and overyears and over	10 125 9 157	10 125 9 157	1	==	5 176 4 756	_	47 38	127 117	239 212	43° 420
edian	31.1 65 089	31.1 65 089	44.5	38.0 2	29.9 29 356	-	23.1 566	28.8 828	29.0 1 938	29.5 1 355
edian age	29.9	29.9	42.5	51.5	28.0	-	24.6	27.3	29.7	24.9
DUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP All persons	131 821	131 821	17	4	60 536	_	1 023	1 570	3 933	2 761
hauseholdsHauseholder	127 661 47 470	127 661 47 470	17	4 2	56 728 22 647	_[989 273	1 570 561	3 865 1 402	2 482 1 124
Family hausehalder	33 763	33 763	6	2	14 350	-	216	381	1 064	466
Nanfamily householder	13 707 10 564	13 707 10 564	-	-	8 297 6 107	-1	57 44	180 152	338 270	658 402
SpouseChild	27 792 41 668	27 792 41 668	5 3	2	11 351 16 806	_	149 403	261 545	810 1 374	323 45
Other relativesNonrelatives	4 344 6 387	4 344 6 387	2	Ξ	1 818 4 106	_	113 51	110 93	101 178	8° 500
titutionalized personsher persans in group quarters	1 162 2 998	1 162 2 998	<u> </u>	=	902	-	34		56 12	257 22
sons per househald	2.69	2.69	2.83	2.00	2.50	-	3.62	2.80	2.76	2.21
rsons per familyPersons 65 years and over	3.19 13 454	3.19 13 454	2.67 2	2.00	3.09 6 765		4.08 60	3.40 180	3.15 343	2.83 54 8
householdsHouseholder	12 760	12 760	2	=	6 174	-	60 42	180	337 220	311
Nonfomily househalder	8 668 3 875	8 668 3 875		Ξ	4 271 2 075	=	18	131 62	78	232 140
Living oloneSpouse	3 767 3 354	3 767 3 354	ī	_	2 012 1 596	_	17 9	62 40	72 104	138 71
Other relativesNanrelatives	604	604 134	-	_	236 71	_	8 1	9	7 6	7
titutianalized persons her persons in group quorters	673 21	673 21	=	Ξ.	578 13	-	=	_	4 2	237
MILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Familiesth awn children under 18 years Number af awn children under 18 years	33 763 17 728 34 415	33 763 17 728	6	2	14 350 7 315 13 883	=	216 126 330	381 204 432	1 064 587 1 159	466 209
Married-cauple families	27 792	34 415 27 792	5	2	11 351	-	149	261	810	373 323
th own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years	13 884 27 451	13 884 27 451	1	_	5 352 10 306	-	88 230	135 288	387 768	137 257
Female householder, no husband present ith awn children under 18 years Number af own children under 18 years	4 343 2 949 5 499	4 343 2 949 5 499	-	=	2 295 1 584 2 952	=	46 30 83	88 54 118	192 153 321	101 55 94
ARITAL STATUS	3 4//	3 4//			2 732		00	710	021	72
Males 15 years and over	48 941	48 941	9	2	22 767	-	392	594	1 411	1 150
ever morriedaw married, except separoted	14 369 29 074	14 369 29 074	3 5		8 192 12 003	_	139 189	186 304	388 835	615 371
paratedidawed	743 872	743 872	_		325 398	-	4 7	19 7	22 28	18 27
vorced	3 883	3 883	1	-	1 849	-	53	78	138	119
Females 15 years and averever married	51 363 12 131	51 363 12 131	7 2	2 -	24 919 7 515	-	306 69	545 106	1 441 295	1 236 457
ow married, except separatedeparated	28 749 979	28 749 979	5	2	11 812 521	-	166	280 20	834 53	366 19

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Totols for split trocts/8NA's in Weld County—Con.										
Area	Troct 10	Troct 13	Troct 14.01	Troct 14.02	Troct 14.03	Troct 15	Tract 19.01	Troct 20	Troct 21		
LAND AREA Squore kilometersSquare miles	16.2 6.3	4.8 1.8	62.6 24.2	6.8 2.6	6.0 2.3	169.4 65.4	176.4 68.1	269.7 104.1	389.6 150.4		
AGE All persons Under 5 yeors 5 to 9 years 10 to 14 years 15 to 19 yeors 25 to 34 yeors 25 to 34 yeors 35 to 44 yeors 45 to 54 years 55 to 64 years 57 to 64 years 58 yeors ond over	10 272 1 115 1 034 726 687 1 352 2 123 1 395 653 515 395 230 47	5 157 431 413 363 369 364 956 713 398 379 240 108	4 755 283 368 391 345 284 690 934 651 417 267 109	5 387 544 562 493 336 226 1 060 1 147 455 277 206 69	4 108 292 361 367 272 197 560 910 486 335 236 81	4 113 311 370 358 307 183 583 726 409 352 293 182 39	8 764 834 868 809 668 569 1 583 1 361 791 575 447 200 59	9 620 740 827 775 753 499 1 572 1 658 1 165 822 477 275 57	7 172 576 675 662 544 373 1 125 1 193 806 538 4002 232 46		
3 ond 4 yeors	440 7 279 7 045 6 406 925 832 26.1	190 3 866 3 746 3 503 923 846 31.6	123 3 627 3 497 3 309 581 513 35.2 2 395	231 3 712 3 572 3 401 419 364 30.5	149 3 037 2 912 2 772 474 410 35.1	128 3 017 2 873 2 724 703 620 34.3	365 6 101 5 808 5 475 983 868 29.1	319 7 117 6 791 6 425 1 157 1 012 32.9	228 5 138 4 892 4 637 939 820 32.1		
Under 5 yeors 5 to 9 years 10 to 14 yeors 15 to 19 years 20 to 24 years 25 to 34 years 35 to 44 yeors 45 to 54 yeors 55 to 64 yeors 65 to 74 yeors 75 to 84 yeors 85 yeors ond over 65 yeors ond over 65 yeors ond over 65 to 65 yeors ond over 65 yeors ond over 65 to 65 yeors ond over 65 yeors ond yeors 65 yeors 95 yeors ond yeors 65 yeors 95 yeors	567 508 365 367 760 1 136 697 348 273 228 142	195 212 165 181 177 483 366 225 201 228 148	148 185 213 160 135 339 482 312 216 140 56	269 267 239 149 119 578 577 226 149 110 33	140 175 186 147 117 313 464 245 169 122 50	159 185 185 165 153 95 301 351 193 174 165 109 27	411 419 393 327 287 772 644 392 285 246 115 33	373 399 368 347 250 791 828 565 399 249 162 31	274 324 320 259 186 578 597 384 276 203 133		
3 ond 4 years 16 years and over 18 years and over 21 years and over 60 years and over 62 years and over Medion Male Medion oge	214 3 925 3 800 3 444 543 491 26.4 4 850 25.8	91 2 048 1 988 1 873 556 520 33.1 2 496 29.8	68 1 811 1 746 1 658 300 268 35.3 2 360 35.0	122 1 912 1 855 1 771 224 189 30.9 2 664 30.2	72 1 604 1 542 1 458 254 224 34.8 1 975 35.4	60 1 546 1 470 1 391 397 350 34.5 2 036 34.2	173 3 032 2 893 2 714 521 467 29.3 4 440 28.8	160 3 560 3 407 3 229 614 545 33.4 4 858 32.4	97 2 592 2 468 2 347 510 441 32.5 3 606 31.6		
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP All persons In households Householder Formily householder Living olone Spouse Child Other relatives Nonrelotives Institutionalized persons Other persons in group quarters	10 272 10 243 3 969 2 540 1 429 1 014 1 828 3 448 349 649 —————————————————————————————————	5 157 5 048 1 988 1 354 634 515 1 055 1 597 161 247 109	4 755 4 755 1 789 1 361 428 348 1 214 1 471 124 157	5 387 5 387 1 828 1 510 318 251 1 320 2 014 83 142	4 108 4 108 1 515 1 198 317 258 1 102 1 362 42 87	4 113 4 113 1 491 1 155 336 307 1 025 1 431 95 71	8 764 8 758 2 849 2 284 565 474 1 842 3 281 476 310	9 620 9 596 3 413 2 648 765 609 2 213 3 202 401 367 6	7 172 7 088 2 420 1 976 444 374 1 694 2 536 247 191 84		
Persons per household	2.58 3.21 672 666 456 227 222 162 32 16	2.54 3.08 727 621 438 230 226 157 17 9	2.66 3.06 392 392 245 63 62 128 16 3	2.95 3.26 287 287 181 54 52 89 17	2.71 3.09 328 328 218 77 73 98 8	2.76 3.21 514 514 353 167 163 139 19 3	3.07 3.45 706 706 470 200 194 168 54 14	2.81 3.20 809 809 523 213 206 207 70 9	2.93 3.27 680 672 453 178 173 180 34 5		
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN Fomilies With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Married-couple fomilies With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Femole householder, no husband present With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years	2 540 1 588 3 035 1 828 1 066 2 065 554 435 814	1 354 671 1 300 1 055 479 942 235 162 306	1 361 618 1 161 1 214 530 1 017 101 61 104	1 510 928 1 750 1 320 787 1 520 149 115 189	1 198 641 1 176 1 102 577 1 075 79 54 86	1 155 597 1 196 1 025 514 1 051 84 56 103	2 284 1 316 2 703 1 842 1 052 2 198 298 192 373	2 648 1 360 2 568 2 213 1 094 2 116 287 181 324	1 976 1 056 2 123 1 694 874 1 793 197 129 242		
MARITAL STATUS Males 15 years and over	3 415 1 073 1 907 55 56 324 3 982 1 125 1 907 128 264 558	1 861 490 1 111 33 55 172 2 089 1 093 55 303 258	1 864 446 1 239 24 22 133 1 849 332 1 243 24 90 160	1 840 369 1 334 22 12 103 1 948 315 1 341 28 77 187	1 456 257 1 118 7 14 60 1 632 293 1 127 13 94	1 506 305 1 056 18 36 91 1 568 242 1 042 15 166 103	3 152 805 1 978 67 57 245 3 101 579 1 918 68 248 248	3 656 900 2 278 66 63 349 3 622 627 2 277 65 272 381	2 611 608 1 759 41 40 163 2 648 472 1 737 35 216		

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Tatols for split to Weld Caun		Brighton city (pt.) , Weld County	Broomfield city (pt.), Weld County	Greeley city, Weld County					
Area	Tract 22.01	Tract 22.02	Troct 19.01 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4.01	Tract 4.02	Tract 5
LAND AREA Square kilometersSquare miles		43.1 16.6	.9	2.9 1.1	1.5	.9 .3	.6 .2	1.8 .7	1.6 .6	2.3 .9
AGE All persons Under 5 years 5 ta 9 years 10 to 14 years 15 to 19 years 25 ta 34 years 35 ta 44 years 45 to 54 years 55 to 64 years 65 to 74 years 75 ta 84 years 75 ta 84 years 85 years and aver	141 135 144 109 97 284 265 198 158 66 40	5 383 406 524 523 413 305 851 1 022 474 291 297 223 54	17	4 - - - 1 1 1 1 1	2 059 126 81 90 124 378 431 222 126 96 135 143	4 948 110 91 55 1 932 1 815 454 203 90 55 50 61 32	-	3 250 136 146 139 182 467 391 472 336 315 319 225 122	3 044 234 198 146 187 358 572 426 230 203 203 232 192 66	5 554 664 515 398 397 694 1 072 684 377 278 275 158 42
3 ond 4 years 16 years and over 18 years and over 21 years and over 60 years and aver Median Female Under 5 years 10 ta 14 years 15 ta 19 years 20 to 24 years 35 to 34 years 35 to 34 years 35 to 34 years 35 to 34 years 35 to 44 years 45 to 54 years 55 to 64 years 65 to 74 years 75 to 84 years 85 years and aver	1 198 1 161 1 098 179 150 32.6 786 70 66 70 47 49 129 134 92 69 32 23	152 3 831 3 666 3 439 729 668 31.7 2 773 212 254 256 207 143 456 503 244 151 174 140 33		45.0 2 - - - 1 1 - - - - 1	51 1 745 1 713 1 561 427 415 29.4 1 001 68 37 39 62 169 154 91 54 57 85 108	37 4 680 4 649 1 998 170 157 20.4 2 629 51 41 34 1 175 909 189 84 37 27 25 38 19	-	47 2 794 2 735 2 525 834 767 38.3 1 774 65 74 65 96 244 215 243 186 167 187	83 2 428 2 368 2 211 592 550 31.8 1 580 113 112 77 89 179 273 211 116 117 135 109 49	287 3 911 3 760 3 438 600 553 25.9 2 730 2 183 339 513 316 194 149 149 171 90 23
3 and 4 years 16 years and aver 18 years and aver 21 years and aver 60 years and aver 62 years and aver Median Male Median age	33 574 554 523 86 76 32.8	85 2 004 1 920 1 809 433 399 32.5 2 610 30.5	- 7 6 5 1 1 44.5 9 42.5	2 2 2 2 - - 38.0 2 51.5	26 851 830 755 292 286 32.9 1 058 28.2	21 2 499 2 480 891 93 86 20.0 2 319 20.8	-	24 1 549 1 523 1 404 514 476 39.8 1 476 36.2	39 1 259 1 227 1 157 353 331 32.7 1 464 30.8	122 1 948 1 876 1 734 356 324 26.6 2 824 25.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP All persons In householder Householder Formily householder Living alone Spouse Child Other relatives Nonrelotives Institutionalized persons Other persons in group quarters	1 646 580 463 117 92 416 557 34 59	5 383 5 269 1 893 1 410 483 402 1 188 1 922 99 167	17 17 6 6 6 - - 5 3 2 1	4 . 4 . 2 . 2	2 059 1 871 1 032 289 743 622 186 376 84 193 188	4 948 2 010 910 278 632 322 179 298 50 573 128 2 810	-	3 250 3 126 1 392 810 582 398 683 643 63 345 100 24	3 044 3 038 1 303 779 524 409 599 762 101 273 6	5 554 5 538 2 017 1 300 717 548 836 1 897 383 405
Persons per household Persons per family Persons 65 years and over In households Hauseholder Living dlane Spause Other relatives Nanrelatives Institutionalized persons Other persons in graup quarters	2.84 3.17 115 115 77 28 28 30 8	2.78 3.28 574 491 349 173 172 125 16 183	2.83 2.67 2 2 1 1 - - - -	2.00 2.00 - - - - - - - - - - -	1.81 3.24 385 384 329 275 270 39 13 3	2.21 2.90 143 100 69 43 40 17 6 8 43	-	2.25 2.71 666 553 371 180 173 144 27 11 100	2.33 2.88 490 490 325 140 133 142 15 8	2.75 3.40 475 475 343 178 168 107 17
Familes	236 459 416 207 411 28 18	1 410 865 1 642 1 188 693 1 361 174 138 226	6 1 5 1 1 1 -	2 - - 2 - - - -	289 142 294 186 86 182 69 38 82	278 154 256 179 91 157 73 53 83		810 285 492 683 224 395 99 53 84	779 340 611 599 229 420 131 85	1 300 781 1 588 836 462 948 351 258 535
MARITAL STATUS Males 15 years and over	158 421 11 7 49 580 77 419 7	1 879 456 1 217 27 27 152 2 051 375 1 224 33 204 215	9 3 5 - 1 1 7 2 5 -	2 - 2 - - 2 2 - -	905 449 267 24 33 132 857 300 218 32 182 125	2 189 1 794 233 22 18 122 2 503 2 130 210 25 53 85	-	1 259 414 709 8 43 85 1 570 442 699 16 251	1 188 408 627 23 21 109 1 278 329 629 30 142 148	1 999 717 956 62 40 224 1 978 518 891 111 183 275

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms ond meonings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Greeley city, Weld County—Con.										
Area	Troct 6 (pt.)	Troct 7.01 (pt.)	Troct 7.02 (pt.)	Troct 8 (pt.)	Troct 9	Troct 10 (pt.)	Troct 11	Troct 12.01	Troct 12.02	Troct 13 (pt.)	
LAND AREA Square kilometers	3.6	2.3	4.7	1.5	1.5	2.7	2.6	1.5	1.5	2.5	
Squore miles	1.4	2.3 .9	1.8	.6	.6	1.1	1.0	.6	.6	1.0	
All persons	940 96	1 566 174	1 679 219	2 562 145	2 805 174	3 706 404	4 856 266	3 880 242	3 045 158	4 778 402	
5 to 9 yeors	116 91	123 132	185 127	103 79	205 165	378 223	378 411	240 207	224 259	375 329 327	
15 to 19 yeors 20 to 24 yeors	99 104 149	115 157 270	108 151 348	189 674 432	167 238 409	285 788 682	365 561 670	208 373 605	244 127	327 348 890	
25 to 34 yeors 35 to 44 yeors 45 to 54 years	128 53	207 112	228 131	217 103	322 317	415 218	880 471	500 361	365 508 478	660 385	
5 to 64 yeors5 to 74 yeors	55 30	96 92	82 61	94 120	350 288	156 100	347 292	392 404	326 197	367 355	
75 to 84 yeors 55 yeors and over	17 2	75 13	35 4	206 200	146 24	50 7	184 31	272 76	98 61	234 106	
6 yeors and over	36 628	62 1 114	94 1 123	49 2 222	2 228 2 1/2	150 2 665	136 3 726	86 3 160	74 2 350	179 3 598	
18 years ond over	576 518 73	1 070 984 221	1 083 1 009 138	2 189 1 873 576	2 169 2 052 629	2 577 2 224 231	3 582 3 332 700	3 084 2 914 952	2 252 2 128 504	3 490 3 267 878	
52 years and over	56 23.6	205 27.8	120 26.4	556 26.4	565 36.3	207 23.0	620 31.8	877 36.0	437 38.3	805 31.8	
Female	417 50	740 82	869 123	1 316 65	1 418 87	2 009 201	2 567 122	2 064 119	1 572 75	2 466 183	
6 to 9 yeors0 to 14 yeors	48 44	52 62	102 51	51 30	90 72	191 105	192 208	113 108	114 133	189 151	
5 to 19 yeors	48 41	49 73	46 82	88 315	66 127	173 443	195 291	118 190	123 53	161 169	
25 to 34 yeors 15 to 44 yeors 15 to 54 yeors	57 51 26	122 90 55	182 123 67	181 88 59	187 168 174	366 240 116	349 463 239	287 248 195	207 261 239	442 342 207	
5 to 64 yeors	25 17	54 50	43 31	50 80	190 159	85 56	197 165	226 236	171 95	185 215	
75 to 84 yeors	9 1	42 9	16	151 158	86 12	30 3	120 26	175 49	55 46	144 78	
6 yeors ond over	18 272	29 533	58 585	20 1 166	30 1 153	69 1 492	68 2 004	45 1 711	35 1 221	84 1 906	
8 yeors ond over	241 215	515 481	568 530	1 153 997	1 130 1 076	1 441 1 232	1 938 1 790	1 663 1 576	1 172 1 116	1 853 1 747	
0 yeors ond over 2 yeors ond over	38 30 22.1	127 117 28.8	70 60 26.5	417 406 29,7	344 313 39.3	136 122 23.2	425 376 33.3	578 543 38.7	269 236 38.3	529 497 33.4	
Male	523 24.3	826 27.3	810 26.3	1 246 24.5	1 387 33.2	1 697 22.8	2 289 30.1	1 816 33.6	1 473 38.3	2 312 29.9	
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP											
All personsn households Householder	940 906 243	1 566 1 566 560	1 679 1 679 585	2 562 2 283 1 045	2 805 2 805 1 094	3 706 3 706 1 556	4 856 4 856 1 971	3 880 3 869 1 717	3 045 2 942 1 049	4 778 4 669 1 870	
Fomily householderNonfomily householder	193 50	380 180	450 135	419 626	812 282	837 719	1 244 727	1 041 676	875 174	1 256 614	
Living olone	37 128	152 261	104 320	378 295	207 687	488 493	526 1 024	540 854	138 789	502 977	
Child Other relatives Nonrelatives	378 107 50	543 110 92	648 42 84	393 66 484	789 91 144	1 194 140	1 451 103 307	970 122	980 39 85	1 448 145 229	
Institutionolized persons Other persons in group quorters	30 - 34	- -	- -	257 22	-	323 _ _	307 - -	206 _ 11	103	109	
ersons per householdersons per fomily	3.73 4.18	2.80 3.41	2.87 3.24	2.18 2.80	2.56 2.93	2.38 3.18	2.46 3.07	2.25 2.87	2.80 3.07	2.50 3.05	
Persons 65 years and over	49 49	180 180	100 100	526 289	458 458	157 157	507 507	752 752	356 265	695 589	
HouseholderNonfomily householder	35 15	131 62	62 21	218 137	294 98	114 63	346 182	522 255	171 46	417 226	
Living olone Spouse Other relatives	14 6 7	62 40 9	18 31 4	135 63 7	95 142 21	62 33 8	180 139 20	248 201 24	45 80 10	222 149 14	
Nonrelativesnstitutionalized persons	i -	<u>-</u>	3 -	1 237	i -	2 -	2 -	5 -	4 91	106	
AMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Families With own children under 18 yeors	193 116	380 203	450	419	812	837	1 244	1 041	875	1 256	
Number of own children under 18 yeors Married-cauple families	310 128	430 261	288 562 320	187 327 295	314 595 687	550 1 058 493	662 1 206 1 024	407 732 854	405 769 789	616 1 190 977	
Nith own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years _	79 211	135 288	182 352	125 231	244 458	285 555	501 952	307 570	344 656	436 859	
Female hausehalder, no husband present With own children under 18 yeors Number of own children under 18 yeors	45 30 83	88 54 118	99 79 171	89 48 78	95 54 111	285 234 442	175 129 211	143 80 127	65 44 83	218 150 279	
MARITAL STATUS	0.5	110	171	76	'''	442	211	127	63	217	
Males 15 years and over	362 136	593 186	555 153	1 065 583	1 092 289	1 189 522	1 756 560	1 467 406	1 154 255	1 729 450	
Now morried, except seporotedSeporoted	167 4	304 19	327 7	335 16	711 11	526 16	1 041 12	878 18	806 5	1 030	
Vidowed	6 49	7 77	9 59	26 105	19 62	17 108	21 122	28 137	24 64	53 163	
Females 15 years and aver	275 66	544 106	593 119	1 170 441	1 169 202	1 512 614	2 045 555	1 724 362	1 250 211	1 943 342	
Now morried, except seporated Seporated Widowed	144 9 24	280 20 71	328 23 33	334 16 274	707 16	529 58	1 047 29	882 20	801 12	1 012 52 291	
Divorced	32	67	90	274 105	122 122	74 237	184 230	265 195	121 105	291 246	

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Greeley city, Weld County—Con.								
Area	Tract 14.01 (pt.)	Troct 14.02 (pt.)	Tract 14.03 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Troct 21 (pt.)	Troct 22.01 (pt.)	Troct 22.02 (pt.)	Troct 20 (pt.	
LAND AREA Square kilometersSquare nilles	13.6 5.3	6.0 2.3	6.0 2.3	5.9 2.3	3.2 1.2	5.7 2.2	Ξ	1.5	
AGE All persans Under 5 years 5 to 9 years	2 273 117 158	5 371 544 561	4 108 292 361	60 5 4	13 3 5	39 4 1	<u>.</u>		
10 to 14 years	170 152 155 376 464 294 184	492 334 224 1 059 1 142 452 277 205	367 272 197 560 910 486 335 236	3 1 6 10 9 10 8 2	- - 3 2 - -	4 3 2 4 7 6 3 3	- - - - -		
75 to 84 years	52 12 52 1 794 1 735 1 649 290 260	69 12 231 3 698 3 558 3 389 418 363	81 11 149 3 037 2 912 2 772 474 410	2 - 2 48 48 44 7 4	- 2 5 5 - -	1 1 29 28 27 7 6	- - - - -		
Median	35.2 1 125 61 75 92 66 71 190 228 135 102 73 73	30.5 2 713 266 238 147 118 577 576 224 149 109 33	35.1 2 133 140 175 186 147 117 313 464 245 169 122 50	35.5 30 3 1 1 5 5 2 6 3 -	8.3 9 2 5 - - 2 - -	37.5 18 2 1 1 2 2 4 4 2 2 1	- - - - - - - - -		
5 years and over	6 29 885 856 816 154 137 35.3 1 148 35.0	7 122 1 904 1 847 1 765 223 188 30.9 2 658 30.2	5 72 1 604 1 542 1 458 254 224 34.8 1 975 35.4	23 23 20 1 1 29.0 30 37.5	- 1 2 2 2 2 - - 6.5 4 35.0	- 14 14 14 3 3 3 38.0 21 36.5	- - - - - - -		
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP All persons In households Householder Family householder Living alone Spouse Child Other relatives Nonrelatives Institutionalized persons Other persons in group quarters	2 273 2 273 928 650 278 223 589 627 45 84	5 371 5 371 1 820 1 505 315 249 1 317 2 010 83 141	4 108 4 108 1 515 1 198 317 258 1 102 1 362 42 87	60 60 23 20 3 19 17 -	13 13 3 2 1 1 2 8 -	39 39 14 12 2 2 11 12 2 	-		
ersons per household	2.45 2.94 203 203 120 23 22 73 9	2.95 3.27 286 286 180 53 51 89 17 —	2.71 3.09 328 328 218 77 73 98 8 4	2.61 2.80 4 4 3 1 1 1 - -	4.33 6.00 - - - - - - - - - -	2.79 3.08 5 5 3 - - 2 - - -	- - - - - - - - -	-	
Families With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Married-couple families With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Female househalder, na husband present With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years	650 284 509 589 246 451 42 26 40	1 505 926 1 748 1 317 786 1 519 148 115	1 198 641 1 176 1 102 577 1 075 79 54 86	20 7 12 19 6 9 - -	2 2 8 2 2 8 -	12 5 10 11 5 10 1	- - - - - - - -	-	
MARITAL STATUS Males 15 years and over	931 237 605 16 7 66 897 168 603 11	1 834 368 1 331 22 12 101 1 940 312 1 338 28	1 456 257 1 118 7 14 60 1 632 293 1 127	25 4 19 - 2 2 23 4 19	3 - 2 - 1 2 - 2	16 4 11 - 1 1 14 1	- - - -		

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Remainder of Weld County									
Area	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7.01 (pt.)	Tract 7.02 (pt.)	Troct 8 (pt.)	Troct 10 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Troct 14.01 (pt.)	Troct 14.02 (pt.)		
LAND AREA Square kilametersSquare miles	1.1 .4	1.1 .4	88.1 34.0	.4 .1	13.5 5.2	2.3 .9	48.9 18.9	.8 .3		
AGE All persons Under 5 years 5 ta 9 years 10 ta 14 years 15 to 19 years 20 to 24 years 25 to 34 years 35 to 44 years 45 to 54 years 55 to 64 years 55 to 64 years 55 to 64 years 55 to 74 years 75 to 84 years 85 years and aver	83 5 7 10 1 1 5 10 12 12 10 9	4 	2 254 215 166 169 152 161 327 349 247 225 159 73 11	199 18 17 13 9 24 43 24 19 10 16 4 2	6 566 711 656 503 402 564 1 441 980 435 359 295 180 40	379 29 38 34 42 16 66 53 38 31 24 6	2 482 166 210 221 193 129 314 470 357 233 128 57	16 - 1 1 2 2 2 1 5 3 - 1		
3 and 4 years 16 years and over 18 years and over 21 years and over 60 years and over 62 years and over Median Femole	61 60 58 16 15 37.1	2 2 2 2 - 20.5 2	82 1 675 1 613 1 523 346 306 33.3 1 126 116	8 149 148 135 24 24 29.4 90	290 4 614 4 468 4 182 694 625 28.5 3 413 366	11 268 256 236 45 41 29.5 195	71 1 833 1 762 1 660 291 253 35.2 1 270 87	- 14 14 12 1 1 36.5		
Under 5 years	5 3 1 3 6 5 4 6 6	1 - - 1 - - -	81 81 80 82 167 170 115 115 77 38	7 10 5 11 16 9 8 5 7 4	317 260 194 317 770 457 232 188 172 112 28	123 14 20 8 41 24 18 16 13 4	110 121 94 64 149 254 177 114 67 30 3	1 1 2 1 1 1 2 - 1		
3 and 4 years	31 30 29 9 8 36.0 43 38.3	- 1 1 1 - 19.5 2 22.0	43 828 802 753 169 152 32.3 1 128 33.8	3 65 64 60 14 14 27.5 109 30.3	145 2 433 2 359 2 212 407 369 28.7 3 153 28.2	7 142 135 126 27 23 29.9 184 29.0	39 926 890 842 146 131 35.3 1 212 34.9	8 8 6 1 1 27.5 6 39.0		
All persons	83 83 30 23 7 7 21 25 6 1	4 4 1 1 - - 2 2 1	2 254 2 186 817 614 203 166 490 726 59 94 56	199 199 79 47 32 24 28 58 15	6 566 6 537 2 413 1 703 710 526 1 335 2 254 209 326 	379 379 118 98 20 13 78 149 16 18 -	2 482 2 482 861 711 150 125 625 844 77 73	16 16 8 5 3 2 2 3 4 - 1		
Persons per hausehold Persons per family Persons 65 years ond over In hauseholds Householder Nanfamily hauseholder Living alane Spause Other relatives Nanrelatives Institutionalized persons Other persons in group quarters	2.77 3.26 11 11 7 3 3 3 1 - -	4.00 3.00 - - - - - - - - - -	2.68 3.08 243 237 158 57 54 73 3 3	2.52 3.15 22 22 14 3 3 8 - -	2.71 3.23 515 509 342 164 160 129 24 14 6	3.21 3.48 32 32 21 4 4 8 3	2.88 3.18 189 189 125 40 40 55 7 2	2.00 2.40 1 1 1 1 1 1 - -		
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN Families With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Morried-couple families With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Femole householder, no husbond present With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years	23 10 20 21 9 19 1	1 1 2 - - - -	614 299 597 490 205 416 93 74	47 22 46 28 12 26 12 7	1 703 1 038 1 977 1 335 781 1 510 269 201 372	98 55 110 78 43 83 17 12 27	711 334 652 625 284 566 59 35	5 2 2 3 1 1 1		
MARITAL STATUS Males 15 years and over Never married Now married, except separated Separated Widowed Divarced Females 15 years and over Never married Now married, except separated Separated Widowed Divarced	30 3 22 - 1 4 31 3 22 - 4 2	1 1 1 1 1	856 235 508 15 19 79 848 176 506 30 57	85 32 36 2 1 14 66 16 32 3 4	2 226 551 1 381 39 39 216 2 470 511 1 378 70 190 321	132 40 81 - 2 9 146 38 81 3 12	933 209 634 8 15 67 952 164 640 13 52 83	6 1 3 - 2 8 3 3 - 2 2 - 2		

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Remainder of Weld County—Con.									
Area	Troct 14.03 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19.01 (pt.)	Tract 19.02	Tract 20 (pt.)			
LAND AREA Square kilometersSquare miles	Ξ	163.5 63.1	240.6 92.9	170.4 65.8	324.7 125.4	175.5 67.8	154.6 59.7	265.2 102.4			
AGE All persons	=	4 053 306 366	3 113 222 277	4 355 362 428	2 923 228 276	8 747 834 868	2 841 186 224	9 616 740 827			
10 to 14 years	- - -	355 306 177 573 717 399	295 245 155 499 492 358	395 360 259 721 713 448	283 211 151 485 440 332	808 665 567 1 583 1 358 787	241 216 162 481 406 418	775 753 499 1 571 1 657 1 164			
55 to 64 years	- - -	344 291 180 39	264 191 90 25	304 212 120 33	224 180 90 23	573 447 199 58	271 161 63 12	821 477 275 57			
3 and 4 years	- - - - -	126 2 969 2 825 2 680 696 616	2 261 2 154 2 037 445 379	156 3 093 2 951 2 754 509 458	2 088 1 995 1 893 397 341	365 6 085 5 793 5 464 981 866	65 2 142 2 053 1 943 359 301	319 7 113 6 787 6 421 1 156 1 012			
Median	-	34.3 2 047 156 182 164	32.7 1 540 105 135 139	30.4 2 164 179 212 184	31.8 1 460 115 128 135	29.1 4 316 411 419 392	33.0 1 403 83 101 125	32.9 4 760 373 399 368			
15 to 19 years		152 90 296 349 187 171	120 70 254 252 174 133 98	168 126 362 362 220 153	124 73 260 209 164 105 89	325 287 772 643 389 285 246	103 83 245 198 217 118 83	347 347 250 790 828 564 399 249			
75 to 84 years	-	108 27 60 1 523 1 447	48 12 50 1 133 1 080	63 23 84 1 544 1 486	46 12 50 1 058 1 003	114 33 173 3 025 2 887	42 5 31 1 069 1 023	162 31 160 3 558 3 405			
21 years and over	-	1 371 396 349 34.6 2 006 34.1	1 030 225 193 33.0 1 573 32.3	1 398 271 241 30.9 2 191 29.9	940 191 165 31.3 1 463 32.4	2 709 520 466 29.3 4 431 28.8	973 176 151 33.3 1 438 32.7	3 227 614 545 33.4 4 85 6 32.4			
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP All persons	-	4 053 4 053	3 113 3 113	4 355 4 355	2 923 2 923	8 747 8 741	2 841 2 841	9 616 9 592			
Householder Family householder Nonfamily householder Living olone Spouse Child	-	1 468 1 135 333 304 1 006 1 414	1 068 872 196 167 771 1 096	1 431 1 180 251 209 1 018 1 662	1 003 809 194 171 691 1 039	2 843 2 278 565 474 1 837 3 278	974 800 174 136 706 936	3 411 2 646 765 609 2 211 3 202			
Other relatives Nonrelatives Institutionalized persons Other persons in group quarters	- - - -	95 70 - -	109 69 - -	140 104 - -	124 66 - -	474 309 - 6	138 87 - -	401 367 6 18			
Persons per household Persons per family Persons 65 years and over In households Householder Nonfamily householder	-	2.76 3.22 510 510 350 166	2.91 3.27 306 306 185 62	3.04 3.39 365 365 240 85	2.91 3.29 293 293 192 64	3.07 3.45 704 704 469 200	2.92 3.23 236 236 151 55	2.81 3.20 809 809 523 213			
Living alone Spouse Other relatives Nonrelatives Institutionalized persons Other persons in group quorters	-	162 138 19 3 -	61 90 28 3 -	83 107 15 3 -	62 79 20 2	194 167 54 14 –	53 64 21 - -	206 207 70 9			
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN Families With own children under 18 yeors	-	1 135 590	872 472	1 180 638	809 433	2 278 1 315	800 366	2 646 1 360			
Number of own children under 18 years		1 184 1 006 508 1 042 84 56 103	891 771 410 779 67 43 82	1 328 1 018 541 1 141 124 77 158	858 691 362 738 74 49 86	2 702 1 837 1 051 2 197 298 192 373	716 706 322 642 60 31 55	2 568 2 211 1 094 2 116 287 181 324			
MARITAL STATUS Males 15 years and over Never married Now married, except separated	Ξ	1 481 301	1 158 269	1 581 377	1 054 202	3 143 802	1 09o 244 722	3 654 900			
Separated Widowed Divorced Females 15 years and over	-	1 037 18 36 89 1 545	795 14 19 61 1 161	1 060 19 27 98 1 589	721 22 27 82 1 082	1 973 67 57 244 3 094	733 22 15 82 1 094	2 276 66 63 349 3 620			
Never married Now married, except separated Separated Widowed Divorced	=	238 1 023 15 166 103	186 794 19 89 73	277 1 054 23 119 116	194 719 19 75 75	577 1 913 68 248 288	185 729 8 83 89	627 2 275 65 272 381			

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering			Remainde	r of Weld Caunty—Con.			
Area	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22.01 (pt.)	Tract 22.02 (pt.)	Tract 23	Troct 24	Tract 25.01	Tract 25.02
LAND AREA Square kilametersSquare miles	386.5 149.2	157.3 60.7	43.1 16.6	290.7 112.2	1 436.6 554.7	4 933.7 1 904.9	1 363.9 526.6
AGE All persons Under 5 years	7 159 573 670 662 544 373 1 122 1 191 806 538 402 232 46 226 5 133 4 887 4 632 939 820 32.1 3 557 272 319 320 259 186 576 597 384 276 203 133 32	1 607 137 134 140 106 95 280 258 192 155 63 3 9 8 55 1 169 1 133 1 071 172 144 32.5 768 68 65 69 47 47 47 127 130 90 67 31	5 383 406 524 523 413 305 851 1 022 474 291 297 223 54 152 3 831 3 666 3 439 729 668 31.7 2 773 212 254 256 207 143 456 503 244 151 174 140 33	3 419 282 332 315 231 165 557 539 345 275 221 128 29 125 2 439 2 333 2 216 514 458 32.3 1 691 126 152 163 99 84 4294 264 167 129 119 74 20	839 70 66 59 50 43 138 122 93 87 67 30 12 31 636 615 586 149 134 34.5 407 41 30 24 28 23 66 54 45 44 34	1 807 137 136 139 110 104 269 251 225 181 149 85 21 51 1 368 1 322 1 270 334 298 35.4 867 76 54 70 53 47 132 121 108 86 65 47 8	3 419 247 333 288 240 166 562 511 421 299 199 118 34 95 2 483 2 366 2 257 485 433 32.9 1 643 1120 81 266 245 203 140 160 600 18
3 and 4 years 16 years and aver 18 years and aver 21 years and over 60 years and aver 62 years and aver Median Male Median age	96 2 590 2 466 2 345 510 441 32.5 3 602 31.6	33 560 540 509 83 73 32.7 839 32.3	85 2 004 1 920 1 809 433 399 32.5 2 610 30.5	62 1 226 1 180 1 133 282 250 32.5 1 728 31.9	18 308 294 279 75 68 33.0 432 35.5	35 656 632 606 158 142 35.2 940 35.4	44 1 207 1 147 1 092 244 215 33.2 1 777 32.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP All persons In hausehalds Hausehalder Family hauseholder Living alone Living alone Spause Child Other relatives Institutionalized persons Other persons in group quarters	7 159 7 075 2 417 1 974 443 373 1 692 2 528 247 191 84	1 607 1 607 566 451 115 90 405 545 32 59	5 383 5 269 1 893 1 410 483 402 1 188 1 922 99 167 114	3 419 3 419 1 217 954 263 224 822 1 187 95 98	839 839 315 231 84 72 209 265 22 28	1 807 1 790 683 530 153 136 482 555 38 32 -	3 419 3 409 1 199 933 266 227 816 1 168 1 26
Persans per hausehald Persons per family Persons 65 years and over In hausehalds Househalder Nanfamily hausehalder Living alone Spause Other relatives Nanrelatives Institutionalized persans Other persans in graup quarters	2.93 3.26 680 672 453 178 173 180 34 5	2.84 3.18 110 110 74 28 28 28 8 	2.78 3.28 574 491 349 173 172 125 16 1	2.81 3.21 378 378 263 120 116 102 12 1	2.66 3.15 109 109 73 31 30 29 5 2	2.62 3.03 255 255 174 56 54 75 6	2.84 3.26 345 345 232 97 96 90 22 1
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN Families With awn children under 18 years Number of awn children under 18 years Married-couple families With awn children under 18 years Number of awn children under 18 years Female householder, no husband present With awn children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years	1 974 1 054 2 115 1 692 872 1 785 197 129 242	451 231 449 405 202 401 27 18 31	1 410 865 1 642 1 188 693 1 361 174 138 226	954 499 1 018 822 411 845 94 63 125	231 103 216 209 87 188 11 9	530 238 462 482 220 435 30 12	933 487 976 816 423 853 69 38
MARITAL STATUS Moles 15 yeors and over	2 608 608 1 757 41 40 162 2 646 472 1 735 35 216 188	630 154 410 11 7 48 566 76 407 7 34 42	1 879 456 1 217 27 27 152 2 051 375 1 224 33 204 215	1 240 259 842 18 24 97 1 250 167 842 21 113	332 74 218 8 31 312 44 217 3 28 20	728 158 497 6 22 45 667 89 490 5 62	1 310 299 863 22 25 101 1 236 196 846 18 95

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Weld C				Tatals far split t	tracts/BNA's in V	Veld County		
Area	Greeley, CO MSA	Total	Greeley city	Tract 6	Tract 7.01	Tract 7.02	Troct 8	Tract 10	Tract 13	Tract 15
AGE All persons Under 5 years	MSA 117 247 8 661 9 398 8 677 9 495 10 366 19 004 18 293 11 623 8 870 7 127 4 348 1 385 3 620 88 887 85 800 78 422 17 144 15 374 31.5 59 772 4 248 4 592 4 219 4 876 5 283 9 635 9 109 5 807 4 538 3 9119 2 608	117 247 8 661 9 398 8 677 9 495 10 366 19 004 18 293 11 623 8 870 7 127 4 348 1 385 3 620 88 887 85 800 78 422 17 144 15 374 31.5 59 772 4 248 4 592 4 219 4 876 5 283 9 635 9 635 9 109 5 807 4 538 3 919 2 608	53 936 3 710 3 788 3 298 4 991 6 919 8 495 7 778 4 625 3 788 3 393 2 239 912 1 576 42 528 41 358 36 288 8 405 7 664 30.0 28 029 1 779 1 898 1 593 2 685 3 526 4 248 3 909 2 367 2 047 1 930 1 392 655	777 66 60 64 56 64 97 77 77 38 40 25 15 1 24 410 381 346 60 49 24.8 265 26 24 25 41 32 18 18 14 7 1	770 555 45 42 52 70 134 98 62 62 75 66 9 19 617 600 557 178 168 34.1 370 21 20 19 19 25 34 61 43 32 35 38	3 301 325 277 243 206 240 568 506 340 276 204 103 13 135 2 413 2 333 2 206 443 391 31.1 1 688 177 147 110 103 131 2 94 261 165 141 101 52 66	7 Troct 8 2 315 110 80 80 617 367 200 88 127 205 200 39 2 058 2 034 1 739 5 78 5 61 27.6 1 212 26 78 292 150 88 82 292 150 88 82 151 158	8 583 847 797 575 548 1 157 1 780 1 196 569 470 376 222 46 333 6 273 6 084 5 547 874 790 27.3 4 565 434 400 286 295 661 960 595 299 252 215 138	7 Tract 13 4 647 381 341 317 317 317 323 857 643 382 381 363 236 106 170 3 534 3 430 3 219 898 821 32.3 2 432 176 178 147 157 160 438 336 207 193 216 146 78	3 682 259 319 311 257 140 526 658 386 330 280 179 37 107 2 746 2 624 2 503 679 600 35.4 1 878 1 133 1 132 7 8 2 77 3 19 1 19 1 19 1 19 1 19 1 19 1 19 1 19
3 and 4 years	1 796 45 946 44 431 40 462 9 681 8 773 32.1	1 796 45 946 44 431 40 462 9 681 8 773 32.1 57 475 30.8	763 22 463 21 894 19 058 5 000 4 608 31.0 25 907 29.0	11 179 164 147 31 25 24.8 330 24.8	7 304 296 277 98 92 36.3 400 33.0	76 1 231 1 197 1 125 220 195 30.7 1 613 31.6	15 1 092 1 080 938 417 408 31.6 1 103 25.3	161 3 403 3 303 2 996 514 466 27.4 4 018 27.1	82 1 895 1 844 1 741 538 502 33.8 2 215 30.7	50 1 432 1 361 1 296 384 340 35.6 1 804
All persons	12 839 9 956 25 590 35 731 3 296 5 518 1 090	117 247 113 434 43 299 30 460 12 839 9 956 25 590 35 731 3 296 5 518 1 090 2 723	53 936 50 436 20 669 12 917 7 752 5 737 10 468 14 340 1 343 3 616 857 2 643	595 568 169 127 42 36 83 225 63 28 -	770 770 336 199 137 121 149 208 33 44	3 301 3 236 1 216 909 307 249 720 1 090 69 141 53	2 315 2 037 976 374 602 374 272 304 47 438 256 22	8 583 8 558 3 453 2 130 1 323 1 937 1 595 2 695 2 625 553 	4 647 4 538 1 840 1 234 606 492 975 1 381 119 223 109	3 682 3 682 1 374 1 055 319 295 960 1 230 64 54
Persons per hausehold	2.62 3.12 12 860 12 182 8 279 3 731 3 630 3 232 549 122 658	2.62 3.12 12 860 12 182 8 279 3 731 3 630 3 232 549 122 658 20	2.44 3.02 6 544 5 962 4 129 2 008 1 947 1 553 212 68 569 13	3.38 3.94 41 41 29 14 13 7 4 1	2.28 2.95 150 150 108 55 55 34 8	2.65 3.06 320 314 207 75 69 99 3 5 4	2.07 2.64 532 295 224 139 137 65 6	2.48 3.14 644 639 437 220 215 158 28 16 -	2.46 3.00 705 599 427 225 221 151 12 9	2.68 3.13 496 496 340 162 160 135 19 2
Families	15 463 29 448 25 487 12 287 23 925 3 661 2 448	30 460 15 463 29 448 25 487 12 287 23 925 3 661 2 448 4 346	12 917 6 329 11 781 10 420 4 711 8 933 1 935 1 314 2 347	127 71 181 84 46 118 29 20 56	199 85 157 145 57 105 38 22 42	909 473 912 716 320 634 147 116 225	374 151 250 273 101 180 74 39 55	2 130 1 275 2 358 1 582 879 1 666 420 324 571	1 234 588 1 127 968 420 826 212 143 256	1 055 526 1 030 952 460 924 73 48 79
Males 15 years and over	12 467 26 410 616 803 3 502 46 713 10 747 26 392 774 4 364	43 798 12 467 26 410 616 803 3 502 46 713 10 747 26 392 774 4 364 4 436	20 381 7 195 10 904 256 372 1 654 22 759 6 773 10 852 424 2 373 2 337	235 86 104 1 5 39 180 39 93 9	318 87 159 10 6 56 310 53 159 8 48 42	1 202 304 738 14 23 123 1 254 246 740 36 84 148	972 527 302 15 25 103 1 094 403 308 12 272 99	2 919 893 1 637 48 53 288 3 445 964 1 656 91 248 486	1 677 425 1 013 28 52 159 1 931 337 1 011 50 291 242	1 345 246 971 14 34 80 1 448 207 974 11 158 98

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementory threshold ore 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meonings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Totals for	split trocts/BNA's	in Weld County—C	on.		Greele	y city, Weld Cour	ity	
Area	Troct 19.01	Troct 20	Troct 21	Troct 22.02	Troct 1	Troct 2	Troct 5	Troct 6 (pt.)	Troct 7.01 (pt.)
AGE									
All persons	6 451 581 620 548 458 353 1 162 1 058 656 444 347 175	8 763 659 715 672 676 434 1 433 1 536 1 095 784 455 257 47	6 703 522 624 616 497 329 1 056 1 126 772 506 388 225 42	4 982 360 470 471 381 287 757 964 455 272 295 218 52	1 631 72 50 52 78 323 354 169 93 82 116 137	4 388 75 69 35 1 759 1 665 360 171 68 49 48 58 31	4 615 541 421 307 323 569 894 577 312 239 246 144 42	537 55 60 53 57 60 90 71 28 32 17	766 55 44 41 52 70 132 98 62 62 75 66
3 and 4 yeors	261 4 595 4 391 4 174 782 691 31.0	280 6 575 6 282 5 956 1 095 955 33.6	208 4 829 4 606 4 378 906 789 32.5	131 3 589 3 437 3 226 715 657 32.5	26 1 449 1 436 1 314 392 382 30.8	25 4 198 4 177 1 748 163 151 20.4	234 3 288 3 166 2 905 551 507 26.5	24 364 336 302 46 36 24.1	19 615 598 555 178 168 34.2
Femole Under 5 yeors	3 222 284 293 268 227 186 576 516 329 212 199 105 27 124 2 323 2 231 2 114 424 383 31.2 3 229 30.8	4 383 335 323 315 225 729 771 538 381 235 152 26 142 3 317 3 178 3 018 580 514 33.9 4 380 33.3	3 341 251 296 299 234 164 549 567 366 260 195 129 31 89 2 445 2 329 2 226 492 424 32.9 3 362 32.0	2 563 195 224 231 189 130 407 474 231 141 173 137 31 78 1 869 1 795 1 693 426 393 33.1 2 419 31.5	799 41 23 16 40 145 125 62 38 51 76 105 77 15 716 708 644 277 272 35.9 832 28.7	2 359 34 33 21 1 075 845 145 74 30 23 25 35 19 13 2 268 2 255 787 89 83 20.0 209 20.8	2 276 241 219 140 155 279 429 265 155 131 154 85 23 100 1 647 1 589 1 469 331 301 27.2 2 339 25.8	235 25 29 25 23 22 37 29 15 13 9 7 7 1 11 155 141 125 24 19 24.1 302 24.2	368 211 19 19 25 34 60 43 32 35 38 36 6 7 7 303 295 276 98 92 36.5 398 33.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons In households	6 451 6 451 2 227 1 744 483 419 1 467 2 312 249 196	8 763 8 741 3 172 2 444 728 581 2 076 2 824 345 324 6	6 703 6 635 2 291 1 866 425 359 1 613 2 338 223 170 68	4 982 4 876 1 784 1 320 464 388 1 117 1 738 89 148 106	1 631 1 465 890 202 688 577 143 216 55 161	4 388 1 718 805 228 577 291 150 212 32 519 114 2 556	4 615 4 601 1 736 1 094 642 493 711 1 540 278 336 11	537 510 144 108 36 30 67 212 60 27 	766 766 335 198 137 121 149 206 33 43
Persons per household	2.90 3.31 571 571 375 169 164 144 43 9	2.75 3.14 759 759 491 201 195 67 6	2.89 3.23 655 648 437 171 166 172 34 5	2.75 3.25 565 487 346 171 170 125 15 1 78	1.64 2.99 358 357 307 259 254 37 10 3	2.13 2.71 137 95 65 39 36 16 6 8	2.65 3.31 432 432 314 159 151 98 13	3.55 4.15 31 31 22 11 10 4 4 1	2.28 2.95 150 150 108 55 55 34 8
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Fomilies	1 744 965 1 912 1 458 789 1 598 202 129 224	2 444 1 224 2 255 2 064 993 1 884 257 163 272	1 866 978 1 956 1 610 815 1 662 179 115 216	1 320 793 1 486 1 124 644 1 244 153 120 197	202 79 159 139 47 96 46 23 50	228 115 181 146 63 103 60 43 64	1 094 635 1 299 707 374 766 297 213 449	108 64 169 67 40 107 28 20 56	198 84 155 145 57 105 38 22 42
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over Never morried Now married, except seporoted Separoted Widowed Divorced Females 15 years and over Never morried Now morried, except separated Separated Widowed Divorced	2 325 534 1 509 48 42 192 2 377 402 1 507 39 197 232	3 345 796 2 115 58 57 319 3 372 575 2 140 51 253 353	2 446 552 1 665 35 37 157 2 495 425 1 654 30 208 178	1 768 430 1 148 23 26 141 1 913 340 1 154 27 197 195	738 376 206 16 29 111 719 253 168 20 174 104	1 938 1 620 181 17 17 103 2 271 1 951 171 23 48 78	1 670 591 802 44 32 201 1 676 440 754 89 162 231	213 86 86 1 4 36 156 37 76 9	317 87 159 10 6 55 309 53 159 8 48 41

General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and camplementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms ond meanings of symbols, see texf]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Greeley city, Weld	County—Con.			Rema	inder of Weld Cou	nty		
Area	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 17	Tract 19.01 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22.02 (pt.)
AGE									
All persons Under 5 years	3 136 310 289 171 244 706 558 361 199 146 97 48	4 355 356 317 295 288 310 805 598 353 354 344 230	5 447 537 508 404 304 451 1 222 835 370 324 279 174	3 624 254 316 308 256 135 516 649 376 322 278 177 37	3 888 299 364 345 316 229 641 656 410 277 204 116 31	6 438 581 620 548 456 352 1 162 1 056 652 442 347 174 48	8 760 659 715 672 676 434 1 432 1 536 1 094 783 455 257	6 690 519 619 616 497 329 1 053 1 124 772 506 388 225	4 982 360 470 471 381 287 757 964 455 272 295 218 52
3 ond 4 years 16 years and over	111 2 336 2 263 1 947 219 199 23.4	160 3 320 3 223 3 027 860 787 32.4	222 3 937 3 821 3 600 655 591 29.8	105 2 699 2 577 2 460 672 596 35.4	129 2 810 2 687 2 517 479 436 31.2	261 4 582 4 379 4 164 780 689 31.0	280 6 572 6 279 5 953 1 094 955 33.6	206 4 824 4 601 4 373 906 789 32.5	131 3 589 3 437 3 226 715 657 32.5
Female Under 5 years	1 731 156 152 80 148 408 307 206 106 81 54 30	2 278 165 162 136 144 403 317 192 179 207 142	2 834 278 248 206 147 253 653 389 193 171 161 108 27	1 850 130 152 142 131 74 272 317 181 160 159 106 26	1 950 151 185 162 145 112 325 335 206 139 107 61	3 216 284 293 268 226 186 576 515 326 212 199 104 27	4 381 335 353 323 315 225 728 771 537 381 235 152	3 332 249 291 299 234 164 547 567 366 260 195 129	2 563 195 224 231 189 130 407 474 231 141 173 137
3 and 4 years	51 1 328 1 285 1 093 131 118 23.5 1 405 23.2	76 1 781 1 734 1 638 516 484 34.0 2 077 30.6	110 2 075 2 018 1 903 383 348 30.1 2 613 29.6	50 1 410 1 339 1 277 383 339 35.7 1 774 35.1	69 1 410 1 361 1 287 255 231 31.7 1 938 30.8	124 2 317 2 226 2 109 423 382 31.2 3 222 30.8	142 3 315 3 176 3 016 580 514 33.9 4 379 33.3	88 2 443 2 327 2 224 492 424 32.9 3 358 32.0	78 1 869 1 795 1 693 426 393 33.1 2 419 31.5
All persons In households Householder Fomily householder Nonfamily householder Living alone Spouse Child Other relatives Nanrelatives	3 136 3 136 1 373 707 666 450 432 933 113 285	4 355 4 246 1 740 1 152 588 481 909 1 278 112 207	5 447 5 422 2 080 1 423 657 487 1 163 1 762 149 268	3 624 3 624 1 351 1 035 316 292 942 1 214 64	3 888 3 888 1 318 1 076 242 201 940 1 425 115	6 438 6 438 2 222 1 739 483 419 1 462 2 309 249 196	8 760 8 738 3 171 2 443 728 581 2 074 2 824 345 324	6 690 6 622 2 288 1 864 424 358 1 611 2 330 223 170	4 982 4 876 1 784 1 320 464 388 1 117 1 738 89 9 148
Institutionalized persons Other persons in group quarters Persons per household Persons per family Persons 65 years and over	2.30 3.13 152	2.43 2.98 679	25 2.60 3.14 492	2.68 3.14 492	2.95 3.30 351	2.90 3.31 569	6 16 2.75 3.14 759	2.89 3.22 655	2.75 3.25 565
In households Householder Nonfomily househalder Living olone Spouse Other relatives Nanrelatives Institutionalized persons Other persans in group quorters	152	573 408 221 217 144 12 9	487 326 158 154 125 22 14	492 337 161 159 134 19 2 -	351 230 84 82 104 14 3 -	569 374 169 164 143 43 9	759 491 201 195 195 67 6	648 437 171 166 172 34 5 7	487 346 171 170 125 15 1 78
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Married-couple families With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Female householder, no husband present With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years	707 454 812 437 247 440 223 181 319	1 152 546 1 051 901 387 768 199 134 238	1 423 821 1 546 1 145 632 1 226 197 143 252	1 035 519 1 019 933 454 916 73 48 79	1 076 568 1 137 932 480 977 108 68 131	1 739 964 1 911 1 453 788 1 597 202 129 224	2 443 1 224 2 255 2 063 993 1 884 257 163 272	1 864 976 1 948 1 608 813 1 654 179 115 216	1 320 793 1 486 1 124 644 1 244 153 120 197
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over Never married Naw married, except separated Separated Widowed Divorced Females 15 years and over Never married Naw married, except separated Separated Widowed Divorced Separated Widowed Divorced	13 16 95 1 343	1 572 397 944 28 51 152 1 815 309 943 48 283 232	1 896 453 1 178 35 37 193 2 102 409 1 191 47 178 277	1 320 242 952 14 34 78 1 426 203 956 11 158	1 428 330 968 17 26 87 1 452 238 971 18 114	2 318 532 1 504 48 42 192 2 371 401 1 502 39 197 232	3 344 796 2 114 58 57 319 3 370 575 2 138 51 253 353	2 443 552 1 663 35 37 156 2 493 425 1 652 30 208 178	1 768 430 1 148 23 26 141 1 913 340 1 154 27 197

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Weld Co	unty
Area	Greeley, CO MSA	Total	Greeley city
AGE			
All persons	567	567	408
Under 5 yeors	51 49	51 49	27 32
10 to 14 years	38	38	19
15 to 19 years	.81	.81	70
20 to 24 yeors	111	111 102	102 81
35 to 44 years	68	68	46
45 to 54 years	33 15	33	21
55 to 64 yeors65 to 74 yeors	8	15 8	4
75 to 84 years	9	9	5
85 years and over	2	2	-
3 ond 4 yeors	21 423	21 423	13
16 yeors and over	409	409	327 319
21 years and over	321	321	233
60 years and over	24 23	24 23	7
62 yeors ond over	22.5	22.5	22.2
Female	243	243	166
Under 5 yeors	26	26	15
5 to 9 years	24	24	16
10 to 14 yeors	24 27	24 27	12 24
20 to 24 years	48	48	44
25 to 34 years	38	38	28
35 to 44 yeors	25 14	25 14	16 7
55 to 64 years	77	17	í
65 to 74 yeors	4	4	_
75 to 84 yeors	4 2	4 2	3
			_
3 ond 4 yeors	11 169	11 169	8 123
18 years and over	164	164	120
21 years and over	133	133	90
60 years and over62 years and over	11	11 11	4
Medion	21.6	21.6	21.4
Male	324 23.4	324 23.4	242 23.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP		20.4	20.2
All persons	567	567	408
In households	453	453	300
HouseholderFomily householder	173 94	173 94	123 58
Nonfomily householder	79	79	65
Living olone Spouse	57 45	57	46
Child	152	45 152	26 89
Other relotives	19	19	6
Nonrelotives	64	64	56
Other persons in group quorters	91	91	18 90
Persons per household	2.41	2.41	2.24
Persons per fomily Persons 65 years and over	3.15 19	3.15 19	3.03
In households	17	17	6
Householder	14	14	6
Nonfomily householder Living alone	9	9 9	4 4 - -
Spouse	2	2	4
Other relotives	ī	ī	-
Nonrelotives Institutionolized persons	-	- 2	-
Other persons in group quarters	-	-	Ξ
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families With own children under 18 years	94 65	94 65	58 44
Number of own children under 18 years	137	137	81
Married-couple families	63	63	39
With own children under 18 yeors Number of own children under 18 yeors	44 94	44 94	29
Female householder no huchand process	21	21	53 11
With own children under 18 yeors Number of own children under 18 yeors	14 36	14 36	10 22
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and aver	260	260	207
Never marriedNow morried, except seporated	154	154	135
Seporored	75 6	75 6	46 6
Widowed	4	4	2
Divorced	21	21	18
Females 15 years and aver	169	169	123
Never marriedNow married, except seporated	91 47	91 47	79 29
Separated	6	6	
Widowed Divorced	7	7	3 3 9
	18	18	0

Table 4. General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meonings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Greeley, CO MSA	Weld County
AGE		
All persons Under 5 yeors	785 85 90 61 77 62 148 118 66 44 22	785 85 90 61 77 62 148 118 66 44 22 11
3 ond 4 yeors	40 536 504 463 49 41 26.4 394 44	40 536 504 463 49 41 26.4 394 44
10 to 14 yeors 15 to 19 yeors 20 to 24 yeors 25 to 34 yeors 35 to 44 yeors 45 to 54 yeors 55 to 64 yeors 65 to 74 yeors 75 to 84 yeors 85 yeors ond over	32 40 26 77 57 38 20 11 5	32 40 26 77 57 38 20 11
3 ond 4 yeors 16 yeors ond over 18 yeors ond over 21 yeors ond over 60 yeors ond over 62 yeors ond over Matie Mate Medion oge	21 265 253 231 22 18 27.0 391 25.9	21 265 253 231 22 18 27.0 391 25.9
In households	785 765 246 187 59 45 133 281 42 63 3	785 765 246 187 59 45 133 281 42 63 3
Persons per household	3.02 3.41 34 34 24 10 10 7 7 3 -	3.02 3.41 34 24 10 10 7 3 -
Families	187 124 239 137 86 169 34 30	187 124 239 137 86 169 34
Number of own children under 18 years MARITAL STATUS	61	61
Males 15 years and over	275 87 148 3 6 31 274 70 138 10 11	275 87 148 3 6 31 274 70 138 10 11

Table 5. General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshald is 400 persons. Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Weld Co	unty
Area	Greeley, CO MSA	Total	Greeley city
AGE			
All persons	1 133 81	1 133 81	607
Under 5 years5 ta 9 years	98	98	35 50
10 ta 14 years	98 127	98 127	52 86
20 ta 24 yeors	102	102	81
25 ta 34 years	185 167	185 167	119 93
15 ta 54 years	82	82	42
55 ta 64 years65 to 74 years	69 106	69 106	25 22
75 ta 84 years	8	8	2
35 years and over	10	10	-
3 and 4 years	37 835	37 835	16 458
16 years and aver	796	796	437
21 years and aver	704	704	363
60 years and over	166 158	166 158	40 36
Лedian	28.5	28.5	25.0
Female	583	583	317
Jnder 5 years	44 45	44 45	18 22
ta 9 yéars 0 to 14 years	46	46	26
5 to 19 years	75 56	75 56	52 44
25 ta 34 years	92	92	61
15 ta 44 years	91 42	91 42	50 20
5 ta 64 years	38	38	13
55 to 74 years	47	47	11
5 ta 84 yeors5 years and over	3 4	3 4	_
and 4 years	24	24	10
6 years and over	435	435	242
8 years and over	412 358	412 358	230 186
0 years and over	73	73	18
62 years and over	70	70	17
Male	27.9 550	27.9 550	24.5 290
Aedian age	29.4	29.4	25.4
OUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	1 133	1 133	607
househalds Hauseholder	1 079 366	1 079 366	556 1 9 5
Family hauseholder	230	230	101
Nanfamily hauseholder Living alone	136	136 99	94 62
Spause	233	233	98
Child	370 42	370 42	187
Nanrelatives	68	68	23 53
nstitutianalized personsthere persons in graup quarters	2	2	1
mer persons in group quariers	52	52	50
ersans per hausehald	2.49	2.49	2.45
Persons 65 years and aver	3.07 124	3.07 124	3.22 24
househalds	124	124	24
Nonfamily househalder	80 21	80 21	15
Living alane	21	21	5
SpouseOther relatives	36 6	36	5 5 6 2
Nonrelatives	2	6 2	1
nstitutionalized persansthere persons in graup quarters	-	_	_
AMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	230	230	101
Vith awn children under 18 years Number af awn children under 18 years	107 319	107 319	58 164
Married-counts families	196	196	79
Vith awn children under 18 years	91 266	91 244	45
remale hausehalder na husband present	27	266 27	129 19
/ith own children under 18 years	12 44	12 44	10 30
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and aver	408	408	219
ever marriedaw married, except separated	151 218	151	99
eparated	5	218 5	100 4
/idawedivarced	11	11	1
Females 15 years and aver	23	23	15
ever married	448 156	448 156	251 120
law married, except separatedeparatedeparated	245	245	105
Vidawedivarced	9 18	9 18	6 7
	.01	10	

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Weld Co	ounty			Totals for split t	racts/BNA's in V	/eld Caunty		
Area	Greeley, CO MSA	Tatal	Greeley city	Tract 6	Tract 7.01	Tract 7.02	Tract 8	Tract 10	Tract 13	Tract 14.01
AGE										
All persons	27 502 3 407	27 502 3 407	12 327 1 649	885 93	1 002 132	1 051 191	540 70	2 532 422	1 391 164	443
5 ta 9 years 10 to 14 years	3 167 2 802	3 167 2 802	1 357 1 137	116 98	99 108	142 98	57 39	347 233	156 138	40 52 53 55 37
15 ta 19 years	2 686 2 800	2 686 2 800	1 193	98 98	84 98	90 107	41 97	214 280	149 129	55
20 ta 24 years 25 ta 34 years	4 733	4 733	2 204	131	160	184	117	482	254	64
35 to 44 years 15 to 54 years	3 451 2 007	3 451 2 007	1 457 793	115 48	135 70	111 59	39 29	280 140	177 104	64 73 49
55 ta 64 years55 ta 74 years	1 234 727	1 234 727	461 301	47 26	41 43	44 16	19 10	73 39	55 36	9
5 ta 84 years5 years and over	370	370 118	170 49	14 1	27 5	8 1	10 12	16 6	21 8	5
and 4 years	1 349	1 349	641	35	46	69	25	154	77	16
6 years and over8 years and over	17 622 16 564	17 622 16 564	7 999 7 553	569 517	646 611	603 560	368 355	1 490 1 413	899 852	285 264
1 years and over0 years ond over	14 791	14 791 1 748	6 630 710	459 61	553 93	510 46	308 37	1 261 98	7 62 87	233 13
2 years and aver	1 520 22.8	1 520 22.8	621 22.4	49 22.0	86 23.8	36 20.2	34 23.1	84 20.9	82 23.5	12 22.0
Female	13 300	13 300	5 932	406	466	538	241	1 325	695	226
nder 5 yearsta 9 yeors	1 663 1 513	1 663 1 513	794 665	50 49	64 40	111 78	29 25	216 162	77 84	21 26
) to 14 years 5 to 19 years	1 381	1 381 1 267	553 575	46 48	52 35	37 38	18 14	128 107	74 71	34 27
ta 24 yearsita 34 years	1 265 2 292	1 265 2 292	684 1 034	39 54	43 72	55 100	42 50	144 266	56 134	27 17 30
to 44 yearsta 54 years	1 646	1 646 971	702 391	47 25	62 32	55 28	18 17	152 77	84 49	41
ta 64 yearsta 74 years	625	625 407	240 179	23 16	23 23	24 8	9	37 23	27 23	4
to 84 years	211	211	92	9	17	3	8	8	12	2
yeors and overand 4 years	652	59 652	23 307	- 17	3 22	45	7 12	5 78	4 39	- 9
years and over	8 517 8 010	8 517 8 010	3 836 3 620	258 227	302 288	303 287	167	798 758	446 419	137 127
years and overyears and over	7 174	7 174	3 180	201	266	265	165 143	686	378	113
years and overyears and overyears and over	948 826	948 826	398 348	36 29	54 49	21 17	23 21	56 48	51 \ 48	1
dian Male	23.1 14 202	23.1 14 202	22.5 6 395	20.8 479	24.9 536	20.6 513	24.1 299	21.6 1 207	23.9 696	21.0 217
dian age	22.6	22.6	22.3	22.5	23.1	19.9	22.3	20.0	23.3	22.9
OUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP All persons	27 502	27 502	12 327	885	1 002	1 051	540	2 532	1 391	443
households Hauseholder	27 141 7 588	27 141 7 588	12 014 3 532	881 221	1 002 292	1 041 283	525 165	2 529 743	1 386 389	443 122
Family householder Nanfamily householder	6 213 1 375	6 213 1 375	2 718 814	186 35	232 60	240 43	112 53	602 141	307 82	103
Living alane	980	980	554	23	46	31	26	99	57	14
Spausehild	4 288 11 823	4 288 11 823	1 693 5 032	124 386	148 411	145 508	63 186	360 1 176	223 595	85 184
Other relatives	2 013 1 429	2 013 1 429	904 853	101 49	84 67	51 54	39 72	126 124	97 82	31 21
titutionalized persansener persons in group quarters	144 217	144 217	111 202	-	_	9 1	15 -	3	5 -	-
rsans per household	3.48	3.48	3.32	4.00	3.42	3.54	3.10	3.26	3.40	3.40
rsans per family Persans 65 years and over	3.82 1 215	3.82 1 215	3.73 520	4.32 41	3.74 75	3.75 25	3.51 32	3.61 61	3.77 65	3.75 11
nausehalds	1 177	1 177 780	488 330	41 30	75 53	25 14	17 9	60 34	60 36	ii 7
Nonfamily hausehalder Living alane	309 291	309 291	154 147	11 11	21 21	6	, 2 1	9	14 14	2
Spouse	255 122	255 122	105	5	18	6	6 2	13 12	14 14 10	4
Nanrelatives	20	20 37	5	-	-	1	_	12	- 5	
titutianalized personserrorserrors in group quarterserrors	1	1	32	=	Ξ	Ξ	15 -	1	-	
MILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Familiesth awn children under 18 years	6 213 4 182	6 213 4 182	2 718 1 843	186 117	232 143	240 183	112 71	602 446	307 197	1 03 70
Number af awn children under 18 years Married-cauple families	9 742 4 340	9 742 4 340	4 209 1 733	314 124	334 152	452 141	160 63	1 040 358	480 211	153 86
th own children under 18 yearsNumber of awn children under 18 years	2 930 6 918	2 930 6 918	1 157 2 640	82 218	92 213	105 263	44 99	252 600	132 325	58 131
Female househalder, na husband present th awn children under 18 years	1 337 973	1 337 973	737 557	44 29	60 41	76 64	34 21	200 167	72 56	13 10
Number af awn children under 18 years	2 285	2 285	1 330	81	102	164	54	377	139	20
ARITAL STATUS Males 15 years and over	9 383	9 383	4 264	317	353	308	205	711	473	153
ever married	3 353 4 983	3 353 4 983	1 690 2 046	120	119	117	100	246 394	171	54 92
parated	240	240	118	161	186 15	147 12	82 6	10	242 12	92
dowedorced	122 685	122 685	54 356	3 30	2 31	7 25	3 14	4 57	7 41	1 6
Females 15 years and over	8 743	8 743	3 920	261	310	312	169	819	460	145
ver married	2 398 4 569	2 398 4 569	1 180 1 821	64 139	67 158	86 150	61 67	241 381	130 231	41 89
paratedidawed	386 526	386 526	210 242	8 22	13 37	25 11	9 17	53 22	14 33	3
ivarced	864	864	467	28	35	40	15	122	52	0

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Tatals fa	r split tracts/BNA's	in Weld County—	-Can.			Greeley city, \	Weld County	
Area	Tract 14.02	Tract 15	Tract 19.01	Troct 20	Tract 21	Tract 22.02	Tract 1	Troct 2	Troct 4.02	Tract 5
AGE										
All persans	498 70	647 75	3 413 389	1 748 176	1 676 212	695 72	679 84	444 28	478 65	3 373 493
ta 9 years 0 ta 14 years	60	72 69	381 383	207 206	202 185	88 86	53 55	17 17	42 28	400 316
5 ta 19 years D ta 24 years	29 34	75 55	305 317	171 126	167 134	68 35	56 95	131 124	49 64	280 453
5 to 34 years 5 to 44 years	102 97	98 98	613 474	264 244	253 211	134	130 72	72 22	106 48	607 353
to 54 yearsta 64 years	28	41 33	210 174	158 101	122 103	39 35	48 27	19 5	35 21	204 124
6 to 74 years	10	20	117 40	50 35	49 27	18	40 13	2 5	15	96 44
years and aver	2	5	10	10	11	2	6	2	ī	3
and 4 years	23 322	30 419	167 2 197	80 1 116	76 1 041	24 436	34 474	9 379	15 337	212 2 117
years and overyears and over	312 288	386 342	2 065 1 891	1 052 960	963 873	405 373	455 413	367 203	319 282	2 006 1 790
years and overyears and over	20 17	43 38	245 215	136 120	139 117	46 35	71 69	9	30 24	196 175
dion	26.3	23.1	23.9	24.5	22.7	24.8	24.8	20.6	24.3	22.1
Femaleer 5 years	243 34	308 42	1 644 194	819 90	824 100	358 32	299 41	203 12	219 30	1 591 217
9 yearsa 14 years	25 21	40 35	189 180	86 103	98 89	46 46	25 28	5 10	23 13	209 143
ta 19 years	15 15	33 21	152 147	71 52	78 72	30 19	26 37	79 47	22 27	119 199
a 34 years	50	45 46	297 204	122 118	128 101	70 57	41 33	27 7	42 23	294 167
a 54 years	12 13	16 14	101 92	70 50	57 56	22	20 16	9	17 10	105 59
ta 74 years ta 84 years	6	9	60 22	31 21	25 15	11	23	- 4	10	60
years and over	i	2	6	5	5	1	3	-	i	-
nd 4 yearsyears and aver	13 161	15 186	79 1 054	42 527	29 518	11 228	15 200	6 174	4 150	87 1 003
rears and overrears and over	155 141	174 153	985 894	497 456	481 438	213 199	188 171	168 73	143 126	956 867
vears and overveors and over	10	22 20	124 108	79 72	75 61	27 21	37 36	4	18 14	105 97
On	27.0 255	20.8 339	23.5 1 769	25.8 929	23.4 852	25.8 337	23.8 380	19.9 241	23.7 259	22.8 1 782
an age	25.5	24.4	24.1	23.3	22.0	22.9	25.3	21.5	24.6	21.6
JSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP	400									
All persansuseholds	498 498	647 647	3 413 3 407	1 748 1 743	1 676 1 662	695 686	679 614	444 236	478 478	3 373 3 373
sehalderamily hauseholder	162 136	169 143	905 789	475 406	449 395	189 160	213 131	77 40	149 105	961 757
Nonfamily hausehalder Living alone	26 21	26 18	116 85	69 52	54 44	29 19	82 64	37 21	44 30	204 143
used	89 210	114 304	557 1 480	300 760	291 728	127 321	66 238	22 74	69 173	431 1 434
er relatives	20 17	35 25	319 146	143 65	130 64	27 22	60 37	21 42	40 47	305 242
rutionalized persanser persons in graup quarterser		-	- 6	1 4	14	9	65	17 191	-	_
ans per hausehold	3.14	3.62	3.75	3.55	3.67	3.40	2.88	2.97	3.06	3.46
ns per family Persans 65 years and aver	3.47 17	3.94 31	3.97 167	3.80 95	3.89 87	3.64	3.79 59	4.03	3.53 20	3.81
isehalds	17	31	167	95	86	23	58	7	20	143 143
Nanfamily householder	3	21 6	117 42	64 25	56 21	16	43 28	5 2	13 6	101 49
Living alane	3	4 9	40 26	22 24	20 26	8 3	27 8	2 2	6	45 32
her relatives	3 -	1	16 8	4 3	4	4 -	7 -	_	1 -	6 4
utianalized persans persons in group quarters	Ξ	Ξ	_	Ξ	1 -	4 -	1 -	2 -	Ξ	-
AILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families n awn children under 18 years	136 90	143 97	789 528	406 256	395 262	160 120	131 79	40 28	105 63	757 540
umber af own children under 18 years Married-cauple families	171 107	244 107	1 197 566	607 312	624 299	266 118	188 70	57 25	131 69	1 209 440
awn children under 18 years umber of awn children under 18 years	74 140	74 199	402 924	196	198	86	44	20	38	307
Female househalder, no husband present	20	17	138	476 58	493 74	201 33	102 41	40 11	78 23	672 239
umber of awn children under 18 years	24	12 27	90 204	36 87	52 106	27 50	24 64	7 16	17 39	190 456
Males 15 years and aver	164	240	1 170	470		2.2	802	00.	160	1 1.0
married, except separated	164 40	240 86	1 1 79 377	619 204	540 167	215 62	282 128	206 139	190 78	1 142 451
ated	107	130	674 39	333 16	329 15	129	107 <u>9</u>	41 6	81 5	542 46
ved :ed	11	2 16	19 70	8 58	3 26	2 16	7 31	2 18	3 23	18 85
Females 15 years and aver	163 40	191	1 081	540	537	234	205	176	153	1 022
married, except separated	93	48 114	275 607	121 315	139 308	57 125	62 76	133 27	41 78	279 474
lawed	7	5 11	40 71	18 41	14 37	12 16	18 18	5 5	8	76 65
varced	19	13	88	45	39	24	31	6	17	128

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meonings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering			Remainder of Weld County							
Area	Tract 6 (pt.)	Troct 7.01 (pt.)	Tract 7.02 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14.02 (pt.)	Tract 7.02 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)
AGE All persons Under 5 years 5 to 9 years 10 to 14 years 20 to 24 years 22 to 34 years 33 to 44 years 35 to 54 years 45 to 54 years 55 to 64 years 75 to 84 years 85 years and over 18 years and over 18 years and over	857 91 113 91 98 97 127 110 46 45 24 14 1 1 35 553 501	1 002 132 99 108 84 98 160 135 70 41 43 27 5 46 646 611 553	562 98 82 57 56 54 102 55 29 18 7 4 - 36 315 285 263	434 54 42 30 36 86 96 33 18 14 5 8 12 17 303 290 250	910 174 138 77 76 130 167 78 35 21 8 6 - 65 509 480 414	431 41 50 54 42 45 60 74 36 17 5 6 1 17 279 259 235	1 172 152 130 112 116 119 219 151 79 43 25 19 7	498 70 60 41 29 34 102 97 28 20 10 5 2 2 322 312 288	489 93 60 41 34 53 82 56 30 26 9 4 1 33 288 275 247	1 622 248 209 156 138 150 315 202 105 52 31 10 6 89 981 933
60 years and over 62 years and over Median	58 46 21.9 394 49 48 44 48 39 51 45 22 15 9 -	93 86 23.8 466 64 40 52 35 43 72 62 32 23 23 17 3	21 16 18.4 292 58 48 16 24 33 54 29 16 9 4 1	29 26 23.0 195 23 19 11 12 39 42 14 13 7 2 6 7	26 19 19.4 478 86 66 39 50 60 91 53 16 9 5 3	19 14 22.7 215 18 19 29 18 21 37 39 16 10 4 4	68 63 23.3 584 73 69 63 55 52 112 71 38 22 15 111 3	20 17 26.3 243 34 25 21 15 15 50 50 12 13 6 1	25 20 21.2 246 53 30 21 14 22 46 26 12 15 4 2 1	72 65 21.9 847 130 96 89 57 84 175 99 61 28 18 5 5
16 yeors and over 18 yeors ond over 21 yeors ond over 60 years and over 62 years ond over Median Male Median age HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP	219 193 34 27 20.7 463 22.6	288 266 54 49 24.9 536 23.1	153 143 10 7 20.0 270 17.7	138 119 18 16 24.2 239 22.0	259 224 14 11 19.8 432 18.6	139 127 13 8 25.6 216 21.0	346 313 40 37 23.2 588 23.3	155 141 10 8 27.0 255 25.5	134 122 11 10 20.8 243 21.7	499 462 42 37 22.8 775 20.8
All persons in households — Households — Householder — Family householder — Nonfamily householder — Living alone — Spouse — Child — Other relotives — Nonrelatives — Nonrelatives — Stytup — Sty	857 853 216 181 35 23 118 372 98 49 -	1 002 1 002 292 232 60 46 148 411 84 67	562 562 144 132 12 9 84 288 24 22	434 419 136 88 48 21 51 140 29 63 15	910 910 282 214 68 47 94 440 45 49	431 431 126 97 29 21 75 181 23 26	1 172 1 167 331 256 75 51 187 488 83 78	498 498 162 136 26 21 89 210 20 17	489 479 139 108 31 22 61 220 27 32 9	1 622 1 619 461 388 73 52 266 736 81 75 -
Persons per household Persons per family Persons 55 years and over In households Householder Nonfamily householder Living alone Spouse Other relatives Nonrelotives Institutionalized persons Other persons in group quorters	3.97 4.29 39 39 29 11 11 5 5	3.42 3.74 75 75 53 21 21 18 4 - -	3.66 3.77 11 11 6 1 3 1 1	3.01 3.47 25 10 5 2 1 3 2 -	3.17 3.64 14 14 8 3 3 3 3 	3.30 3.80 12 12 8 6 6 2 2 2	3.35 3.73 51 46 28 14 11 7 - 5	3.14 3.47 17 17 11 3 3 3 3 3	3.41 3.74 14 14 8 5 5 3 3 	3.32 3.60 47 46 26 6 10 9 1
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN Families With own children under 18 years	181 113	232 143	132 104	88 56	214 163	97 71	256 166	136 90	108 79	388 283
Number of own children under 18 years	304 119 78 208 44 29 81	334 152 92 213 60 41 102	259 80 61 156 43 37 93	121 51 36 79 28 17	403 100 70 189 97 83 192	149 75 53 112 15 12 29	408 176 110 274 59 47 118	171 107 74 140 20 13 24	193 61 44 107 33 27 71	637 258 182 411 103 84 185
Males 15 years and over	309 118 156 3 3 29 253 63	353 119 186 15 2 31 310 67 158	155 56 81 5 3 10 170 45	166 84 62 6 3 11 142 56	234 102 112 4 1 15 287 107 102	137 46 74 - 1 16 149 40 80	399 142 204 12 5 36 379 103 193	164 40 107 2 4 11 163 40 93	153 61 66 7 4 15 142 41 65	477 144 282 6 3 42 532 134 279

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshald is 400 persons. Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remainde	r of Weld Caunty-	–Can.			
Area	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19.01 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22.02 (pt.)	Tract 23
AGE									
All persons Under 5 years 5 to 9 years 7 to 19 years 1	647 75 72 69 75 55 98 98 41 33 20 6	461 36 47 42 59 35 60 58 46 40 17	1 292 147 147 138 148 100 204 174 122 58 31 21	714 74 79 78 73 53 118 82 94 32 17 9	3 409 389 381 382 304 316 613 473 210 174 117 40	1 747 176 207 206 171 126 264 243 158 101 50 35	1 676 212 202 185 167 134 253 211 122 103 49 27	695 72 88 86 68 35 134 111 39 35 18 7	718 76 94 86 64 54 109 78 78 40 23
3 and 4 years	30 419 386 342 43 38 23.1	14 326 298 265 58 48 26.9	71 829 766 685 78 67 23.1	33 469 434 397 44 38 25.0	167 2 194 2 062 1 890 245 215 23.9	80 1 115 1 051 959 136 120 24.4	76 1 041 963 873 139 117 22.7	24 436 405 373 46 35 24.8	33 448 419 380 58 49 23.4
Female Under 5 years	308 42 40 35 33 21 45 46 16 14 9	217 13 21 21 27 10 31 28 26 20 9 8 3	605 69 64 59 66 44 93 93 55 29 18 14	351 36 34 44 42 22 59 36 50 11 8 6 3	1 642 194 189 179 151 147 297 204 101 92 60 22 6	819 90 86 103 71 52 122 118 70 50 31 21	824 100 98 89 78 72 128 101 57 56 25 15	358 32 46 46 30 19 70 57 22 19 11 5	337 36 40 43 27 58 33 33 19 13 6
3 and 4 years	15 186 174 153 22 20 20.8 339 24.4	6 158 144 134 28 24 30.6 244 21.9	34 395 370 338 46 38 25.1 687 21.3	16 230 210 188 21 19 23.4 363 25.3	79 1 053 984 894 124 108 23.5 1 767 24.1	42 527 497 456 79 72 25.8 928 23.3	29 518 481 438 75 61 23.4 852 22.0	11 228 213 199 27 21 25.8 337 22.9	18 214 202 184 32 27 23.7 381 22.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons In hauseholds Householder Family hauseholder Living alone Spause Child Other relatives Nonrelatives Institutionalized persons Other persons in graup quarters	647 647 169 143 26 18 114 304 35 25	461 461 128 108 20 18 90 196 31 16	1 292 1 292 330 297 33 299 226 621 83 32	714 714 7192 169 23 19 131 317 56 18	3 409 3 403 904 788 116 85 557 1 480 317 145 6	1 747 1 742 474 405 69 52 300 760 143 65	1 676 1 662 449 395 54 44 291 728 130 64	695 686 189 160 29 19 127 321 27 22 9	718 718 198 170 28 24 128 330 40 22
Persans per househald Persans per family Persons 65 years and aver In househalds Househalder Nonfamily hausehalder Living alone Spause Other relatives Nonrelatives Institutionalized persans Other persons in group quarters	3.62 3.94 31 31 21 6 4 9 -	3.36 3.69 38 38 22 8 8 8 6 2	3.87 4.09 54 54 29 8 8 16 9	3.64 3.91 31 31 20 6 5 4 7 -	3.75 3.97 167 167 117 42 40 26 16 8	3.55 3.81 95 95 64 25 22 24 4 3	3.67 3.89 87 86 56 21 20 26 4 -	3.40 3.64 27 23 16 8 8 3 4 -	3.58 3.88 39 39 31 13 12 5 3
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	143 97 244 107 74 199 17 12 27	108 62 141 87 54 118 13 4	297 193 486 239 158 402 46 30 72	169 113 251 135 95 214 18 12 28	788 528 1 197 566 402 924 138 90 204	405 256 607 311 196 476 58 36 87	395 262 624 299 198 493 74 52	160 120 266 118 86 201 33 27 50	170 105 273 133 82 220 23 15
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and aver	240 86 130 6 2 16 191 48 114 5 11	174 63 98 3 4 6 162 36 99 8 11	447 155 262 6 3 21 413 107 243 12 22	246 75 150 4 5 12 237 65 138 6 15	1 177 376 674 39 19 69 1 080 274 607 40 71 88	618 204 332 16 8 58 540 121 315 18 41	540 167 329 15 3 26 537 139 308 14 37	215 62 129 6 2 16 234 57 125 12 16	244 68 149 4 6 17 218 44 133 6 17

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

	Weld County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Weld County							
Greeley, CO MSA	Total	Greeley city	Tract 7.01	Tract 7.02	Tract 8	Tract 10	Troct 13	Tract 14.01	Tract 14.02	
101 977 6 789 7 638 7 139	101 977 6 789 7 638 7 139	46 879 2 773 2 988 2 654	544 42 25 25	2 835 239 204 195	2 132 89 62 46	7 494 659 663 479	3 683 262 240 223	4 225 233 306 329	4 814 463 491 443	
7 988 8 879 16 500 16 387 10 435 8 153 6 662 4 098 1 309	7 988 8 879 16 500 16 387 10 435 8 153 6 662 4 098 1 309	4 305 6 041 7 291 6 960 4 159 3 509 3 200 2 119 880	28 57 105 70 39 50 49 46 8	163 202 486 461 317 257 199 99	151 577 334 191 89 83 123 198	446 1 045 1 585 1 076 497 439 353 211	217 230 682 521 315 338 336 219 100	283 241 610 844 593 405 261 104 16	302 190 947 1 035 424 253 193 63 10	
2 866 79 080 76 595 70 177 16 036 14 394 32.8	2 866 79 080 76 595 70 177 16 036 14 394 32.8	1 195 37 967 37 057 32 497 7 947 7 251 31.4	16 447 439 412 124 116 33.8	104 2 161 2 104 1 994 427 379 33.3	31 1 928 1 908 1 630 556 539 28.0	271 5 621 5 474 5 000 819 741 28.3	111 2 908 2 837 2 686 828 756 34.8	103 3 286 3 181 3 027 567 501 36.4	201 3 348 3 220 3 074 393 341 31.0	
3 334 3 753 3 438 4 176 4 622 8 372 8 156 5 235 4 177 3 659 2 460	3 334 3 753 3 438 4 176 4 622 8 372 8 156 5 235 4 177 3 659 2 460	1 343 1 492 1 273 2 359 3 146 3 664 3 500 2 145 1 902 1 816 1 324	18 13 10 14 29 47 28 22 29 27 27	126 103 93 85 109 247 235 153 131 99 50	41 32 21 76 275 136 75 47 45 80 146	334 336 228 243 602 841 526 262 235 202 133	118 119 91 109 120 341 276 174 171 201 136	119 153 174 130 116 304 433 286 211 137 54	2 445 2299 238 215 130 104 526 517 212 134 103 31	
1 432 41 128 39 891 36 368 9 074 8 235 33.2 49 694 32.3	1 432 41 128 39 891 36 368 9 074 8 235 33.2 49 694 32.3	20 255 19 808 17 217 4 742 4 375 32.4 22 275 30.4	7 223 219 207 71 66 36.3 277 33.1	54 1 097 1 071 1 007 214 191 32.9 1 398 33.6	10 1 029 1 018 882 403 394 32.6 1 007 25.6	128 3 039 2 959 2 684 482 438 28.3 3 526 28.3	52 1 577 1 545 1 471 500 467 36.9 1 751 32.6	56 1 650 1 598 1 525 295 263 36.4 2 099 36.3	104 1 731 1 681 1 612 211 178 31.3 2 369 30.7	
101 977 98 364 39 113 27 052 12 061 9 383 23 115 29 125 2 243 4 768 990 2 623	101 977 98 364 39 113 27 052 12 061 9 383 23 115 29 125 2 243 4 768 990 2 623	46 879 43 558 18 678 11 393 7 285 5 415 9 492 11 400 867 3 121 771 2 550	544 544 255 140 115 101 108 130 25 26	2 835 2 780 1 105 815 290 235 658 846 50 121 44	2 132 1 869 921 341 580 362 252 248 38 410 241	7 494 7 470 3 137 1 878 1 259 893 1 425 2 178 215 515 -	3 683 3 579 1 568 1 026 542 450 819 975 61 156	4 225 4 225 1 634 1 237 397 323 1 115 1 251 93 132	4 814 4 814 1 645 1 356 289 228 1 216 1 768 61 124	
2.54 3.04 12 069 11 416 7 775 3 528 3 438 3 057 472 112 633 20	2.54 3.04 12 069 11 416 7 775 3 528 3 438 3 057 472 112 633 20	2.35 2.93 6 199 5 641 3 910 1 905 1 849 1 482 184 65 545	2.14 2.91 103 103 76 40 40 22 5	2.56 2.97 311 305 200 70 64 97 3 5 4	2.04 2.60 510 288 220 138 137 63 5 - 222	2.41 3.08 605 600 416 215 210 149 20 15	2.32 2.86 655 554 398 215 211 140 7	2.61 3.01 381 238 61 60 124 16 3	2.93 3.24 266 266 168 50 48 85 13 -	
27 052 13 262 24 047 23 069 10 743	27 052 13 262 24 047 23 069 10 743	11 393 5 315 9 341 9 451 4 088	140 59 97 103 41	815 400 694 663 280	341 132 201 253 88	1 878 1 100 1 909 1 429 784	1 026 460 796 829 338	1 237 534 974 1 110 460	1 356 828 1 545 1 196 704 1 351	
2 925 1 920 3 077	20 066 2 925 1 920 3 077	1 506 989 1 529	26 13 16	114 88 148	62 33 39	339 257 408	158 102 158	86 50 76	128 101 161	
38 653 10 641 23 666 490 732 3 124 41 758 9 423 23 768	38 653 10 641 23 666 490 732 3 124 41 758 9 423 23 768	17 968 6 227 9 761 195 340 1 445 20 496 6 095 9 804	226 61 112 4 4 45 226 37	1 082 260 682 10 19 111 1 115 206 676	904 489 281 12 24 98 1 031 380 288	2 623 796 1 469 43 51 264 3 070 852 1 479	1 354 308 851 20 48 127 1 604 243 849	1 677 380 1 130 23 21 123 1 680 286 1 139	1 654 325 1 209 20 8 92 1 763 271 1 233	
	101 977 6 789 7 638 7 139 7 988 8 879 16 500 16 500 16 500 16 500 17 638 1 139 7 988 8 879 16 500 17 67 18 153 6 662 4 099 2 866 79 080 76 595 70 177 16 036 14 394 32.8 52 283 3 3753 3 438 4 176 4 622 8 372 8 156 5 235 4 177 8 236 8 156 5 235 4 178 4 128 39 891 36 368 9 074 8 235 33.2 49 694 32.3 101 977 98 364 39 113 27 052 12 061 9 383 23 115 29 125 2 243 4 768 990 2 623 2.54 3.04 3.04 3.057 472 112 633 20 669 11 412 663 3 23 177 775 3 528 3 3057 472 212 633 20 669 11 412 6633 20 679 20 20 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 2	Total Tota	Total Greeley city			Total Greeley Gby Tract 7.01 Tract 7.02 Tract 8		Greeley, CD Total Greeley city Troat 7.01 Troat 7.02 Troat 8 Troat 10 Troat 13	Greeley, LO Total Greeley city Treat 7.01 Treat 8. Treat 10 Treat 13 Treat 14.01	

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see texf]

Census Tract or Block Numbering			ts/BNA's in Weld Co	ounty—Con.			Greeley city, W	/eld County	,
Area	Troct 15	Tract 19.01	Tract 20	Tract 21	Troct 22.02	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 4.02	Tract 5
All persons	3 410 230 292 284 225 125 479 620 364 316 267 176 32 96 2 560 2 454 2 350 650 574 35.9 1 744 115 142 129 116 73 2255 299 176 158 153 104 43 1 342 1 280 1 223 369 326 36.2	5 170 431 473 408 349 247 952 863 566 381 299 156 45 190 3 772 3 617 3 464 689 605 32.5 2 585 208 224 199 169 137 466 427 284 182 172 92 25 89 1 912 1 845 1 761 376 338 32.7	7 747 557 603 553 575 368 1 287 1 390 997 712 423 237 45 235 5 918 5 660 5 388 1 011 882 34.5 3 884 275 196 656 698 491 346 216 140 25 117 2 994 2 871 2 735 5 117 2 994 2 871 2 735 5 34.6	5 445 358 469 475 372 238 862 972 678 432 349 205 35 149 4 059 3 893 3 730 795 698 34.5 2 719 174 225 230 178 113 445 492 323 218 116 117 68 2 054 1 967 1 967 1 967 1 987 1 987 3 432 3 377 3 439	4 619 324 425 429 340 267 704 900 431 254 279 215 51 113 3 3 355 3 223 3 032 631 631 33.0 2 371 174 203 206 172 122 2376 439 219 131 163 135 31 72 1 747 1 680 1 587 405 377 33.5	1 320 41 26 32 62 274 289 134 73 66 92 130 101 16 1 219 1 208 1 102 352 342 32.1 678 27 11 10 34 130 110 48 31 40 61 102 74 11 629 622 565 254 249 37.8	4 217 70 64 30 1 707 1 613 331 161 61 48 47 555 30 25 4 044 4 027 1 664 158 146 20.3 2 282 32 18 1 045 825 135 69 27 22 25 33 19 13 2 198 2 186 755 87 87 87 81 20.0	2 504 162 146 114 135 284 447 373 180 217 188 65 68 2 050 2 009 1 892 561 526 34.1 1 371 84 62 67 145 223 186 98 106 125 108 48 35 1 090 1 065 1 013 335 317 35.3	2 103 164 112 177 106 230 448 319 169 150 176 113 39 71 1 731 1 695 1 598 406 374 32.8 1 101 142 86 87 110 70 23 34 913 890 839 249 225 32.9
Male	1 666 35.7 3 410	2 585 32.3	3 863 34.3	2 726 34.1	2 248 32.3	642 29.6	1 935 20.8	1 173 33.2	1 002 32.7
In households Householder Family householder Samuly householder Nonfamily householder Living alone Spouse Child Other relatives Nonrelatives Institutionalized persons Other persons in group quarters	3 410 1 303 995 308 287 898 1 107 56 46	5 170 1 882 1 448 434 377 1 247 1 741 150 150	7 730 2 899 2 210 689 551 1 885 2 399 254 293 5	5 378 1 954 1 567 387 327 1 391 1 790 117 126 67	4 516 1 687 1 240 447 377 1 047 1 573 68 141 103	1 204 794 150 644 543 115 129 21 145 116	1 644 781 216 565 284 142 191 27 503 100 2 473	2 498 1 133 663 470 370 522 567 60 216 6	2 089 1 022 528 494 391 395 440 75 157 11
Persons per household Persons per family Persons 65 years and over In households Householder Nonfamily householder Living alone Spouse Other relatives Nonrelatives Institutionalized persons Other persons in group quarters	2.64 3.11 475 475 327 160 158 127 19 2	2.77 3.19 500 500 326 150 146 132 36 6	2.69 3.08 705 705 454 185 181 182 64 5	2.75 3.10 589 582 395 157 153 152 30 5	2.71 3.22 545 468 333 165 164 122 12 177	1.52 2.74 323 323 283 244 240 31 6 3	2.12 2.68 132 91 62 39 36 15 6 8	2.23 2.76 470 470 312 134 127 136 14 8 -	2.09 2.81 328 328 238 126 120 75 11 4
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN	995	1 448	2 210	1 547	1 240	150	214	443	520
With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Married-couple families With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Female hauseholder, na husband present With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years	489 933 902 430 836 67 44	7774 1 458 1 239 640 1 238 153 98	2 210 1 086 1 921 1 877 885 1 608 225 142 232	1 567 784 1 484 1 384 668 1 286 121 75 135	1 240 738 1 352 1 064 602 1 138 137 109 174	150 56 98 110 37 74 27 13	216 109 168 140 60 96 56 41 59	663 269 459 524 186 331 104 65	528 230 361 387 149 267 107 64 72
MARITAL STATUS Males 15 years and over	1 246	1 904	2 991	2 053	1 653	591	1 853	976	826
Never married Now married, except separated Separated Widowed Divorced Females 15 years and over Never married Now married, except separated Separated Widowed Divarced	215 911 12 34 74 1 358 190 914 10 154 90	1 267 28 34 1 66 1 954 294 1 272 26 170 192	684 1 919 50 52 286 3 043 503 1 936 45 230 329	436 1 419 26 36 136 2 090 326 1 417 21 178 148	391 1 080 21 25 136 1 788 311 1 085 20 187	305 150 14 26 96 630 230 134 13 162	1 557 168 15 16 97 2 200 1 896 163 19 47 75	319 539 16 18 84 1 106 281 543 21 133	251 403 14 21 137 924 228 406 33 116

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementory threshold ore 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering			Greeley	city, Weld County—Co	on.			Remoinder of	Weld County
Area	Troct 7.01 (pt.)	Troct 7.02 (pt.)	Troct 8 (pt.)	Troct 10 (pt.)	Troct 11	Troct 13 (pt.)	Tract 14.02 (pt.)	Tract 7.02 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)
All persons Under 5 yeors	540 42 24 24 28 57 103 70 39 50 49 46 8 16 445 437 410 124 116 34.0 265 18 11 29 46 22 22 29 27 24 6 6	Trect 7.02 (pt.) 1 092 117 99 69 49 96 243 169 101 62 52 31 4 555 792 783 733 114 101 29.1 564 63 53 34 21 49 126 91 50 32 27 15 3 31 410 406 379 59	Troct 8 (pt.) 2 047 87 60 43 147 564 315 173 83 79 112 196 188 31 1 851 1 832 1 560 541 524 27.7 1 085 40 31 18 73 267 70 44 43 75 144 151 10 995 985 880 395 386	700 220 232 138 195 646 492 324 176 134 7 81 2 089 2 035 1 754 204 188 23.9 1 484 111 122 62 117 376 263 180 96 76 263 180 96 76 51 27 3 3 36 1 179 1 149 978 122 111	Troct 11 4 333 219 327 343 310 503 603 786 427 327 283 175 30 117 3 380 3 261 3 039 671 596 32.9 2 299 101 172 173 168 265 308 408 221 185 158 114 26 60 1 821 1 764 1 629 405 361	Troct 13 (pt.) 3 528 245 228 216 209 224 652 320 320 323 215 99 103 2 790 2 724 2 575 802 734 34.8 1 850 110 111 88 105 116 322 266 167 161 196 133 75 47 1 515 1 485 1 412 484 455	(pt.) 4 798 463 490 442 300 188 946 1 030 421 253 192 63 100 201 3 334 3 206 3 062 392 340 31.0 2 435 229 237 214 128 103 525 516 210 134 102 31 673 1 606 210 177	1 743 122 105 126 114 106 2243 292 216 195 147 68 9 9 1 369 1 321 1 261 313 278 36.7 873 63 50 59 64 60 121 144 103 99 72 35 3 687 665 628 155	Tract 10 (pt.) 4 794 439 431 341 251 399 1 093 752 321 305 261 167 34 190 3 532 3 439 3 246 615 553 30.5 2 484 223 214 166 126 226 226 167 34 190 3 532 3 439 3 240 615 553 30.5
Medion	36.5 275 33.2 540 540 254 139 115 101 108 128 25 25	29 0 528 29 3 1 092 1 092 435 312 123 955 231 346 18 62	32.8 962 25.3 2 047 1 784 874 320 554 344 237 237 34 402	23.9 1 216 23.9 2 700 2 700 1 237 601 636 430 383 718 93 269	34.2 2 034 31.0 4 333 4 333 1 808 1 123 685 495 938 1 240 73 274	37.0 1 678 32.5 3 528 3 424 1 509 980 529 443 778 935 59 143	31.3 2 363 30.6 4 798 4 798 1 637 1 351 286 226 226 1 213 1 764 61 1123	36.2 870 37.7 1 743 1 688 670 503 167 140 427 500 32 59	30.6 2 310 30.3 4 794 4 770 1 900 1 277 623 463 1 042 1 466 122 244
Institutionolized persons Other persons in group quorters Persons per household Persons per family Persons 65 years and aver In householder Nonformily householder Living olane Spouse Other relatives Nonrelatives Nonrelotives Institutionalized persons Other persons in group quorters	40 40 22 5 -	2.60 3.02 87 87 54 20 17 28 3 2	241 22 2.05 2.59 496 274 211 135 134 58 5 - 222	2.20 3.02 143 143 106 60 59 30 5 2	2.40 3.01 488 488 335 175 173 135 16 2	104 2.30 2.86 637 536 385 211 207 135 7 9 101	2.93 3.25 265 265 167 49 47 85 13	2.53 2.94 224 218 146 50 47 69 -	2.55 3.11 467 457 310 159 151 151 151 151 151
Families		312 181 293 237 120 194 54 41	320 126 195 237 84 141 58 31	601 371 621 382 208 352 179 143 230	1 123 573 1 028 938 441 827 151 109	980 437 760 786 317 571 155 100	1 351 826 1 543 1 193 703 1 350 127 101 161	503 219 401 426 160 308 60 47	1 277 729 1 288 1 047 576 1 060 160 114
Marital Status Males 15 years and aver Never morried, Now morried, except seporated Seporated Widowed Divorced Females 15 years and aver Never morried, except seporated Seporated Widowed Divorced Now morried, except seporated Widowed Divorced	225 61 112 4 4 4 225 37 116 7 7 33	393 93 243 2 6 49 414 73 237 11 27 66	861 474 265 10 23 89 996 369 272 8 258 89	921 402 401 111 16 91 1 189 492 411 30 69 187	1 591 501 955 12 20 103 1 853 496 954 22 175 206	1 298 299 808 20 48 123 1 541 232 807 40 264 198	1 648 324 1 206 20 8 90 1 755 268 1 230 24 68 165	689 167 439 8 13 62 701 133 439 17 51	1 702 394 1 068 32 35 173 1 881 360 1 068 40 169 244

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remainder	of Weld County—	-Con.			
Area	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19.01 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22.02 (pt.)	Tract 23
AGE									
All persons Under 5 years	3 352 225 289 281 224 120 469 611 354 308 265 174 32 94 2 513 2 407 2 307 643 570 35.9 1 716 112 140 128 115 69 250 297 170 155	2 614 184 228 252 184 118 433 428 311 217 165 78 16 83 1 904 1 825 1 741 374 318 33.3 1 305 91 113 117 93 59 219 220 148 111	3 028 210 276 254 211 158 510 534 323 243 179 99 31 84 2 242 2 164 2 049 427 388 33.1 1 542 107 144 124 101 82 266 267 165	2 150 150 190 199 137 96 357 351 236 184 153 79 18 62 1 578 1 520 1 455 336 288 33.7 1 077 75 89 89 81 50 196	5 157 431 473 408 347 246 952 861 562 379 299 155 44 190 3 759 3 605 3 454 687 603 32.5 2 579 208 224 199 168 137 466 426 281 182	7 744 557 603 553 575 368 1 286 1 390 996 711 423 237 45 235 5 915 5 657 5 385 1 010 882 34.5 3 882 279 304 258 279 196 655 698 490 346	5 432 355 464 475 372 238 859 970 678 432 349 205 35 147 4 054 3 888 3 725 795 698 34.5 2 710 172 220 230 178 113 443 443 443 443 492 323 218	4 619 324 425 429 340 267 704 900 431 254 279 215 51 123 3 355 3 223 3 032 681 631 33.0 2 371 174 203 206 172 122 376 439 219 131	2 645 200 234 228 161 109 437 456 262 229 188 115 26 89 1 947 1 874 1 797 444 397 34.0 1 31 1 11 120 69 56 229 230 131 107
55 to 64 years	153 153 103 24 43 1 320 1 258 1 204 368 325 36.2 1 636 35.6	85 40 9 43 960 921 881 192 164 33.3 1 309 33.2	121 94 49 22 49 1 140 1 108 1 052 223 202 33.2 1 486 33.1	78 39 9 32 808 773 732 163 140 33.0 1 073 34.3	182 172 91 25 89 1 906 1 840 1 756 375 337 32.7 2 578 32.2	346 216 140 25 117 2 992 2 869 2 733 531 469 34.6 3 862 34.3	176 118 27 67 2 052 1 965 1 889 432 377 35.0 2 722 34.1	131 163 135 31 72 1 747 1 680 1 587 405 377 33.5 2 248 32.3	107 103 68 18 43 992 959 931 247 220 34.6 1 314
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons In households	3 352 1 280 975 305 284 880 1 091 56 45	2 614 2 614 926 753 173 146 673 892 72 51	3 028 3 028 1 091 873 218 180 785 1 027 56 69	2 150 2 150 794 627 167 148 540 701 67 48	5 157 5 157 1 877 1 443 434 377 1 242 1 738 150 150	7 744 7 727 2 898 2 209 689 551 1 883 2 399 254 293 5	5 432 5 365 1 951 1 565 386 326 1 389 1 782 117 126 67	4 619 4 516 1 687 1 240 447 377 1 047 1 573 68 141 103	2 645 997 764 233 198 682 843 53 70
Persons per household Persons per family Persons 65 years and aver In households Householder Living alone Spouse Other relatives Nonrelatives Institutionalized persons Other persons in group quarters	2.65 3.11 471 471 324 159 157 126 19 2	2.86 3.21 259 259 159 54 53 78 21 1	2.79 3.15 309 309 209 77 75 91 6 3 -	2.76 3.14 250 250 164 57 56 71 13 2	2.77 3.19 498 498 325 150 146 131 36 6	2 69 3.08 705 705 454 185 181 182 64 5	2.75 3.10 589 582 395 157 153 152 30 5	2.71 3.22 545 468 333 165 164 122 12	2.66 3.07 329 329 225 105 102 94 9
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Married-couple families With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Female hauseholder, na husband present Number of own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years	975 482 922 883 424 828 67 444 75	753 408 747 675 355 659 54 39 67	873 439 828 770 378 728 77 46 83	627 317 590 543 264 508 56 37	1 443 773 1 457 1 234 639 1 237 153 98 157	2 209 1 086 1 921 1 876 885 1 608 225 142 232	1 565 782 1 476 1 382 666 1 278 121 75 135	1 240 738 1 352 1 064 602 1 138 137 109 174	764 385 732 671 322 613 70 47 90
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	1 221 211 892 12 34 72 1 336 186 896 10 154 90	966 200 686 11 14 55 984 144 687 11 78 64	1 121 220 789 13 24 75 1 167 168 804 11 97	787 122 557 18 21 69 824 127 562 13 60 62	1 897 407 1 262 28 34 166 1 948 293 1 267 26 170	2 990 684 1 918 50 52 286 3 041 503 1 934 45 230 329	2 050 436 1 417 26 36 135 2 088 326 1 415 21 178 148	1 653 391 1 080 21 25 136 1 788 311 1 085 20 187 185	972 186 675 14 18 79 1 011 120 697 14 95 85

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[rar definitions of terms and meanings at symbols, see lext]														
Census Tract or Block Numbering				Weld Caunty					Tatals	far split tracts/8h	Tatals far split tracts/8NA's in Weld Caunty	*		
Area	Greeley, CO MSA	Tatal	Brighton city (pt.)	Braamfield city (pt.)	Greeley city	Narthglenn city (pt.)	Tract 6	Tract 7.01	Tract 7.02	Tract 8	Tract 10	Tract 13	Tract 14.01	Tract 14.02
RACE														
White	131 821 117 247	131 821 117 247	72	₩ m	60 536 53 936		1 023	1 570	3 933	2 761 2 315	10 272	5 157 4 647	4 755	KO KO
Biack American Indian, Eskima, ar Aleut	267 785	267 785	1 1) I I	366 366	1 1	32	∞ <u>∓</u>	24 9	27 18 18	862	337	25.35	
American Indian	759	759	1 1	1 1	343		=7	<u>4</u> 1	24	8 I	⊵-	. ۳	25	
Asian ar Parific Islander	1 133	1 133	1 1	1 1	15		1 ~	10	10	1 55	1 %	1 8	1 55	
Asian Chinasa	- 043		1 1	1 1	556) — I	- 1	<u> </u>	38:	882	55	385	
Filiping	325	325		1	4 5		1	1	1 5	- 21	r & ç	-=	541	
Asian Indian	<u> </u>	33	1 1	1 1	55		l I	1 1	<u>z</u> 1 ·		3.0	= ' '	\-;	
Korean	22.28	22.28	1 1	1 1	<u> </u>		1 1	1 -	- I	0 –	- 12		- 2	
Cambadian	4	4 1	1 1	1 1	01		1 1	1 1	1 1	1,1	6	1 1	1 1	
Laotian	- 12	123		1	· • ;		1	1	1	11.	15	5	1 1 •	
Thai	48 48 48 48	8 8	1 1	1 1	27		1 —	1 1	1 1	– ო	4 -	7	mm	
Pacific Islander	8 %	83	1 1	1 1	23.51		S 1		1 1	mm	13	40	ro r	
Samoan	8 ~ 9	8~9	1 1		g m ·		1 14	- 1	1 1	9 1	<u>7</u> I	7 1	וי	
Guamanian Other Pacific Islander	<u></u> 4	<u></u> 4	1 1	1 1			s ۱ ،	1 1	1 1	1.1	ı –	2 -	1 1	1 1
Other race	12 089	12 089	4	~	5 219		407	9//	280	366	1 422	413	199	2
HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons Hispanic ariain (of any race)	131 821 27 502	131 821 27 502	71	4-	60 536	1 1	1 023	1 570	3 933 1 051	2 761	10 272	5 157 1 391	4 755 443	R.A.
Mexican Pierto Rican	22 981	22 981	4 1	· - 1		1 1	730			437		1 227	382	354
Cuban	7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	28	1	1		İ	- 185	2-2	1 g	-8	4 4 4	- 1	. 1 6	
Not af Hispanic arigin	104 319	104 319	<u> </u>	l m	48 209	1 1	38	268	2 882	2 221	7 740	3 766	4 312	4
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons	131 821	131 821	72	***		1	1 023	1 570	3 933			5 157		ю. -
Waire Hispanic arigin	15 270	15 270	2 1	ין מ	7 057	1 1	293 469	226		183	089		738	
Not of Hispanic ariginBlack	101 977	101 977	က ၊	က ၊		1 1	126	544 8	2 835 9			3 683 37		4
Hispanic arigin	888	288	1	1	888	1	110	, 7	. 61	55	S 2 S	508	2 1 2	
Not of Hispanic ariginAmerican Indian, Eskima, ar Aleut	785	785	1 1	1 1	366	1 1	132	ο <u>4</u>	24	C 81	102	328	25	32
Hispanic arigin	192	192 593	1 1	1 1	97	1 1	νoω	∞ ∙0	213	2 9	37 65	24.8	8 7	``
Asian ar Pacific Islander	1 133	1 133	1 1	1 1	907	1 1	· • •	- 2	61	. 35 1	%	7%;	55	
Nat of Hispanic arigin	1 063			1 1-		1 1	9 1 5	- - -	168	35	86	125	55	-
Other race	11 912	12 089	4 4		5 219 5 112	1 1	405 405	765	280	353	1 389	4 4 8	197	
Nat of Hispanic arigin	1771	7.71	I	ı	107	1	2	=	1	13	33	5	2	

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering		ב	Totols for split tracts/BNA's in Weld		County — Con.			Brighton city (pt.) , Weld County	Broamfield city (pt.), Weld County		Greeley	Greeley city, Weld County	La	
Area	Tract 14.03	Tract 15	Troct 19.01	Tract 20	Tract 21	Tract 22.01	Tract 22.02	Troct 19.01 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 1	Tract 2	Troct 3	Tract 4.01	Troct 4.02
RACE														
All persons	4 108 3 976	4 113 3 682	8 764 6 451	9 620 8 763	7 172 6 703	1 646 1 611	5 383 4 982	17	₹ m	2 059 1 631	4 948	1 1	3 250 3 118	3 044 2 738
Block American Indian Eskimo or Aleut	0 4	,	26.30			- 1		1 1	1 1			1 1		
Faretion Indian	4 1	<u>ස</u> 1	286	83	333	- 1	28	1 1	1 1	6 1	3333	1 1	9 1	<u>8</u> 1
Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander	1 92	35	711	1 0	1 22	14	33.	1 1	1 1	25	136	1 1	33 1	- 22
Chinese	54	¥ 1	3	33	<u>ლ</u>	က ၊	29 2	11	1 1	24 9	88	1 1	32	217
Filipino	L 71	23	103	9=	-6	2	7	1 1	1-1	- m	29	1 1	124	14
Asian Indian	5 5	14	14	10	2 2	1-1	7	1 1	1 1	4-	, 20 20 7	1 1		7
Vietnamese	11	m I	- ı	7 7	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	S 1	1 1	1 1	l m
Lootian	11	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	14	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1
ThaiOther Asian	7 8	– с	7 2	1 1	1 1	1-	1 00	1 1	1 1		<i>ر</i> ح	1 1	1 -	1 1
Pacific Islander	25		4 <	50 6	1 1	- 1	25	1 1	1 1	- 1	92	1 1		- 1
Samoan	7	- 1	t I	۷ 1 ۰	1	1 1	4 I	1 1	1 1	-	20	1 1	- 1	
Guamanian Guamanian Other Pacific Islander	1 15	- 726	1 1 9	რ 1 მ	1 1 5	— 1 g	1 1 20	117	11-	776	ا - 270	1 1		1 - 56
	5	O.S.		9	- 74	2	470	T	-	9	277	1	6	Ì
HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons	4 108	4 113	8 764 3 413	9 620	7 172	1 646 140	5 383	17	4-	2 059	4 948	1 1	3 250	3 044
Mexican Pierto Rican	149	562		1 356	1 443	128	575	.4	·- I	572	345	1 1	133	425
Cuban Other Historia	2000	. 1 2) 0[387	737	1 5	717	1 1	1 1	·- 5	8 2 .	1 1	۰۱۵	0 1 5
Not of Hispanic origin	3 9 19	3 466	5 351	7 872	5 496	1 506	4 688	. E	lπ	1 380	4 504	1 1	3 078	2 566
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons	4 108	4 113				1 646	5 383	71	40	2 059	4 948	1		
Willie Hispanic arigin Not of Hispanic arigin	3 770 3 854	3 062 272 3 410	0 451 1 281 5 170	8 /03 1 016 7 747	0 703 1 258 5 445	115	4 482 363 4 619	ა ლ	უ I თ	320	4 388 171 4 217	1 1 1	3 011	2 234 2 234 2 504
Black						2		1 1) I I	81 81		1 1		
Not of Hispanic arigin	127	1 ~ 5	73	1 52 3	1 7 5	10-	7 9 6		1 1	729	120	1 1	- 52 2	61.0
Mispanic origin	4 67	2-5	8 4 6	585	848	- 1-	9 %	11	1 1	<u>-</u>	8 ~ E	1 1	2 1 2	5.25
Asian ar Papulic Islander	7.92 ~	32 -	71.	84°	13	- 4 -	33.2	1 1	1 1	25	136	1 1 1	33.5	- 23
Not of Hispanic origin	25.5	34		37.	13	- m æ	325	1 1 7	11-	24	134	1 1	33	277
Hispanic arigin	350	373	2 101		414	25.2	322	14	1	38,	262		3"	238
		,				•	•			7	ī	1	>	

Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con. Table 8.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]									;					
Census Tract or Block Numbering							Greeley city, Weld County—Con	County—Con.						
Area	Tract 5	Tract 6 (pt.)	Troct 7.01 (pt.)	Troct 7.02 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Troct 9	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11	Tract 12.01	Troct 12.02	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14.01 (pt.)	Troct 14.02 (pt.)	Tract 14.03 (pt.)
RACE														
White	5 554	940	1 566	1 679	2 562	2 805 2 506	3 706	4 856 4 587	3 880	3 045	4 778	2 273	5 371 5 159	4 108
Wallet	285	.5	3 [∞] 5	i 4 4										
American Indian	36	<u>-</u> 0°	17	92	12	55	34-	<u>1</u> co	, 8 -	ကက ၊	- 23	== '	38 ¹	14
Aleut Aleut	1 40 5	4 1 4	1 lc	ו וב	1 1 2	l 00 Z	- I ç	1 40	- I ę	1 1 2	- 1 2	1 1 5	1 1 2	1 2
Asion or Pocitic Islander	233	o -	7 -	227	88:	82	738	24.	78.7	2.2.2	24.8	72.7	. 88	% %
Chinese	<u>5</u> 4	1 1	1 1	o۱	- 5	- 10	4 4	4 ო	טי ני	mm	ı —	o m	- 1	o –
Jopanese Asion Indian	. co v	1 1	1 1	4 1	7	12	· C	24	٥ ۱	4-	= '	٠ ٠ ١	71	71
Koron	945	1 1	1 -	1 1	· v o -		4 1	4 "	∞ (. 2	7	œ-	۰ ۱	15
Combodian	1	. 1	- 1		- 1	- 1	7	ρI	1	1	1	- 1	1	1
Lootion		1 1	1 1		1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 7	1 1	1 1	
Thai	1	1-	1	1		1	4-	11	က	1-	0	m-	4-	~ °
Pocific Islander	ı —	- 5	ı —		ာက (14	- m	-	ı —	- 1	44	- 1		501
Namon	- 1	1 1	- 1	1 1	m I	4 1	1 5	7	- 1	1 1	1 2	1 1	- ı	1 2
Guamonia	1	5	1	1	1	1	1-	1	1	1	1 6	1	ı	1
Other race	835	384	776	237	274	242	453	¹ 82	- 961	1 &	335	52	134	62
HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons		940	1 566	1 679	2 562	2 805	3 706	4 856	3 880	3 045	4 778	2 273	5 371	4 108
Hispanic origin (of ony roce)	2 3/3	85/ 712	7007 - -	262 519	346 346	314	0 69 269	335	784 784 784	205	1 031	107	354	149
Puerto Ricon	2 -		ı —	1 1		1 1	- 1	9	თ 1	1 40	- 1	1 1	l က	ი ო
Other Hispanic Origin	611 2 181	145 83	113 564	1 117	86 2 128	57 2 434	140 2 796	88 4 425	3 496	32 2 803	3 606	21 2 145	141 4 873	3 919
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons		940	1 566	1 679	2 562			4 856						4 108
White hisponic origin	2 512 2 512	537 465 7	528 238 238	320	2 21/	2 200 134 2 22	3 436 436	4 287 254 233	3 609 194	2 209	4 355 827 827	7 68	361	3 976
Black		77		40.										
Not of Hispanic origin	2=	1 6	7 9	77	- 20	. <u>2</u> 5	35.4	712	- <u>5</u> 1	1 2	27	- 2:	- 52	· 요·
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	48	= 41	4 80	<u>9</u> က :	7 7 7	<u>∞</u> ! ;	481	<u>4</u> – ;	[™] 4 i	m I e	2 4 8	_ ∞ ‹	ခွ _လ မ	400
Not of Hispanic originAsian or Pocific Islander	38	~ 9	97	<u> </u>	35.5	5 <u>8</u>	32.7	52	78	24	38	27	នន	26.
Hispanic origin	~ @	о I		۱ و	35	- 57	387	25	- 53 - 73	- 75	7 97	27	। ह् <u>ष</u>	22 4
Other race Hispanic origin	832 820 870	387	776 765	233	54 261 261 274	242 237	449	174	981 985	93	330 330 330 330 330	222	132	35
Not of Hispanic origin	<u>sc</u>	5	=	1	<u> </u>	9	4	9	<u>o</u>	2	'n	1	7	-

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]														
Census Tract or Block Numbering		Greeley city, Weld County—Con.	I County — Con.		Northglenn city (pt.), Weld County				Rem	Remainder of Weld County	ounty			
Area	Tract 15 (pt.)	Troct 21 (pt.)	Troct 22.01 (pt.)	Tract 22.02 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Troct 7.01 (pt.)	Tract 7.02 (pt.)	Troct 8 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14.01 (pt.)	Tract 14.02 (pt.)	Tract 14.03 (pt.)
RACE														
All persons	98	13	39	1 1	1 1	83	44	2 254 1 889	661	6 566 5 447	379 292	2 482 2 292	9 9 1	1 1
Block	10	1	1	1 1	1 1	10	1 1	vΩα	-	31	<u>-</u> α		1	1
American Indian, Eskiria, or Aleoi	77	1 1	1 1	1	1	2 2	1	ο ασ		55	ο Φ	1 4	1 1	1 1
Eskimo	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1		1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1
Asian ar Pocific Islander	1 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	о -б	1	2:	1	28	1	1 1
Asian	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1		1 1	₹.	1 1	23	1 1	1 1
Filipino	1 1	1	. 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1		1	1
Jopanese	1	ı	ı	ı	1	1	1	ω	1	18	1	7	1	1
Asian Indian	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	ı —	l I	000	ı I	- 22	1 1	1 1
Vietnamese	I	1	1	I	1	ł	1	1	ı	0	1	1	1	1
Hmana	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1		1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	7 -	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1
Laohian	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	1	1	1	1
Thai	1	1	1	1	1	ı	1	1	1	1	1	١٥	1	1
Pocific Islander	۱ ۱	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1		1 1	1 1	1 1	۱ و	1 1	2 2	1 1	
Howaiion	1	ı	ı	ı	1	1	1	1	ı	2	1	5	1	1
Somodu	1	ı	1	ı	1	1	1	1	I	I	1	1	1	ı
GuomanianOther Pacific Islander	1 1	1 1		1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	
Other roce	1	ı	4	1	1	23	1	343	92	696	78	147	1	1
HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons	8	13	66	1	1	88.	4	2 254	661	6 566	379	2 482	91	1 1
Mexican	1 1	1 1	- 1	1 1	1	18	1	423	<u>8</u> €,	1 183	961	275	1	1
Puerto Rican	1 1	1 1	1 1.	1 1	1 1	1 19	1 1	- I <u>ş</u>	2 19	046	1 1 5	- 18	1 1	1 1
Uther Hispanic Control Not of Hispanic origin	9	. E	- 88	1 1	1 1	25 5	14	1 765	28	4 944 4 944	163	2 167	- 91	1 1
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons	98	ខ្ល	39	1	1	88	4	2 254	199	9 2 9	379		2:	1
Hispanic origin	р I (2 1 5	g 1 8	1 1	1 1	6 4 2	4 1.	146	825	653	137	170	<u> </u>	
Not of Hispanic originBlack	ဆွ ၊	<u></u> 1	ვ ¹	1 1	1 1	4¢ 1	4	- 743	င္သ ထ	31 4	<u>8</u> -		<u>o</u> 1	1 1
Hispanic origin	1	ı	1	ı	1	1	ı	- 1 4		7	1.	1.	ı	1
Not of Hispanic origin	2	1 1		1 1	1 1	1 70	1 1	ഹയ	`-	25 25	- ∞	- 4	1 1	1 1
Hispanic arigin	10	1 1	1	1	Ī		1	Ιœ	1-	17	4 <	1 2	1 1	1 1
Asian or Pocific Islander	۷ ۱		1 1	1 1	1 1	- 1		00	- 1	32,	r I	78.7	1	1
Not of Hispanic origin	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	10	1 1	260	1 1	- 28	1 1	1 1
Other race	1 (1 1	4-	1	1 1	333	1 1	343	32	696	8,28	147	1 1	1 1
Not of Hispanic origin	1	1	- ო	1	1	-	1	ξ ¹	! I	29	2 1	7	1	1

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbals, see text]														
Census Tract or Block Numbering						œ	Remainder of Weld Caunty—Can	Caunty—Can.						
Area	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19.01 (pt.)	Tract 19.02	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22.01 (pt.)	Tract 22.02 (pt.)	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 25.01	Tract 25.02
White Block American Indian, Eskima, ar Aleut American Indian, Eskima, ar Aleut American Indian, Eskima, ar Aleut Asian ar Podific Islander Asian ar Podific Islander Asian Indian Asian Asian Indian As	3.53 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0	88	3888 3888 117 26 26 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	20.2 6.2 7.2 7.2 7.2 7.2 7.2 7.2 7.2 7.2 7.2 7	6 6 747 6 74	684 684 684 723 733 74 75 75 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76	• 8 760 760 883 883 883 885 1 1 4 4 9 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	6.59 6.89 6.89 8.33 8.33 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3	2000 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	882 1882 288 2883 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	8 8 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4	988.00 9.00 9.00 9.00 9.00 9.00 9.00 9.0	607 1 2 2 3 3 3 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	3 2 4 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
All persons Hispanic origin (of ony race) Mexican Puera Rican Cuban Cuban Other Hispanic Not of Hispanic arigin RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN	4 053 647 562 1 1 3 406	3 113 461 401 2 2 2 58 58 2 652	2355 1 2952 1 100 3 063 3 063	2 923 714 605 1 108 2 209	8 747 3 409 2 984 6 6 4 19 5 338	2 841 364 295 - - 69 2 477	9 616 1 747 1 355 1 355 7 869	7 159 1 676 1 443 1 232 5 483	1 607 139 128 - - 1 468	5 383 695 575 575 1 1 1 1 4 688	3 419 718 652 652 - - 2 701	83.48 4.88 3.0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 807 89 62 62 - 27 1 718	3 419 392 345 345 - - 3 027
White Hisponic angin Not of Hisponic Angin Not Not Of Hisponic Angin Not Not Of Hisponic Angin Not	3 2023 3 2024 3 2022 3 2022 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	2 936 2 936 2 44 6 6 44 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 2 2 3 3 2 3 2 3 2 3	3 888 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	2 923 2 641 2 150 2 150 2 150 1 18 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	6 438 6 438 1 281 5 157 3 30 2 2 1 14 1 14 1 17 2 106 2 2 106 2 9 9 9 9	2 2 664 4 2 3 3 3 4 2 3 3 4 2 3 4 3 1 3 4 4 1 3 4 3 1 3 4 1	9 616 8 760 1 1 744 25 2 2 8 2 2 8 8 4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	7 159 6 690 1 258 1 258 2 2 2 2 2 4 4 4 1 1 3 7 1 4 1 1 4 1 1 4 1 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4	1 607 1 576 1 115 1 1 2 2 2 4 4 1 1 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	5 383 4 982 4 983 363 4 619 16 16 28 28 29 22 22 23 23 24 322 22 23 24 32 25 26 27 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28	2 419 2 564 2 664 2 664 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	833 867 867 878 878 878 878 878 878 878 878	1 807 1 733 1 696 1 696 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3 207 3 207 2 298 994 6 4 7 2 7 2 8 3 174 174

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Weld County			Totals	for split trocts/8	NA's in Weld Coun	ty
Area	Greeley, CO MSA	Total	Brighton city (pt.)	Broomfield city (pt.)	Greeley city	Northglenn city (pt.)	Troct 6	Troct 7.01	Troct 7.02	Troct 8
All housing units	51 138	51 138	7	2	23 991	-	317	610	1 474	1 224
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units Owner-occupied housing units	47 470 29 040	47 470 29 040	6	2	22 647 12 198	-	273 149	561 293	1 402 846 60.3	1 124 294 26.2
Percent of occupied housing units	61.2 27 298	61.2 27 298	66.7 4	50.0 1	53.9 11 521	-	54.6 91	52.2 204	795 1	271
Block Americon Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Asian or Pocific Islander	109 184	48 109 184	=	=	20 36 71	=	<u></u>	i -	2 4	- 2
Other race	1 401	1 401	-	-	550 1 350	-	57 109	87 133	44 83	21 32
Hisponic origin (of any roce) White, not of Hispanic origin Renter-occupied housing units	3 551 25 151 18 430	3 551 25 151 18 430	4 2	1	10 720 10 449	=	38 124	156 268	757 556	260 830
WhiteBlock	16 001 125	16 001 125	ĩ -	=	9 148 103	-	78 -	132 3	421 2	705 9
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	137	137 182	- -	- -	80 124	-	1 1 44	5 - 128	3 4 126	11 16 89
Other race Hisponic origin (of ony roce)	1 985 4 037	1 985 4 037	1	1	994 2 182	-	112	159	200	133
White, not of Hispanic origin	13 962	13 962	1	-	7 958	-	12	99	348	661
VACANCY STATUS Vacant housing units	3 668	3 668	1	-	1 344 225	-	44	49 5	72 14	100 19
For sole only For rent Rented or sold, not occupied	1 251 285	671 1 251 285	Ξ	=	691 110	=	36 6	29 5	23 13	63
or seosonol, recreational, or occasionol use	175 159	175 159		=	49 2	-	_	1 -	2 1	2
Other vocont Boorded up	1 127 67	1 127 67	1	Ξ	267 5	-	2 -	9 -	19 -	-
ROOMS	505	505			387	_	5	9	25	31
1 room 2 rooms 3 rooms	525 1 944 4 546	525 1 944 4 546	-	=	1 265 2 775		29 49	46 73	16 99	98 222
4 rooms	10 875 9 986	10 875 9 986	2	1	5 274 3 775	-	109 76	197 1 <u>3</u> 1	358 434	404 191 99
5 rooms 7 rooms	7 521 5 703	7 521 5 703	2	-	2 765 2 389	-	31 6 12	74 38 42	234 131 177	75 104
3 or more rooms Medion, oll housing units Meon, oll housing units	10 038 5.3 5.6	10 038 5.3 5.6	5.8 6.1	4.5	5 361 5.1 5.6	-	4.2 4.3	4.4 4.7	5.1 5.3	4.1 4.5
Median, occupied housing units	5.4	5.4 6.2	5.0 5.0	4.5	5.2 6.7	-	4.3 4.7	4.5 4.9	5.1 5.4	4.2 5.3
Medion, renter-occupied housing units		4.2	4.5	4.0	3.9	-	3.9	4.0	4.6	3.9
UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1, detached	31 789	31 789	7	1	12 510 963		139 9	403 8	730 12	506 49
1, ottoched 2 3 or 4	1 563	1 322 1 563 2 206	=		1 214 1 474	-	14 15	25 45	ii 9	278 102
5 to 9 10 to 19	2 552 2 484	2 552 2 484		<u> </u>	1 430 2 182	_	13 5	26 16	210 17	105 92
20 to 49 50 or more	558	1 584 558		· -	1 563 558	-	- - 117	- - 70	480	61 - 15
Mobile home or troilerOther	457	6 623 457		-	1 821 276	-	5	17	1 402	16 1 124
Occupied housing units PERSONS IN UNIT	47 470	47 470	6	2	22 647	-	273	561	1 402	1 124
1 person2 persons	10 564 15 533	10 564 15 533	-		6 107 7 612		44 62	152 144	270 469	402 389
3 persons4 persons	8 082	8 082 7 834	1	=	3 614 3 236	-	43 42	99 68	257 242	154 110
5 persons6 or more persons	3 466 1 991	3 466 1 991	-	<u>-</u>	1 318 760	-	33 49	50 48	104 60 2.42	38 31 1.91
Median, occupied housing units Median, owner-occupied housing units Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.43	2.35 2.43 2.17	2.50 2.17 4.00	2.00	2.19 2.36 1.92	-	3.21 2.76 3.63	2.39 2.26 2.60	2.42 2.28 2.84	1.97
PERSONS PER ROOM	2.17	2.17	4.00	2.00	1.72		0.00	2.00		
1.00 or less	45 414 1 352	45 414 1 352	5	2	21 796 527		195 40	490 38	1 330 54	1 088 18
1.51 or more	704	704 .47	.52	-	324 .44	-	.83	33 .59	.51	18 .49
VALUE										044
Specified owner-occupied housing units	. 254	20 366 254	3	- -	9 871	_	70 2 29	235 10 110	359 6 19	244 7 74
\$20,000 to \$39,999 \$40,000 to \$59,999 \$60,000 to \$79,999	5 532	1 746 5 532 6 496	-	=	613 2 364 3 425	-	29 22 11	91 21	124 100	122 38
\$80,000 to \$99,999 \$100,000 to \$149,999	3 092	3 092 2 272	<u>-</u>	_ i _	1 791 1 114	-	6 -	3	58 43	3 -
\$150,000 to \$199,999 \$200,000 to \$249,999	. 647	647 178		: :	327 90) -	_	-	4	Ξ
\$250,000 to \$299,999 \$300,000 or more Medion (dollars)	. 59	90 59 66 800	67 500	- -	56 32 69 800	-	43 300	39 700	66 500	45 600
Mean (dollors)	75 700	75 700	69 200		78 900		45 600	41 500	73 000	46 000
CONTRACT RENT Specified renter-occupied housing units	16 623	16 623		1 _	10 352		124	261	461	825
Medion controct rent (dollors)	305	305 316	72: 72:		312 32 <i>8</i>	<u>-</u>	228 231	261 259	198 207	314 326
With meals included in rent Meon contract rent (dollars) No meols included in rent	- 132	132 763		-	123 796	-	2 313 121	1 263 246	- - 428	3 254 817
No cash rent	15 579	15 579 912		<u> </u>	10 059 170		121	14	33	5

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Totals for split tra	octs/8NA's in Weld Co	ounty—Con.			
Area	Tract 10	Tract 13	Troct 14.01	Tract 14.02	Tract 14.03	Troct 15	Troct 19.01	Troct 20	Tract 21
All housing units TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER	4 228	2 147	1 907	1 887	1 574	1 613	3 097	3 763	2 585
Occupied housing units Owner-occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units White	3 969 2 027 51.1 1 852	1 988 1 262 63.5 1 179	1 789 1 290 72.1 1 239	1 828 1 458 79.8 1 408	1 515 1 210 79.9 1 177	1 491 960 64.4 913	2 849 1 820 63.9 1 502	3 413 2 672 78.3 2 529	2 420 1 652 68.3 1 591
8lack American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Asion ar Pacific Islander Other race Hisponic arigin (af any race)	6 14 13 142 281	6 4 72 221	5 10 35 78	5 7 33	2 11 19 40	2 7 38 67	8 35 269 473	13 8 114 316	6 4 51 249
White, not af Hispanic origin	1 715 1 942 1 601 23 21	1 030 726 661 10 5 6	1 196 499 457 7 3	1 322 370 355 2 2 1	1 155 305 292 2 - 3 8	883 531 461 2 1 6	1 300 1 029 725 1 7 10 286	2 328 741 643 2 9 2 85	1 393 768 700 - 7 1 60
Other roce Hispanic origin (of any race) White, not of Hispanic origin	280 462 1 422	168 538	25 44 438	42 323	17 283	102 420	432 582	159 571	200 561
VACANCY STATUS Vacant housing units For sale only Far rent Rented or sold, not occupied For seasanal, recreational, ar occosianol use For migrant warkers Other vacant Boorded up	259 34 140 19 8 - 58 2	159 18 65 1 3 2 70	118 18 71 8 - - 21	59 23 11 18 1 - 6	59 27 12 9 7 - 4	122 17 19 3 9 16 58	248 49 79 13 8 16 83 16	350 130 71 45 5 2 97 6	165 34 47 18 15 3 48
ROOMS 1 room	48 298	5 81	9 38	3	2 8	12 70	20 125	16 69	4 34
2 rooms	484 1 367 839 467 356 369 4.4 4.8 4.5 5.3 3.9	218 614 553 224 160 292 4.8 5.2 4.8 5.3	160 245 280 286 233 656 6.3 6.5 6.4 7.3	40 197 243 345 372 672 6.8 6.9 6.8 7.1	81 167 172 217 262 665 7.0 7.1 7.6 4.1	96 240 309 300 231 355 5.8 6.0 5.9 6.4	318 663 717 497 323 434 5.1 5.3 5.2 4.3	183 807 954 719 476 539 5.3 5.6 5.4	124 441 580 484 379 539 5.7 6.0 5.8 6.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1, detoched 2 3 ar 4 5 to 9 10 to 19 20 to 49	1 692 66 99 143 524 515 234	906 44 78 59 117 90 93	1 077 90 20 70 49 209 29	1 519 163 35 115 15 31	1 087 204 19 28 21 154 58	1 406 31 14 46 28 29	2 078 65 81 119 107 36 21	2 313 66 15 82 2 3	2 152 27 26 56 21 52
50 or more	55 875 25 3 969	59 628 73 1 988	354 9 1 789	- 1 8 1 828	- - 3 1 515	52 7 1 491	558 32 2 849	1 260 22 3 413	246 5 2 420
PERSONS IN UNIT 1 person	1 014 1 264	515 673	348 658	251 544	258 544	307 495	474 780	609 1 101	374 798
a persons	659 623 282 127 2.27 2.42 2.11	323 288 111 78 2.21 2.29 2.04	302 309 114 58 2.33 2.47 1.79	384 421 174 581 2.89 2.47	252 330 104 27 2.42 2.70 1.80	213 301 118 57 2.39 2.39 2.36	520 565 291 219 2.83 2.80 2.88	667 615 280 141 2.50 2.45 2.79	427 468 212 141 2.59 2.47 2.83
PERSONS PER ROOM 1.00 or less 1.01 to 1.50 1.51 or mare Mean	3 786 125 58 .53	1 896 68 24 .48	1 762 19 8 .40	1 811 13 4 .43	1 506 7 2 .38	1 436 33 22 .46	2 542 197 110 .57	3 268 106 39 .49	2 317 81 22 .48
VALUE Specified owner-occupied housing units Less than \$20,000	1 252 9 122 566 475	675 12 56 355 224	902 - 11 20 86	1 371 1 5 160 689	1 107 - 1 3 110	785 9 75 233 210	1 186 12 107 364 413	1 489 21 109 343 460	1 147 16 166 342 242
\$80,000 to \$99,999 \$100,000 to \$149,999 \$150,000 to \$199,999 \$250,000 to \$249,999 \$250,000 to \$299,999 \$300,000 or more	60 20 - - - -	19 6 3 - -	183 330 184 47 25 16	411 94 11 - -	422 377 110 34 32 18	118 75 37 16 8 4	154 116 18 2 -	205 251 77 15 3 5	134 185 46 10 2 4
Median (dallars)	58 000 57 800	56 100 56 200	120 200 133 300	75 700 77 900	101 800 122 200	64 500 79 400	63 600 68 900	68 800 81 200	63 500 75 100
Specified renter-occupied housing units Median controct rent (dallars) Mean contract rent (dollars) With meals included in rent Mean contract rent (dollars) Na meals included in rent Na cosh rent	1 926 295 294 2 169 1 886 38	715 310 302 693 22	456 395 426 1 413 444	362 416 422 - - 352 10	300 434 463 1 625 297 2	369 254 271 2 107 304 63	905 308 308 1 875 830 74	635 354 361 — 564 71	557 271 288 2 287 490 65

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Totals for split t Weld Caun		Brighton city (pt.) , Weld County	8roomfield city (pt.), Weld Caunty			Greeley city,	Weld Caunty		
Area	Tract 22.01	Tract 22.02	Tract 19.01 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Troct 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4.01	Tract 4.02	Tract 5
All housing units	627	2 020	7	2	1 134	1 003	-	1 448	1 389	2 198
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied hausing units Dwner-accupied hausing units	348	1 893 1 174	6 4	2	1 032 135	910 142	_	1 392 860	1 303 632	2 017 831
Percent af accupied hausing units White	60.0	62.0 1 124	66.7	50.0 1	13.1 112	15.6 133	Ξ	61.8 845	48.5 617	41.2 740
8lack American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut Asian ar Pacific Islander	_	3	_	_	1	1 - 4	-	3	1	4
Other race	4	42	=	-	21	4	=	7	13	84
Hispanic arigin (af any race) White, nat af Hispanic arigin Renter-accupied hausing units	341	98 1 068 719	4	1	40 93 897	10 127 768	=	18 834 532	35 595 671	293 532 1 186
White	232	660	ĺ	<u> </u>	778	672 12	=	500	583 7	996 8
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	-	1 5	_	-	12	5 30	_	4 6	5 6	12 10
Other race Hispanic arigin (of any race)	5	51 91	1	1	97 173	49 67	-	17 36	70 114	160 668
White, nat af Hispanic arigin		619	i	-	701	654	-	481	538	490
VACANCY STATUS Vacant housing units	47	127	1	_	102	93	_	56	86	181
For sale only Far rent	3 9	19 81	=	=	10 68	60	Ξ	12 20	25 41	28 89
Rented ar sald, nat occupied For seasonal, recreational, ar accasional use Far migrant workers	4	7 3	=	=	7 3	1 3	Ξ	3 5	6 2	7
Other vacant Boarded up	23	17 1	1	-	14	25	-	16	12	53
ROOMS	•	· ·	'		_					
1 raam 2 roams		4 48	_	_	155 234	24 100	_	20 50	9	54 178
3 rooms	99	203 422	1 2	Į.	314 189	233 306	_	110 226	209 312	304 829
raams raams raams	127 113 87	339 330 242	2	-	88 59 40	128 76 40	=	182 179 176	193 168 131	406 187 112
or mare roams	158	432 5.5	5.8	4.5	55 3.1	96 4.0	=	505 6.3	324 5.1	128 4.2 4.4
Neon, all hausing units Nedian, accupied hausing units	6.2	5.8 5.6	6.1 5.0	4.5 4.5	3.4 3.1	4.4 4.0	_	6.4 6.4	5.7 5.2	4.2
Aedian, awner-occupied housing units Aedian, renter-accupied hausing units	6.7 5.1	6.5 4.1	5.0 4.5	5.0 4.0	6.1 2.9	6.5 3.8	_	7.6 4.1	7.1 4.0	4.9 3.9
UNITS IN STRUCTURE	501	1 451	,	,	227	220		002	776	050
, attached	3	1 451 14 12	7	-	227 18 77	230 11 102	Ξ	903 57 103	19 244	958 75 198
ar 4 to 9	5	99 336	=	=	114 125	180 120	=	128 80	124 92	192 206
0 to 19 20 ta 49	_	82	_	<u>-</u>	115 212	122 108	Ξ	58 88	56 59	219 60
50 or mare Mobile hame or trailer Other	85	10	Ξ:	1	215	62 46	_	- -	- - 10	257 232
Occupied housing units	580	16 1 893	6	2	28 1 032	22 910	-	31 1 392	19 1 303	2 017
PERSONS IN UNIT								200	400	E 40
1 person 2 persons 3 persons	202	402 556 324	3	2	622 223 66	322 314 144	Ξ	398 560 220	409 467 186	548 543 338
persons persons	98 52	378 163	2	_	55 30	69	Ξ.	148 48	140 57	543 338 292 157
6 or more persons Median, accupied housing units	27	70 2.48	2.50	2.00	36 1.50–	36 25 1.92	_	18 2.03	44 2.02	139 2.35 2.25
Median, owner-occupied hausing units Median, renter-accupied hausing units	2.49 2.45	2.86 2.06	2.17 4.00	2.00 2.00	2,41 1.50–	1.99 1.91	Ξ	2.16 1.74	2.17 1.79	2.25 2.44
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 ar less	1 11	1 847	5	2 -	975 27	872 22	Ξ	1 376 12	1 270 24	1 778 134 105
1.51 or more Meon	.45	13 .48	.52	.44	30 .53	16 .50	=	.35	,41	.62
VALUE Specified owner-occupied housing units	170	3 071						700	541	501
Less than \$20,000 \$20.000 ta \$39 999	4 0	1 074 4 53	3	-	96 3 34	99 - 13	-	788 1 9	541 5 48	581 23 200
\$40,000 ta \$59,999 \$60 000 ta \$79 999	19	280 473	-	=	36 17	53 24	Ξ	102 268	168 217	287 61
\$80,000 ta \$99,999 \$100,000 ta \$149,999	19 24 35 65	188 63	1	_	5 -	6	_	184 165	84 17	5
5150,000 ta \$199,999 5200,000 ta \$249,999 5250,000 ta \$299,999	13	10 3	_	Ξ,	ī	1 -	_	35 13	1	
3300,000 ar mare Median (dallars)	98 200	67 600	67 500	-	- - 43 700	- 1 54 800	=	11 - 81 400	63 700	44 000
Mean (dallars)	104 100	70 900	69 200	-	49 100	59 400	=	92 800	64 900	44 700
CONTRACT RENT Specified renter-occupied housing units	111	681		_	895	767		532	669	1 175
Median contract rent (dallars) Mean contract rent (dallars)	317	290 305	725 725	=	252 310	288 310	=	364 371	285 306	241 237
With meals included in rent Mean contract rent (dallars) Na meals included in rent	_	1 237	_	-	100 889	2 769	Ξ	1 1 250	2 163	5 170
Na cash rent	80	658 22	1 _	-	782 13	758 7	=	518 13	661 6	1 154 16

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990-Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				G	reeley city, We	ld County—Con.				
Area	Troct 6 (pt.)	Troct 7.01 (pt.)	Troct 7.02 (pt.)	Troct 8 (pt.)	Troct 9	Tract 10 (pt.)	Troct 11	Troct 12.01	Tract 12.02	Tract 13 (pt.)
All housing units	287	609	615	1 136	1 111	1 662	2 031	1 774	1 067	2 011
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing unitsOwner-occupied housing units	243 124	560 293	585 368	1 045 276	1 094 817	1 556 549	1 971 1 024	1 717 838	1 049 882	1 870 1 173
Percent of occupied housing units	51.0 69	52.3 204	62.9 337	26.4 258	74.7 786	35.3 514	52.0 987	48.8 812	84.1 850	62.7 1 103
BlockAmerican Indion, Eskimo, or Aleut		1	1	-	2 3	- 4 2	4 3 8	1	3 1 5	5
Asion or Pocific IslonderOther roce	55	87	2 28	2 16	26	29	22	16	23	60
Hisponic origin (of any roce) White, not of Hisponic origin	106 17	133 156	50 316	26 248	48 763	64 482	63 945	53 775 879	54 818 167	180 982 697
Renter-occupied housing units	119 75	267 131	217 168	769 668	277 218 5	1 007 859 17	947 893 8	816 5	158	637 10
Block American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	- - 1	3 5	3	6 11 16	4	11 6	1 12	6	- 1	4 6
Asion or Pocific IslonderOther roce	43	128	44	68	46	114	33	49	6	40
Hisponic origin (of ony roce) White, not of Hisponic origin	110 9	159 98	94 119	110 626	54 208	218 755	63 863	74 790	9 155	151 527
VACANCY STATUS						10/			18	141
For sole only	44	49 5	30 5	91 19	17 4	106 10	60 9 36	57 10 27	7	14 63
For rentRented or sold, not occupied	36 6	29 5	8 9	55 9 2	8 2	53 4 5	30 9 3	8 8	2 2	3
For seosonol, recreotional, or occosionol use For migront workersOther vocontOther vocont	2	- 9	- 8	-	- 3	3 - 34	3	- 4	4	1 60
8oorded up	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>-</u>	-	1
ROOMS 1 room	5	9	3	28	1	44	13	6	_	4
2 rooms3 rooms	29 46	46 73	5 42	90 205	8 9	238 282	73 317	43 151	1 15	73 205
4 rooms	104	197 130	162 237 93	372 182	177 136	518 290	290 290	450 338	56 87	594 499
6 rooms 7 rooms	22 5	74 38	38	92 71	199 144	136 87	219 240	202 131	155 234	201 149
8 or more rooms Medion, oll housing units	9 4.1	42 4.4	35 4.9	96 4.2	437 6.7	67 4.0	589 5.6	453 5.2	519 7.4	286 4.8
Meon, oll housing unitsMedion, occupied housing units	4.2 4.2	4.7 4.5	5.1 4.9	4.5 4.2	6.9 6.7	4.1 4.0	6.0 5.7	5.8 5.2	7.5 7.5	5.2 4.8 5.3
Medion, owner-occupied housing unitsMedion, renter-occupied housing units	4.5 3.8	4.9 4.0	5.1 4.7	5.3 3.9	7.3 4.6	4.9 3.6	7.6 3.9	7.1 4.2	7.6 6.2	4.0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1. detoched	115	400	150	470	978	294	1 119	939	899	842
1, deroched	115 6 14	403 8 25	158	46 270	9/6 9 1	12 27	47	777	81	42
3 or 4 5 to 9	15	45 26	2 94	70 100	50 33	54 108	140 130	77 52	20 49	75 56 117
10 to 19	5 -	16	2	92 61	40	492 234	197 218	273 343	11	90 93 59
50 or moreMobile home or troiler	114	- 69	354	13	_	55 383	167 1	1	=	59 571
Other Occupied housing units	5 243	17 560	2 585	14 1 045	1 094	3 1 556	9 1 971	5 1 717	7 1 049	66 1 870
PERSONS IN UNIT	243	300	303	1 043	1 0/4	, 550				
1 person	37 52	152 144	104 167	378 363	207 446	488 499	526 681	540 649	138 406	502 639
3 persons 4 persons	37 40	99 67	129 109	144 100	201 149	241 193	310 310	249 175	174 218	299 263
5 persons6 or more persons	31 46	50 48	51 25	34 26	54 37	99 36	94 50	69 35	89 24	98 69
Medion, occupied housing unitsMedion, owner-occupied housing units	3.38 3.06	2.39 2.26	2.67 2.43	1.90 1.96	2.26 2.18	2.08 2.28	2.17 2.64	1.99 2.15	2.45 2.45	2.18 2.25 2.01
Medion, renter-occupied housing units	3.66	2.59	3.08	1.88	2.74	1.98	1.70	1.77	2.43	2.01
PERSONS PER ROOM 1.00 or less	166	489	553	1 020	1 071	1 476	1 950	1 689	1 047	1 792
1.51 or more	39 38	38 33	28 4	11 14	18 5	60 20	13	20 8	- 2 27	59 19 .48
Meon	.88	.59	.57	.48	.37	.57	.41	.39	.37	.46
VALUE Specified owner-occupied housing units	49	235	99	229	768	214	945	773	798	633
Less thon \$20,000\$20,000 to \$39,999	2 29	10 110	2 9	5 67	17	1 8	1 6	2 14	1 1 83	42 346
\$40,000 to \$59,999 \$60,000 to \$79,999	1 3	91 21	76 8	117 37	345 297	97 95 10	106 432 260	276 432 45	446 177	219 17
\$80,000 to \$99,999 \$100,000 to \$149,999 \$150,000 to \$199,999	-	3	3	3 -	43 44 13	3	134 6	4 -	54 22	4 3
\$200,000 to \$249,999 \$250,000 to \$299,999	_	Ξ	-	-	8	=	-	_	8 4	-
\$300,000 or more	33 900	39 700	49 300	46 100	60 900	60 100	76 500	62 800	73 900	56 600
Meon (dollors)	38 600	41 500	51 900	46 600	68 000	60 700	80 600	62 900	82 100	57 100
CONTRACT RENT Specified renter-occupied housing units	119	260	209	765	276	1 003	942	869	163	689
Medion controct rent (dollors) Meon controct rent (dollors)	225 225	261 259	191 219	317 332	323 372	280 278	348 348	361 382	484 481	310 304
With meols included in rent Meon controct rent (dollors)	313	1 263	_	3 254	_	1 50	3 362	1 250	-	-
No meols included in rent No cosh rent	116	245 14	201 8	757 5	270 6	988 14	926 13	849 19	160 3	676 13

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering			Greeley	city, Weld County—Co	on.			Northglenn city (pt.) , Weld Caunty
Area	Tract 14.01 (pt.)	Tract 14.02 (pt.)	Troct 14.03 (pt.)	Troct 15 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22.01 (pt.)	Tract 22.02 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)
All housing units	1 016	1 879	1 574	26	3	18	-	-
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER Occupied housing units Owner-accupied housing units	928 573 61.7	1 820 1 453 79.8	1 515 1 210 79.9	23 11 47.8	3 - -	14 7 50.0	=	- -
White	556 1 2 7 7	1 403 5 5 7 33	1 177 1 2 11 19	11 - - - -	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	- - - -	=======================================	= =
Hispanic arigin (of any race)	17 547 355 331 7	120 1 317 367 352 2	40 1 155 305 292 2	11 12 12	- 3 3	- 7 7 6 -	- - -	-
American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut Asian ar Pacific Islander Other race Hispanic arigin (af any race)	6 11 22 320	2 1 10 42 320	- 3 8 17 283	- - - 12	- - - - 3	- 1 1	=	-
White, nat of Hispanic arigin VACANCY STATUS				3	3	4	_	
Vacant housing units Far sale anly Far rent Rented ar sald, nat accupied Far seasanal, recreational, ar accasional use Tar migrant workers Other vacant Baarded up	88 13 67 5 — — 3	59 23 11 18 1 - 6	59 27 12 9 7 - 4	1 - - 1 1	-	4	- - - - -	-
ROOMS 1 raam 2 raams 3 raams 4 raams 5 raams 6 raams 7 rooms 8 ar more raams Median, all hausing units Mean, all hausing units Median, occupied hausing units		3 14 40 197 240 345 369 671 6.8 6.9	2 8 81 167 172 217 262 665 7.0 7.1	- - 2 1 4 9 3 7 6.2 6.6 6.2 6.6	- 1 1 - - - 1 4.0 5.7 4.0	- 1 4 5 1 5 5.1 5.9 5.5	-	- - - - - - -
Median, awner-accupied hausing units	8.0 3.9	7.1 4.9	7.6 4.1	6.1	4.0	5.3	-	-
1, detached 1, attached 2	12 63 49	1 511 163 35 115 15 31 - 1	1 087 204 19 28 21 154 58 —	26 - - - - - - -	3 - - - - - - -	10 - 1 1 - - - 6	-	- - - - - - -
Occupied housing units	928	8 1 820	3 1 515	23	3	14	-	_
PERSONS IN UNIT 1 person	359 138 148 42 18 2.17 2.42	249 540 382 421 174 54 2.82 2.90	258 544 252 330 104 27 2.42 2.70 1.80	3 10 4 5 1 - 2.35 2.29 2.50	1 - - - 2 5.75 - 5.75	2 6 1 4 - 1 2.33 2.38 2.25	-	-
PERSONS PER ROOM 1.00 or less 1.01 to 1.50 1.51 or mare Mean	924	1 803 13 4	1 506 7 2 .38	23 - - - .39	2 1 - .76	14 - - .42	=	-
VALUE		.43	.30	.37	.70			
Specified owner-occupied housing units Less than \$20,000 \$20,000 ta \$39,999 \$40,000 ta \$59,999 \$80,000 ta \$79,999 \$80,000 ta \$99,999 \$100,000 ta \$149,999 \$150,000 ta \$199,999 \$200,000 ta \$299,999 \$250,000 ta \$299,999 \$300,000 ar more Median (dallars) Mean (dallars)	- 5 49 116 205 122 25 9 10	1 369 1 5 160 688 410 94 11 - - 75 700 77 900		3 - - - 2 1 1 - - - 118 800 129 200	-	3 - - 1 2 - - - - - 82 500 77 500		-
CONTRACT RENT Specified renter-occupied housing units Median cantract rent (dallars) Mean cantract rent (dallars) With meals included in rent Mean contract rent (dallars) Na meals included in rent Na cash rent	416 457 1 413	361 416 423 - - 351 10	463 1 625 297	6 363 363 - - 3 3	- - - - - -	5 313 319 - 4 1		-

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meonings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remainder of W	Veld County	`		
Area	Tract 6 (pt.)	Troct 7.01 (pt.)	Troct 7.02 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14.01 (pt.)	Tract 14.02 (pt.)
All housing units	30	1	859	88	2 566	136	891	8
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied hausing unitsOwner-accupied hausing units	30 25	1 -	817 478	79 18	2 413 1 478	118 89	861 717 83.3	62.5
Percent af occupied housing units White Black	83.3 22	=	58.5 458	22.8 13	61.3 1 338 6	75.4 76	683	5
American Indian, Eskimo, ar Aleut	1	=	1 2	-	10 11	1	3 3	
Other race	2	-	16 33	5 6	113 217	12 41	28 61	_
White, not of Hisponic originRenter-occupied housing units	21 5	- 1	441 339	12 61	1 233 935	48 29	649 144	5
WhiteBlack	3	1 -	253 1	37 3	742 6 10	24	126	3
American Indion, Eskima, ar Aleut Asian or Pacific Islonder Other race	1	Ξ.	- 3 82	- - 21	11 166	4	1 14	Ξ
Hispanic origin (of any race) White, not of Hispanic arigin	2 3	-	106 229	23 35	244 667	17 11	22 118	_ 3
VACANCY STATUS	3	'	227	U.S	007			
Vacant housing units	-	Ξ	42 9	9	153 24	18 4	30 5	Ξ.
For rentRented or sold, not occupied	_	=	15 4	8 -	87 15 3	2 1	3	-
For seosonol, recreational, or accasional use Far migrant workers Other vacant	-	Ξ	1 1 11	- - 1	3 24	1 10	18	- -,
Baarded up	Ξ	=	'-	<u>-</u>	2	-	-	-
ROOMS 1 raam	_	_	22	3	.4	1	2	-
2 raams	3	=	11 57 196	8 17 32	60 202 849	8 13 20	25 123	<u>-</u>
4 rooms 6 rooms 6	3 9 9	<u></u>	196 197 141	9 7	549 331	54 23	179 155	3 -
7 rooms 8 or more rooms	i 3	-	93 142	4 8	269 302	11 6	115 285	3
Median, all housing units	5.3 5.5	5.0 5.0	5.2 5.5	4.0 4.3	4.8 5.2 4.9	5.0 5.0 5.0	6.2 6.6 6.3	6.0 6.0 6.0
Median, awner-occupied housing units Median, awner-occupied housing units Median, renter-occupied housing units	5.3 5.3 5.0	5.0 _ 5.0	5.3 6.0 4.5	4.0 5.5 3.7	5.5 4.1	5.2 4.6	6.6 4.9	7.0 4.8
UNITS IN STRUCTURE							515	8
1, detached	24 3	_	572 10	36 3 8	1 398 54 72	64 2 3	515 4 8	- -
2 3 or 4 5 to 9	=	=	10 7 116	32 5	89 416	3	7	
10 to 19 20 to 49	_	-	15	=	23	_	_	-
50 or more Mabile home or trailer Other	3) ī	126	2	492 22	- 57	352	=
Occupied housing units	30	1	817	79	2 413	118	861	8
PERSONS IN UNIT	7	_	166	24	526	13	125	2
2 persons	10 6	=	302 128	26 10	765 418	34 24	299 164	4 2
4 persons 5 persons	2 2	1 -	133 53	10 4	430 183	25 13	161 72 40	=
6 or more persons Median; occupied housing units Median, owner-accupied housing units	2.30 2.05	4.00	35 2.30 2.19	5 2.10 2.05	91 2.39 2.47	3.00 3.02	2.54 2.53	2.00 2.25
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.33	4.00	2.64	2.13	2.25	2.88	2.56	1.75
PERSONS PER ROOM 1.00 or less	29	1	777	68	2 310	104	838	8
1.01 to 1.50	1	<u>-</u>	26 14	7 4	65 38	9 5	18 5	.33
VALUE	.50	.80	.48	.58	.51	.64	.44	.33
Specified owner-occupied housing units	21	-	260	15 2	1 038	42 10	361	2
Less than \$20,000 \$20,000 to \$39,999 \$40,000 to \$59,999	9		4 10 48	7 5	114 469	14	11 15	_
\$60,000 ta \$79,999 \$80,000 to \$99,999	8 4	_	92 58	1 -	380 50	5 2	37 67	1
\$100,000 to \$149,999 \$150,000 to \$199,999	=	_	40 3	- -	17 - -	2	125 62 22	=
\$200,000 to \$249,999 \$250,000 ta \$299,999 \$300,000 or mare	=	Ξ.	1	=	-	=	16	Ξ
Medion (dollars) Mean (dollors)	61 900 62 000	_	73 500 81 100	32 500 36 500	57 400 57 300	37 500 42 300	116 400 131 500	80 000 81 300
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units Median contract rent (dallars)	363 359	338 227	252 201	60 225 249	923 302 313	26 206 238	109 309 320	288 287
Mean controct rent (dollars) With meols included in rent Mean cantract rent (dallars)	358 _ _	337	197 _ _	249 - -	313 1 287	-	Ī	Ξ
No meals included in rentNo acash rent	5 –	1 -	227 25	60	898 24	17 9	101 8	1

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meonings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remoinder of Weld Co	ounty—Con.			
Area	Troct 14.03 (pt.)	Troct 15 (pt.)	Troct 16	Troct 17	Troct 18	Troct 19.01 (pt.)	Troct 19.02	Troct 20 (pt.)
All housing units	-	1 587	1 181	1 573	1 090	3 090	1 040	3 761
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF								
HOUSEHOLDER Occupied housing units	-	1 468	1 068	1 431	1 003	2 843	974 782	3 411 2 671
Owner-occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units	_	949 64.6	737 69.0	1 028 71.8	711 70.9	1 816 63.9	80.3	78.3 2 528
White 8łock		902	710	965 -	665	1 498 6	754 2	8
Americon Indion, Eskimo, or Aleut Asion or Pocific Islonder		2 7	5 6	2 3	12 12	8 35	5 4	13 8
Other roce	-	38	16	58 216	32 123	269 473	17 56	114 316
Hisponic origin (of ony roce) White, not of Hisponic origin	_	67 872	89 640	807	574 292	1 296 1 027	714 192	2 327 740
Renter-occupied housing units	_	519 449	331 314	403 353	266	724	173	643
8łock American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	_	2 1	4	2	į	7	3	9
Asion or Pocific Islonder	_	6 61	4 8	3 44	2 22	10 285	16	84
Hispanic origin (of ony roce)	-	102	39	114 284	69 220	431 581	28 161	158 571
White, not of Hispanic origin	-	408	286	284	220	361	101	•
VACANCY STATUS Vocont housing units	_	119	113	142	87	247	66	350 130
For sole only	_	17 18	21 15	19 24	17 16	49 79	17 11	130 71
For seosonal, recreational, or occasional use	=	3 9	11	8 8	5 5	13 8	8 2	45 5
For migrant workers	_	15 57	7 55	43 40	3 41	16 82	1 27	2 97
Other vocont 8oorded up	Ξ	6	9	3	i	15	-	6
ROOMS				•	0	20	5	16
1 room2 rooms	_	12 70	3 14	9 69	9 20	20 125 317	14 38	69 183
3 rooms	_	94 239	58 258	62 257	37 205	661	203	806
5 rooms6 rooms	_	305 291	268 206	348 271	305 203	717 495	260 232	953 719
7 rooms8 or more rooms	_	228 348	134 240	234 323	142 169	323 432	134 154	476 539
Medion, oll housing units	-	5.8 5.9	5.5 5.9	5.7 5.9	5.4 5.7	5.1 5.3	5.5 5.8	539 5.3 5.6
Medion, occupied housing units	_	5.9 6.4	5.6 5.9	5.8 6.2	5.4 5.8	5.2 5.6	5.5 5.7	5.4 5.6
Medion, owner-occupied housing units Medion, renter-occupied housing units		4.7	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.3	4.9	4.7
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				1 017	01.4	2 071	536	2 312
1, detoched1, ottoched	_	1 380 31	940 4	1 317 30	814	65	4	66 15
2	_	14 46	11 49	14 42	4 24	81 119	=	82
5 to 9	_	28 29	ī	23 30	13 -	107 36	Ξ	3
20 to 49	_	_	_	Ξ	_	21	Ξ	-
Mobile home or troilerOther	_	52 7	174 2	107 10	217 14	558 32	498 2	1 259 22
Occupied housing units	-	1 468	1 068	1 431	1 003	2 843	974	3 411
PERSONS IN UNIT								400
1 person		304 485	167 331	209 440	171 322	474 777	136 349	1 099
3 persons 4 persons	_	209 296	204 226	264 279	165 192	519 563	187 147	667 615
5 persons	-	117 57	95 45	148 91	98 55	291 219	96 59	280 141
6 or more persons Medion, occupied housing units Medion, owner-occupied housing units	-	2.39 2.40	2.68 2.68	2.75 2.75	2.55 2.49	2.83 2.80	2.51 2.47	2.50 2.45
Medion, renter-occupied housing units		2.36	2.67	2.75	2.71	2.88	2.80	2.80
PERSONS PER ROOM							205	2 244
1.00 or less 1.01 to 1.50	_	1 413 33	1 037 23	1 343 53	963 31	2 537 196	935 28	3 266 106
1.51 or more	_	22 .46	.49	53 35 .50	.50	110 .57	11 .50	39 .49
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units		782	378	786	365	1 183	290	1 489 21
Less than \$20,000 \$20,000 to \$39,999	-	9 75	20 59	11 107	30	12 106	22 44	109 343
\$40,000 to \$59,999 \$60,000 to \$79,999	_	233 210	125 99	383 198	122 137	364 412	54	460 205
\$80,000 to \$99,999 \$100,000 to \$149,999	_	118 73	35 29	49 24	40 23	154 115	72 83	251
\$150,000 to \$199,999 \$200,000 to \$249,999	. 1 –	36 16	10	12 1	5 2	18 2	10 3	77 15
\$250,000 to \$299,999 \$300,000 or more	. -	8	1 -	ī	1	_	.	5
Medion (dollars)	. -	64 500 79 200	57 700 63 400	54 100 59 200	62 700 68 500	63 600 68 900	85 600 87 100	68 800 81 200
CONTRACT RENT		77 200	55 400					
Specified renter-occupied housing units	-	363	212	305	193	904	144 368	635 354
Median controct rent (dollars) Mean controct rent (dollars)		253 270	256 260	293 304	297 295	308 308	368 362	361
With meals included in rent Meon controct rent (dollors)		2 107	Ξ	=	_	1 875	213	-
No meols included in rent No cosh rent	. -	301 60	172 40	254 51	154 39	829 74	113 30	564 71
		•	.,					

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering			Remoinde	er of Weld County—Con.			
Area	Troct 21 (pt.)	Troct 22.01 (pt.)	Troct 22.02 (pt.)	Troct 23	Troct 24	Troct 25.01	Tract 25.02
All housing units	2 582	609	2 020	1 394	371	866	1 395
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER							
Occupied housing unitsOwner-occupied housing units	2 417 1 652	566 341	1 893 1 174	1 217 751	315 213	683 458	1 199 744
Percent of occupied housing units White	68.3 1 591	60.2 337	62.0 1 124	61.7 722	67.6 210	67.1 448	62.1 723
8lock Americon Indion, Eskimo, or Aleut	-6	=	3 3	- 3	1	- 6	2
Asion or Pocific IslanderOther roce	4 51	- 4	2 42	11 15		1 3	4 14
Hisponic origin (of ony roce)	249 1 393	7 334	98 1 068	101 636	4 208	9 443	32 705
Renter-occupied housing units White	7 65 697	225 220	719 660	466 435	102 100	225 213	455 416
8lock American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	7	ī	1	4	Ξ	- -	2 1 4
Asion or Pocific IslonderOther roce	60	4	5 51	5 22	2	10	32
Hisponic origin (of any roce) White, not of Hisponic origin	200 558	30 194	91 619	97 361	4 98	11 211	65 384
VACANCY STATUS						•••	10/
Vacant housing units	165 34	43 3	127 19	177 34	56 7	1 83 12	196 25 29
For rent	47 18 15	4	81 7 3	27 8	5 2 7	16 11 26	9 19
For migront workersOther vocont	3 48	4 23	- 17	40 62	35	8 110	13 101
8oorded up	2	2	ï	=	-	4	10
ROOMS 1 room	4	1	4	4	2	8	9
2 rooms 3 rooms	34 123	9 31	48 203	52 131	5 23	13 62	42 91
4 rooms 5 rooms	440 580	95 122	422 339	262 358	76 101	168 232	281 321 252
6 rooms 7 rooms 8 or more rooms	484 379	112 86	330 242	244 141 202	79 36 49	170 93 120	170 229
Medion, oll housing units	538 5.7 6.0	153 5.9 6.2	432 5.5 5.8	5.2 5.5	5.3 5.5	5.3 5.6	5.4 5.6
Medion, occupied housing units	5.8 6.3	6.0 6.7	5.6 6.5	5.3 5.7	5.4 5.6	5.5 5.6	5.5 6.0
Medion, renter-occupied housing units	4.9	5.1	4.1	4.7	5.1	5.3	4.8
UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1, detoched	2 149	511	1 451	1 080	295	686	1 112
1, ottoched 2 3 or 4	27 26	3 10	14 12	4 19	=	17 2 11	14 40 15
5 to 9	56 21 52	4 -	99 336 82	47 31 11	- -	6	18 18
20 to 49	- -	=	- -	<u>''</u>	=	<u> </u>	
Mobile home or troiler	246 5	79 2	10 16	193 9	74 2	138 5	163 14
Occupied housing units	2 417	566	1 893	1 217	315	683	1 199
PERSONS IN UNIT	373	90	402	224	72	136	227
2 persons 3 persons	798 427	196 108	556 324	402 225	108 49	249 129	364 238
4 persons 5 persons	468 212	94 52	378 1 <u>63</u>	219 92	46 28	100 51	211 98
6 or more persons Medion, occupied housing units Medion, owner-occupied housing units	139 2.59 2.47	26 2.48	70 2.48	55 2.46 2.38	12 2.29 2.17	18 2.33 2.23	61 2.54 2.51
Medion, renter-occupied housing units	2.47	2.50 2.46	2.86 2.06	2.38 2.69	2.78	2.69	2.58
PERSONS PER ROOM 1.00 or less	2 315	551	1 847	1 154	303	665	1 147
1.01 to 1.50	80 22	11 4	33 13	40 23	8	16 2	40 12
VALUE	.48	.45	.48	.50	.47	.45	.49
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 147	172	1 074	476	88	110	413
Less thon \$20,000 \$20,000 to \$39,999 \$40,000 to \$59,999	16 166 342	4 8 19	53 280	18 110 180	9 20 31	30 44 19	11 67 128
\$60,000 to \$79,999 \$80.000 to \$99 999	242 134	23 33	473 188	97 34	19 5		114 47
\$100,000 to \$149,999 \$150,000 to \$199,999	185 46	65 13	63 10	23 9	4 -	4 -	31 9
\$200,000 to \$249,999 \$250,000 to \$299,999	10 2	5	3 -		-	=	4
\$300,000 or more Medion (dollors) Meon (dollors)	4 63 500 75 100	99 300 104 400	67 600 70 900	48 800 58 600	49 500 52 200	27 800 36 500	60 100 67 600
CONTRACT RENT	75 100	104 600	70 900	38 600	32 200	30 300	07 000
Specified renter-occupied housing units Median contract rent (dollars)	557 271	106 318	681 290	321 238	60 221	108 179	304 274
Meon controct rent (dollors)	271 288 2	318 304 -	305 1	236 247 —	285	192	275
Meon controct rent (dollars)No meals included in rent	287 490	- 76	237 658	_ 254	_ 47	313 53	244
No cosh rent	65	30	22	67	13	54	60

Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

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0		Weld County	Nut y					lotols for split fr	fracts/8NA's in Weld	eld County				
Area	Greeley, CO MSA	Totol	Greeley city	Tract 6	Tract 7.01	Tract 7.02	Tract 8	Tract 10	Troct 13	Tract 15	Tract 19.01	Tract 20	Troct 21	Tract 22.02
Occupied housing units	43 299	43 299	20 669	169	336	1 216	976	3 453	1 840	1 374	2 227	3 172	2 291	1 784
TENURE Owner-occupied hausing units Percent of occupied hausing units Renter-occupied hausing units Percent of accupied hausing units	27 298 63.0 16 001 37.0	27 298 63.0 16 001 37.0	11 521 55.7 9 148 44.3	91 53.8 78 46.2	204 60.7 132 39.3	795 65.4 421 34.6	27.1 27.8 705 72.2	1 852 53.6 1 601 46.4	1 179 64.1 661 35.9	913 66.4 461 33.6	1 502 67.4 725 32.6	2 529 79.7 643 20.3	1 591 69.4 700 30.6	1 124 63.0 660 37.0
I room	2375 1375 1375 1375 1375 1375 1375 1375 1	L 88 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	2 4 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	-0-5% 44.04. -0-5% 44.04.	2 8 8 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8	282 282 282 286 286 286 164 164 174 174	28 76 1313 151 151 151 153 153 153 153 153 15	2 41 376 1 063 1 064 4 64 329 329 3.5 4 .5 5 .4	3 57 185 521 521 148 5.3 5.3	9 50 62 176 256 213 329 6.0 6.1	25 25 26 26 37 37 5.4 5.4 5.4 5.4 5.4	0 1 4 9 4 9 4 9 4 9 4 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	5.03 5.03 5.03 5.03 5.03 5.03 5.03	220 337 307 5.7 5.7 5.7 7.9 8.1 1.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1, deroched 2	27 867 1 138 1 209 1 758 1 861 1 961 1 961 2 335 2 335	27 867 1 138 1 209 1 758 1 758 1 961 1 961 1 961 2 335 2 72	1 265 863 863 1 177 1 173 1 501 1 494	648548118-	25 20 20 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	637 8 8 122 122 2 2 427 5	415 733 78 78 75 75 75 75	1 482 58 7 5 111 1355 403 50 50 13	812 412 42 42 42 42 43 43 58 58 15	1 214 25 31 31 27 27 7 7	1 573 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 17 33 2 33 3 4 17	2 006 53 53 11 59 1021 1021		1 323 1 13 1 1 8 0 264 0 72 7 2 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
PERSONS IN UNIT 1 person. 2 persons. 3 persons. 5 persons. 6 or mare persons. Median, coccupied housing units. Median, renter-occupied housing units.	9 956 14 637 7 239 6 986 2 977 1 464 2.30 2.40	9 956 1 637 7 279 6 986 1 977 1 464 2.40 2.40	5 737 7 154 3 217 2 898 1 115 2 14 2 2.33	38 22 23 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	121 101 54 32 32 32 17 17 17 18 1.88 2.14	249 219 219 223 2.23 2.62	374 332 333 27 27 1.93 1.79	937 1 149 555 508 222 84 2.19 1.99	254 254 254 257 257 259 279 1.98	295 477 187 102 38 2.33 2.34	226 226 226 226 111 2.61 2.61 2.61	581 1 054 618 562 247 1 10 2 42 2 42 2 66	359 776 403 442 189 122 2.53 2.75	388 337 337 340 1.2.64 1.99
PERSONS PER ROOM 1.00 or less 1.01 to 1.50 1.51 or mare Mean	42 013 890 396 	42 013 890 396 .45	20 134 348 187 .43	137 18 14 72	317 13 6 47	1 170 40 6 6	959 8 9 9 46	3 341 78 34 51	1 779 47 14 17	1 345 18 1 1 1 44	2 087 90 50 51.	3 070 78 24 .48	2 208 68 15 .47	1 753 22 9 9.
Specified owner-occupied housing units Less than \$20,000 \$20,000 \$20,000 to \$39,999 \$40,000 to \$59,999 \$80,000 to \$59,999 \$150,000 to \$199,999 \$200,000 to \$199,999 \$200,000 to \$299,999 \$300,000 cm more Medion (dollars) Medion (dollars)	19 169 220 220 1 528 5 116 6 174 6 2 973 2 209 6 300 76 500	19 169 220 220 1 528 5 116 6 174 2 209 6 633 172 8 7 67 400 76 500	9 37 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	46 500 48 200 48 200 48 200 48 200 48 200 48 200 48 200 48 200 49 200 400 4	162 7 7 80 80 61 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	323 5 5 103 103 57 57 33 4 4 4 4 74 100	226 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	1 155 1 18 1 14 515 542 57 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	633 10 146 146 1333 217 18 18 26 56 50 56 50 56	743 6 6 6 2017 2017 2017 1114 74 74 74 37 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9	983 983 74 74 74 75 832 832 107 107 107 70 200	1 398 14 4 93 322 332 332 434 195 195 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 10	1 098 153 324 227 229 229 229 185 185 10 64 300 76 100	1 025 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
Specified renter-occupied housing units Specified renter-occupied housing units Median contract rent (dollars) With medis included in rent Mean contract rent (dollars) No medis included in rent Nean contract rent (dollars)	14 330 309 309 323 126 136 137 137 77	14 330 309 323 126 791 13 434	9 067 316 333 117 117 828 8 798 152	78 236 234 234 313 76	129 275 276 276 120 120	334 223 227 - 308 26	702 317 332 332 695 4	1 586 296 300 300 1 552 1 33	652 309 300 - 632 20	315 260 275 275 107 262 51	626 320 320 1 875 889 36	542 358 368 - - 480 62	499 277 295 287 241 441	625 289 305 1 237 605 19

Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con. Table 10.

Census Tract or Block Numbering			Greeley	Greeley city, Weld County						Remo	Remoinder of Weld County	huty		
Area	Troct 1	Tract 2	Tract 5	Troct 6 (pt.)	Troct 7.01 (pt.)	Troct 10 (pt.)	Troct 13 (pt.)	Troct 10 (pt.)	Troct 15 (pt.)	Troct 17	Troct 19.01 (pt.)	Troct 20 (pt.)	Troct 21 (pt.)	Troct 22.02 (pt.)
Occupied housing units	890	805	1 736	144	335	1 373	1 740	2 080	1 351	1 318	2 222	3 171	2 288	1 784
TENURE Owner-occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units	112 12.6 778 87.4	133 16.5 672 83.5	740 42.6 996 57.4	69 47.9 75 52.1	204 60.9 131 39.1	514 37.4 859 62.6	1 103 63.4 63.7 36.6	1 338 64.3 742 35.7	902 66.8 33.2	965 73.2 353 26.8	1 498 67.4 724 32.6	2 528 79.7 643 20.3	1 591 69.5 697 30.5	1 124 63.0 660 37.0
room rooms rooms	122 184 1456 144 184 185 185 186 186 186 186 186 186 186 186 186 186	23 238 238 25.5 25.5 38.3 38.3 38.3 38.3	39 660 2338 339 155 103 3.9 4.2 3.9	1011 1011 1011 1011 1011 1011 1011 101	2 2 3 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	216 216 237 237 237 237 24 64 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86	2 5 4 7 1 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	288 2389 2389 255 255 4.55	252 252 273 273 273 274 4.8	2021 2021 2021 2031 2031 2031 2031 2031	14 55 387 338 338 373 373 5.4 5.4 5.8	10 49 636 771 771 421 421 431 5.5 5.5 6.5 7.7	5.9 5.9 5.9 5.9 5.9 5.0 5.0	220 320 320 330 330 57 57 6.57 6.57
UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1, detoched 2, ottoched 3 or 4 5 to 9 20 to 49 20 or more Mobile home or trailer Other	168 23 85 85 85 87 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88	184 184 184 184 184 184 184 184 184 184	784 577 1651 1653 1635 210 7	88 0 7 8 8 1 1 1 5 5 C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	249 2 2 110 111 111 13	26 20 30 30 20 20 20 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30	764 39 477 777 778 523 538	1 216 46 55 69 266 18 18 399	191 1 25 11 27 27 27 7	1 170 19 112 31 13 13 66 7	1 568 38 47 47 68 58 58 58 58 73 7 17	2 006 53 11 13 58 2 2 2 3 3 3	1 937 25 26 46 20 39 39 197	1 323 13 13 13 13 14 17 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18
PERSONS IN UNIT 1 person 2 persons 2 persons 3 persons 5 persons 6 or more persons 6 or more persons Medion, oxcupied housing units Medion, enter-occupied housing units	577 192 45 37 21 18 1.50- 1.50- 1.50-	291 291 121 57 29 16 18 1.94	493 277 287 287 102 2.26 2.16 2.37	222 23 3.558 3.658	121 101 54 33 117 11.88 2.12	450 456 456 201 163 80 2.23 2.26 1.89	481 615 273 235 81 81 55 2.21 1.96	487 693 352 345 145 145 2.30 2.30 2.41	292 462 183 183 101 2.33 2.23	201 419 250 254 128 66 2.66 2.67	419 649 338 338 226 111 2.61 2.61	581 1 053 618 618 562 247 110 2.45 2.65	358 776 403 403 189 120 2.52 2.46	388 537 307 340 148 64 2.84 1.99
PERSONS PER ROOM 1.00 or less 1.01 to 1.50 1.51 or more Mean	869 11 10 48	781 13 11	1 560 104 72 .59	112 18 14 78	316 13 6 6	1 318 39 16 54	1 686 42 12 146	2 023 39 18 18	1 322 18 11 44	1 266 36 16 16	2 082 90 50 .52	3 069 78 24 .48	2 206 67 15 .47	1 753 22 9 9
VALUE Specified owner-occupied housing units Less than \$20,000 \$20,000 to \$39,999 \$40,000 to \$59,999 \$80,000 to \$79,999 \$10,000 to \$199,999 \$200,000 to \$249,999 \$200,000 to \$249,999 \$200,000 to \$249,999 \$200,000 to \$249,999 \$300,000 or more Median (dollars)	81 27 29 16 16 16 16 17 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	95 13 13 14 15 16 16 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	515 176 176 255 55 55 54 4 4 4 4 4 3 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	31 17 17 17 18 8 8 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	162 7 7 8 8 11 11 11 11 12 13 100 41 400	20 20 10 10 60 80 80 80	596 324 324 324 324 122 123 14 14 14 14 15 15 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	949 7 106 422 351 351 16 - - 57 500 57 300	740 6 6 6 5 114 114 174 174 175 18 18 80 200 80 200	741 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	980 7 3 7 3 7 3 7 3 7 3 8 351 106 106 106 106 106 106 106 106 106 10	1 398 14 914 9132 322 4444 195 241 195 241 195 241 195 800 82 800 82 800	1 098 13 153 324 229 133 185 100 64 300 76 100	1 025 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
Specified renter-occupied housing units Specified renter-occupied housing units Medion controct rent (dollors) With medis included in rent Meon controct rent (dollors) No medis included in rent No cosh rent	776 255 323 323 99 99 895 665	671 288 312 2 769 664	990 239 237 3 171 971	75 223 229 229 313 73	128 274 275 - - 119 9	856 285 287 287 - - - 11	631 309 301 - - 619 12	730 304 317 317 287 707 22	309 258 274 274 107 259 48	263 293 308 308 - - 220 43	625 315 320 320 1 875 588 36	542 358 368 368 480 62	499 277 295 295 287 441 56	625 289 289 305 305 1 237 605

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Weld County	Totol	173	48 27.7 125 72.3	4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	57 45 45 24 11 2.16 2.32 2.05	166 6 1 1.55	37 2 2 2 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	122 318 317 317 119
	Greeley, CO MSA	173	48 27.7 125 72.3	4082844	\$888.58 2040 2040 2040 2040 2040 2040 2040 204	57 45 34 22 11 11 2.16 2.36 2.36	166 6 1 55.	37 2 2 2 2 2 3 1 3 1 3 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	122 318 317 317 119
Census Tract or Block Numbering	Area	Occupied housing units	Owner-occupied housing units	room rooms rooms	UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1, detoched 2 2 3 or 4 5 to 9 10 to 19 20 to 49 20 or more Mobile home or troiler Other	PERSONS IN UNIT I person. 2 persons. 3 persons. 5 persons. 6 or more persons. 6 or more persons median, coveried housing units. Median, coveried housing units.	PERSONS PER ROOM 1.00 or less 1.01 to 1.50 1.51 or more Meon	VALUE Specified owner-occupied housing units Less then \$20,000 \$20,000 to \$59,999 \$40,000 to \$59,999 \$60,000 to \$19,999 \$100,000 to \$149,999 \$100,000 to \$149,999 \$250,000 to \$249,999 \$300,000 or more Medion (dollors) Medion (dollors)	Specified renter-occupied housing units Specified renter-occupied housing units Medion controct rent (dollars) With meals included in rent Meon controct rent (dollars) No meals included in rent No cosh rent
REELE	Y, CO	MS	A				CENSUS	TRACTS AND BLOCK NUM	ABFRING AREAS

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		
Area	Greeley, CO MSA	Weld County
Occupied housing units	246	246
TENURE Owner-occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units	109 44.3 137 55.7	109 44.3 137 55.7
I room. 2 rooms. 3 rooms. 4 rooms. 5 rooms. 5 rooms. 6 rooms. 7 rooms. 8 or more rooms. Median, owner-accupied housing units.	s 1 4 88 88 1 4 4 4 4 6 4 6 4 6 4 6 4 6 4 6 6 6 6 6	851 853 853 86.0 86.0 86.0 86.0 86.0 86.0 86.0 86.0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1, detached 1, offoched 2 or 4 5 to 9 50 or more Mobile home or trailer Other	135 123 123 133 135 15 16 17 18	85 2 5 2 5 2 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
PERSONS Persons Persons Persons Persons For more persons or more persons Medion, orcupied housing units Medion, remter-occupied housing units	2.2.8 2.2.8 2.2.8 2.2.8 3.3.9 3.0.0 3.0 3	25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2
PERSONS PER ROOM 1.00 or less 1.01 to 1.50 1.51 or more	226 15 5 55 .59	226 15 15 5 5.
VALUE Specified owner-occupied housing units. Less than \$20,000 \$20,000 to \$39,999 \$40,000 to \$59,999 \$40,000 to \$59,999 \$50,000 to \$19,999 \$100,000 to \$149,999 \$200,000 to \$299,999 \$200,000 to \$299,999 \$200,000 to \$299,999 \$40,000 to \$299,999 \$40,000 to \$299,999 \$40,000 to \$299,999 \$40,000 to \$299,999	73 115 120 120 14 14 14 15 16 17 18 19 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	73 15 16 16 16 17 18 19 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
Specified renter-occupied housing units Median controct rent (dallars) Men controct rent (dallars) With medis included in rent Mean controct rent (dallars)	129 302 301 301 - - 122 7	129 302 302 301 - - 122 7

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Greeley city 195 195 195 195 195 195 195 19	Weld County Veld	68 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	Area Occupied housing units TENURE Owner-occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units Trooms 2 rooms 2 rooms 3 rooms 4 rooms 5 rooms 6 rooms 6 rooms 7 rooms 7 rooms 7 rooms 8 rooms 9
			Meon (dollors)
			\$300,000 or more
-850	27 48 8	<u>⊠4∞∞ 1</u>	\$100,000 to \$149,999 \$150,000 to \$199,999 \$200,000 to \$249,999 \$250,000 to \$299,999
65 122 272 133 5	28 - 1 - 28 28 - 1 - 28 29 - 1 - 28	28 28 28 24 27 12	Less thon \$20,000
3	3		VALUE
86 8 4 k 06	350 10 6 56	350 10 8 8	PERSONS PER ROOM 1.00 or less 1.01 to 1.50 1.51 or more
53 33 33 33 33 1.3 2.17 1.85	121 222 221 221 234 1.34	121 68 68 122 13 219 234 1,99	2 persons 3 persons 4 persons 5 persons 6 of more persons Medion, occupied housing units Medion, owner-occupied housing units Medion, enter-occupied housing units
222222222222222222222222222222222222222	23 23 23 23 23 23 24 4	219 20 20 20 20 20 20 4	lefoched 1 4 7 4 7 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9
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9	7.6	7:67	reicell of occupied Housing bills
71 36.4 124 63.6	184 50.3 182 49.7	184 50.3 182 49.7	TENURE Owner-occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units
195	366	366	Occupted housing units
Greeley city	Totol	Greeley, CO MSA	Area
Atur	Weld Cou		

Table 14. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

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Threshold and property of control of the property of the prope		Weld County	Atur				Totals 1	for split tracts/8NA's	's in Weld County				
Area	Greeley, CO MSA	Totol	Greeley city	Tract 6	Tract 7.01	Troct 7.02	Tract 8	Tract 10	Tract 13	Tract 14.01	Troct 14.02	Tract 15	Troct 19.01
Occupied housing units	7 588	7 588	3 532	122	292	283	165	743	389	122	162	169	905
TENURE Owner-occupied housing units Percent of accupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units	3 551 46.8 4 037 53.2	3 551 46.8 4 037 53.2	1 350 38.2 2 182 61.8	109 49.3 112 50.7	133 45.5 159 54.5	83 29.3 200 70.7	32 19.4 133 80.6	281 37.8 462 62.2	221 56.8 168 43.2	78 63.9 44 36.1	120 74.1 42 25.9	67 39.6 102 60.4	473 52.3 432 47.7
ROOMS 1 room 2 rooms 3 rooms 4 rooms 6 rooms 7 rooms Median, occupied housing units Median, renter-occupied housing units Median, renter-occupied housing units	116 493 493 1 157 1 638 1 163 1 163 1 164 1 164	116 116 1038 1638 1638 1742 1742 1743 1743 1744 1744 1744 1744 1744 1744	63 1 066 657 857 380 234 4 4 4 4 6	2 2 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	7 888 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	21 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	242864444444444444444444444444444444444	256 256 256 275 254 254 254 356 456 456 456 456 456 456 456 456 456 4	_ 4282	- 81 2222 - 82 222 - 82 233 - 83 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64	u w 4 % % % % & 4.0.4 % % 4.0.4 % % % 4.0.4 % % % % 4.0.4 % % % 4.0.4 % % 4.	8 1 2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	136 136 136 109 109 63 63 63 63 63 63 63 63
UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1, detached 2 2 3 or 4 5 to 9 10 to 19 5 to 49 5 to 49 6 t	3 998 186 3 186 473 473 1 1 4 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3 998 186 304 473 473 634 1 243 1 243 63	1 508 213 213 288 386 112 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	<u> </u>	197 7 7 7 7 1 1 4 1 1 4 1 1 4 1 1 4 1 1 4 1 1 1 1	7 4 8 - 51 4 1 1 8 8 1 1 8 8 1 1 1 8 8 1 1 1 1 8 1	68 33 30 12 12 12 12 14 17	237 24 23 23 23 24 23 3	20 4 4 5 6 8 8 8 4 9 6 8 8	&ww.a-e-1&-	8.5.4.1.4.1.1.1	% 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	536 264 36 564 11 168 14
PERSONS IN UNIT 1 person 2 persons 2 persons 3 persons 5 persons 6 of more persons Medion, covere-occupied housing units Medion, covere-occupied housing units Medion, owner-occupied housing units	255 1 575 1 654 1 654 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	980 1 575 1 648 997 997 3.34 3.22	554 769 769 714 688 681 412 3.32 3.32 2.97	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	38.88 36.88 36.99 36.90	E 88 8 4 1 4 8 8 8 9 . 6 8 8 4 1 4 8 8 8 8 . 6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	28 27 27 22 18 2.56 2.45 2.45	3.19 3.19 3.19 3.19 3.19	57 75 75 882 83.26 83.39 83.39 83.39	3.3.3 3.3 3.3.3 3.3.3 3.3.3 3.3.3 3.3.3 3.3.3 3.3.3 3.3.3 3.3.3 3.3.3 3.3 3.3.3 3.3.3 3.3.3 3.3.3 3.3.3 3.3.3 3.3.3 3.3.3 3.3.3 3.3.3 3.3 3.3.3 3.3.3 3.3.3 3.3.3 3.3.3 3.3.3 3.3.3 3.3.3 3.3.3 3.3.3 3.3 3.3.3 3.3.3 3.3.3 3.3.3 3.3.3 3.3.3 3.3.3 3.3.3 3.3.3 3.3.3 3.3 3.3.3 3.3.3 3.3.3 3.3.3 3.3.3 3.3.3 3.3.3 3.3.3 3.3.3 3.3.3 3.3 3.3.3 3.3.3 3.3.3 3.3.3 3.3.3 3.3.3 3.3.3 3.3.3 3.3.3 3.3.3 3.3 3.3.3 3.3.3 3.3.3 3.3.3 3.3.3 3.3.3 3.3.3 3.3.3 3.3.3 3.3.3 3.3 3.3.3 3.3 3.3 3.3 3.3 3.3 3.3 3.3 3.3 3.3 3.3 3.3 3.3 3.3 3.3 3	22 33 33 33 5 23 25 29 29	35 35 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31	85 167 168 120 120 153 3.81 3.81 3.51
PERSONS PER ROOM 1.00 or less 1.01 to 1.50 1.51 or more Mean	6 242 824 522 523	6 242 824 522 .73	2 957 337 238 .71	144 33 38 38 38	233 28 31 .74	240 29 27 28	146 11 8 73	645 44.32 44.32	326 44 19 72	108 9 5 2 5	155 2 248	129 22 18 82	665 148 92 .81
VALUE Specified owner-occupied housing units Less than \$5.000 520,0000 to \$5.9 999 540,0000 to \$5.9 999 5100,0000 to \$199,999 5150,0000 to \$199,999 5200,0000 to \$249,999	2 547 473 473 473 868 688 688 197 197 197 197 54 200 57 200	2 547 90 473 968 968 668 197 102 13 54 200 57 200	976 21 1193 353 264 98 98 42 5 5 100 58 600	45 27 27 14 14 14 13 500 33 500 35 800	112 51 43 133 133 140 800 41 800	51 24 24 24 24 25 31 31 31 30 53 60 60 60	23 7 2 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	162 183 144 144 162 162 163 164 165 165 165 165 165 165 165 165 165 165	25 25 25 29 29 29 29 29 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	26 104 200 111 900	110 111 111 111 111 111 111 111 111 111	59 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	333 45 45 112 114 24 15 15 15 15 600
Specified renter-accupied housing units Specified renter-accupied housing units Median contract rent (dollars) With meds included in rent Mean contract rent (dollars) No medis included in rent No cash rent	3 836 265 260 160 196 3 573 3 247	3 836 265 260 16 196 3 573 247	2 163 265 259 259 12 190 2 130	228 228 233 1 10 110	154 252 247 1 263 148 5	188 160 160 180 180	131 279 282 282 1 287 130	461 293 280 280 1 50 453	166 307 298 298 160 6	379 379 379 35	42 357 357 42	227 227 227 1 50 58 20	410 278 266 - - 371 39

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Table 14. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990 — Con.

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	Concue Tract or Block Numbering	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Weld County—Con	s/8NA's in Weld Co	ounty — Con.					Greeley city, Weld County	Weld County				
Y, CO	Area	Tract 20	Troct 21	Troct 22.02	Tract 1	Troct 2	Troct 4.02	Troct 5	Troct 6 (pt.)	Troct 7.01 (pt.)	Troct 7.02 (pt.)	Troct 8 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Troct 1
MSA	Occupied housing units	475	449	189	213	11	149	196	216	292	145	136	282	12
	TENURE Owner-occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units Reteler-occupied housing units Reter-occupied housing units	316 66.5 159 33.5	249 55.5 200 44.5	98 51.9 91 48.1	40 18.8 173 81.2	10 13.0 67 87.0	35 23.5 114 76.5	293 30.5 668 69.5	106 49.1 110 50.9	133 45.5 159 54.5	50 34.7 94 65.3	26 19.1 110 80.9	64 22.7 218 77.3	, 50 80, 80, 80, 80, 80, 80, 80, 80, 80, 80,
A - 26 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	ROOMS 1 room 2 rooms 3 rooms 4 rooms 5 rooms 6 rooms 6 rooms 6 rooms 7 rooms Medion, occupied housing units Medion, renter-occupied housing units	25.4217582443884 25.64217584488848484848484848484848484848484848	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 5 5 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	- 7 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	23 1984 1987 153 153 1987 1988 1988 1988 1988 1988 1988 1988	2 2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	7 88 4 4 4 4 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1	- 1 0 4 4 4 6 4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6		4 2 3 8 8 8 2 8 4 4 4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	<u>4. α-α</u>
UNIT 1, det 1, ott 2 3 or 2 5 to 5 5 to 5 50 or 20 0 ther	UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1, detached 1, ottoched 2 or 4 5 to 9 10 to 19 5 or more Mobile home or troiler	307 133 127 2	305 5 23 16 17 17 17 17 17		99 7 5 5 7 8 8 3 3 3 4 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	2 - 2 4 5 4 4 4 5 5 -	. I I I S 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	360 388 38 129 129 6 6 7 8	8,44881184	74 7 7 7 4 4 1 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	E 2 1 - 28 - 1 1 8 1	-3 1 1 1 2 8 6 -3 4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	% 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	,
₽ -084888	PERSONS IN UNIT person 2 persons 3 persons 4 persons 5 persons 6 or more persons Andion, occupied housing units Medion, cerupied housing units Medion, renter-occupied housing units	22 200 24 24 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	4255 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	2 2 2 2 2 2 3 2 3 4 3 4 3 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4	2.28 2.38 2.38 2.38 2.38	21 15 17 10 7 7 2.65 3.83 2.39	2.288 2.288 2.288 2.288 2.288	143 175 176 126 130 3.31 3.23	83.5.8 83.5.8 83.5.8 83.5.8	48888888888888888888888888888888888888	3.3.3.4 3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.	28.8 2.2.2 2.7.4 2.7.4 2.7.4 3.7.4 5	2.22 2.22 2.33 2.33 2.33 2.33 2.33 2.33	8.8.9
	PERSONS PER ROOM 1.00 or less 1.01 to 1.50 1.51 or more Weon	400 48 27 70	374 54 21 .73	165 19 270.	171 19 23 74	2 r 2 4	130 15 4 66	750 116 95 .82	140 38 38 38 55	233 28 31 74	127 15 2 2 79	125 6 5 71	244 31 7	= 5.
AND BLOCK NIM ###################################	AALUE Specified owner-occupied housing units	22, 2, 3, 3, 3, 4, 6, 4, 6, 6, 4, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6,	202 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	62 900 62 900 62 900	32 10 10 16 16 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	48 300 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 5 5 6 3 3 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	65 65 63 63 63 63 63 63 63	206 10 10 10 10 89 11 11 12 13 13 14 14 15 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	32 000 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	112 5 4 43 13 14 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	28 2 2 2 2 2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 6 600 4 4 6 600 6 4 4 6 600 6 6 6 6	18 10 10 3 3 45 000 47 200	23 56 300 56 000	780 780 80 84 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86
	Specified renter-occupied housing units Specified renter-occupied housing units Medion contract rent (dollors) Mean contract rent (dollors) With meals included in rent Mean contract rent (dollors) Mean contract rent (dollors) No meals included in rent No cosh rent	330 330 330 34 14 14	183 231 228 2 2 2 2 2 157 157	87 295 295 295 1 237 83 3	173 227 226 228 225 170	1							· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

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[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Table 14. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Greeley city, Weld County—Con	ounty—Con.					Remainder	er of Weld County					
Area	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14.02 (pt.)	Tract 7.02 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19.01 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22.02 (pt.)	Tract 23
Occupied housing units	331	162	139	461	691	128	330	192	904	474	449	189	861
TENURE Owner-occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units	180 54.4 151 45.6	120 74.1 42 25.9	33 23.7 106 76.3	217 47.1 244 52.9	67 39.6 102 60.4	89 69.5 39.3	216 65.5 114 34.5	123 64.1 69 35.9	473 52.3 431 47.7	316 66.7 158 33.3	249 55.5 200 44.5	98 51.9 91 48.1	101 51.0 97 49.0
Prooms I rooms I ro	- 6888888888888888888888888888888888888	0 6 4 8 2 2 2 2 4 4 6 4 4 6 4 4 6 4 4 6 4 6 4 6	42828 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44	4 2 2 2 2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	8	27 8 8 6 2 4 1 4 1 8 1 9 1 9 1 9 1 9 1 9 1 9 1 9 1 9 1 9	£ 485744447.3.3.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4	4 5 1 2 3 3 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	135 135 135 184 184 69 69 63 63 63 63 63 63 63 63 63 63 63 63	2 1 2 4 5 1 1 2 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	32 32 32 110 110 33 4.8 4.2 4.2	2	226 333 337 88 188 5.56 6.56
UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1, detached 2 2, strocked 3 or 4 5 to 9 10 to 19 50 or more Mobile hame or trailer Other	13 8 4 8 3 3 3 4 2 5 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6	22238	4 22 8 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13	200 201 4 4 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	%E - 6 % 1 <u>4</u>	81-411118	248 5 5 5	135	535 26 26 36 36 54 11 16 16 17	306 13 23 23 2	305 5 10 23 14 14 16 77		140 102 102 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103
PERSONS IN UNIT 1 person 2 persons 3 persons 5 persons 5 persons 6 or more persons Median, overer-accupied housing units Median, persons Median, persons Median, renter-accupied housing units	23.33.33.42.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25	21 33.16 20 3.16 2.25 2.30	22 27 27 3.1 1.8 3.4.8 3.4.8 3.60	52 110 180 180 180 180 180 180 180 180 180	3 5 5 2 5 8 5 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	3.5.33 3.5.33 3.8.83 3.83 3 3.83 3	29 653 62 33,752 38,88 38,188	546448877888	85 166 170 173 153 3.86 3.50	25 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10	44 24 44 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45	8.8.8.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9	2,488,889,89,89,89,89,89,89,89,89,89,89,89,
PERSONS PER ROOM 1.00 or less 1.01 to 1.50 1.51 or mare Mean	281 36 14 .71	155	113 14 12 77.	401 35 25 .72	129 22 18 .82	114 9 5 573	265 36 29 .72	166 19 7 07.	665 147 92 .81	399 48 27 70	374 54 21 23	165 19 70	161 21 16 16 72
VALUE Specified owner-occupied housing units. Less than \$20,000 to \$39,999 \$40,000 to \$39,999 \$60,000 to \$19,999 \$10,000 to \$199,999 \$100,000 to \$199,999 \$200,000 to \$199,999 \$200,000 to \$249,999 \$250,000 to \$299,999 \$300,000 ar more Median (dallars) Mean (dallars)	53 54 400	110 111 111 111 111 110 110 110 110 110	25 1 88 88 87 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	13.9 13.9 17.7 77.7 4.2 4.2 4.2 6.400 56.400 55.700	59 3 3 3 2 2 2 4 4 4 4 5 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	56 12 22 22 22 17 17 17 17 18 19 19 31 30 30 35 20 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30	88 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	87 36 37 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 9 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	333 8 45 1125 1144 24 114 125 126 127 128 129 129 129 129 129 129 129 129 129 129	220 939 936 932 123 1380 64 400	202 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	93 8 8 8 8 9 93 93 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	8 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 8 800 6 4 4 8 800 6 4 4 8 800 6 4 4 8 800 6 4 8 800 6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
Specified renter-occupied housing units Specified renter-occupied housing units Median contract rent (dallars) With meals included in rent Mean contract rent (dallars) No meals included in rent No cash rent	149 310 304 - - 148	42 375 357 - - - 42	96 147 144 1 9 1	244 301 300 300 240 4	79 227 227 1 50 58 58	31 238 223 - - 10	102 264 266 266 - - 20 20	51 247 257 257 - - 39 12	410 278 266 266 - 371 39	150 310 310 319 136	183 231 228 22 2 2 287 157 157	87 295 295 295 1 237 83 3	83 197 207 207 1 63 20 20

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Table 15. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

		Troct 20	2 899	2 328 1 80.3 2 571 9 19.7	2 4 4 5 772 2 8 8 3 8 4 6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	1 821 1 0 7 1 0 7 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	551 640 640 640 640 640 640 640 640	2 829 3 58 1 7 7 1 46	1 255 8 5 8 8 5 8 8 5 8 8 5 8 8 5 8 8 5 8 8 5 8 8 8 5 8 8 8 5 8 8 8 5 8	8 8 3 476 1 372 1 372 2 4 2 2 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
		Troct 19.01	1 882	1 300 69.1 582 30.9	8 23 2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	1 342 229 329 333 332 1 7	377 384 384 384 169 169 2.47 2.47 2.44 2.44	1 817 48 17 18	825 84 856 233 233 233 233 119 119 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 101	485 328 341 341 875 4575 34
		Troct 15	1 303	883 67.8 420 32.2	7 7 7 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1 24 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	287 454 177 257 97 97 30 2.35 2.35	1 288 1 1 4 4 4 42	716 5 7 5 7 202 203 203 113 13 13 13 66 60 81 500	284 263 282 282 1 1 1 1 242 41
	Totols for split tracts/BNA's in Weld County	Troct 14.02	1 645	1 322 80.4 323 19.6	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	1 338 145 145 127 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	228 501 3740 3740 151 151 2.747 2.87 2.87	1 635 8 2 2 .42	1 247 148 643 364 9 9 75 600 77 700	315 426 431 431 10 10 10
		Troct 14.01	1 634	1 196 73.2 438 26.8	6.08 6.08 6.08 6.08 6.08 6.08 6.08	988 82 17 17 128 8 8	323 267 287 287 287 47 47 1.72	1 621 10 3 339	864 11 184 187 187 180 180 180 180 180 133 800	400 396 429 1 1 413 392
		Troct 13	1 568	1 030 65.7 538 34.3	2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	707 833 844 747 747 85 86 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87	450 589 237 202 57 33 2 07 2 15	1 543 21 4 43	553 3300 1944 1946 1947 1947 1947 1949 1949 1949 1949 1949	530 311 303 105 105 105 105
	Tot	Troct 10	3 137	1 715 54.7 1 422 45.3	3,55,54 3,55,5	1 364 673 324 334 187 187 650	893 1 068 1 884 456 173 63 2.13 2.34 1.90	3 059 53 25 .49	1 067 105 105 1468 4166 175 177 17 178 188 188 188 188 188 188 188	1 407 295 300 1 287 1 376
		Troct 8	921	260 28.2 661 71.8	287 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 5 3 2 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	2038 2038 2038 2019 2019 2019 2019 2019 2019 2019 2019	362 334 121 78 78 180 1.91 1.76	905 7 9 9 45	219 66 66 112 33 33 33 45 45 100	658 318 335 2 2 238 652 4
		Troct 7.02	1 105	757 68.5 348 31.5	7 250 250 250 118 118 118 156 5.72 5.74	606 7 7 8 8 7 7 2 2 2 7 39 7 5	235 114 196 163 30 2.27 2.21	1 077 24 4 4 45	305 4 4 1 1 3 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	267 256 246 246 1 242 252
		Troct 7.01	255	156 61.2 99 38.8	2 0 1 8 8 3 1 5 2 5 4 7 4 4 4 4 7 1	181 201 80 - 1 - 1 0 4 8	101 38 38 20 20 7 7 1.78 1.98	442 9 2 44.	119 5 5 47 47 47 8 8 8 8 8 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	97 283 282 91 91
	ounty	Greeley city	18 678	10 720 57.4 7 958 42.6	28.2 2 2 4 4 2 2 2 2 8 2 8 2 8 2 8 2 8 2 8	10 417 878 878 1 046 1 046 1 4 43 1 325 1 256 1 256	5 415 6 732 2 810 2 492 876 876 2 2 08 2 2 08 1.73	18 428 171 79 .40	8 788 34 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	7 883 324 345 111 862 7 631 141
	Weld County	Totol	39 113	25 151 64.3 13 962 35.7	326 1 144 1 144 1 340 7 340 7 1 385 6 1 385 8 8 2 2 8 2 8 2 8 2 8 8 2 8 8 2 8 8 2 8 8 2 8	25 543 1 040 1 040 1 529 1 529 1 489 4 689 249	9 383 13 737 6 149 6 119 2 415 1 010 2.24 2.36 1.97	38 445 496 172 .43	17 578 1 278 1 244 1 214 2 185 2 185 627 627 68 680 78 300	12 385 316 333 333 116 841 11 621
		Greeley, CO MSA	39 113	25 151 64.3 13 962 35.7	286 144 144 173 136 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138	25 543 1 040 1 040 1 503 1 529 1 142 1 4 8 1 2 4 9	9 383 13 737 6 119 2 415 1 010 2 224 2 36 1 97	38 445 496 172 43	17 578 1 248 1 244 2 185 2 185 2 185 627 68 660 78 300	12 385 316 333 116 116 11 621
and our complemental and an arranged our section of the section of	Census Tract or Block Numbering	Area	Occupied housing units	TENURE Owner-occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units	room rooms	UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1, detoched 2 2 3 or 4 5 to 9 10 to 19 50 or Mobile home or trailer Other	PERSONS IN UNIT 1 person. 2 persons. 3 persons. 5 persons. 6 or more persons. Addion, accupied housing units. Medion, renter-accupied housing units.	PERSONS PER ROOM 1.00 or less 1.01 to 1.50 1.51 or more	VALUE Specified owner-occupied housing units Less than \$20,000 \$20,000 to \$39,999 \$40,000 to \$59,999 \$60,000 to \$79,999 \$100,000 to \$199,999 \$100,000 to \$199,999 \$200,000 to \$299,999 \$300,000 to \$299,999 \$300,000 or more Medion (dollors)	CONTRACT RENT Specified renter-occupied housing units Medion controct rent (dollors) Mean controct rent (dollors) With meals included in rent Mean controct rent (dollors) No meals included in rent No cosh rent
E GR	_	1	MSA	Ren Ren	RO 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	5 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	G - CW400AAA		ጃ ፭፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟ RACTS AND BLOCK NUM	

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Table 15. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990 — Con.

	Totols for split trocts/8NA's in Weld	/8NA's in Weld	I was and				Mold County				
O	County—C	ou.				B	ey ciry, weld coully				
Ared	Troct 21	Troct 22.02	Troct 1	Troct 2	Troct 4.02	Troct 5	Troct 7.01 (pt.)	Troct 7.02 (pt.)	Troct 8 (pt.)	Troct 10 (pt.)	Troct 11
Occupied housing units	1 954	1 687	794	781	1 133	1 022	254	435	874	1 237	1 808
Owner-occupied housing units	1 393 71.3 561 28.7	1 068 63.3 619 36.7	93 11.7 701 88.3	127 16.3 654 83.7	595 52.5 538 47.5	532 52.1 490 47.9	156 61.4 98 38.6	316 72.6 119 27.4	248 28.4 626 71.6	482 39.0 755 61.0	945 52.3 863 47.7
room rooms rooms	12 76 250 250 4119 333 333 487 6.1 6.1	161 161 277 277 278 278 375 57 57 57 6.6		21 73 175 229 88 63 6.7 88 4.0 6.7	3 6 158 1234 146 113 299 57 7 5 7 6 7 7 7 6 7 7 7 7	222 222 222 222 222 222 222 223 66 66 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68	20883464 208834464 208834464 20883464	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	26 164 139 139 62 62 139 139 139 139 139 139	78 978 8 8 8 8 9 9 5 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5	2254 2254 2259 2259 209 209 3.76 3.9
UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1, detached 1, oftoched 2 2 3 or 4 5 to 9 10 to 19 20 to 49 50 or more Mobile home or troiler Other	1 715 20 12 28 28 6 27 27 143	1 251 1 8 1 8 7 3 2 253 69 69 67 1 7	135 8 8 4 7 7 162 185 19	8 - 8 4 6 0 6 8 6 9 6 9 6 9 6 9 6 9 6 9 6 9 6 9 6 9	665 181 185 94 47 54 1 1	532 889 898 898 788 588 49 49 134 5	<u>8</u> 30 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	112 1 2 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 2	371 1946 1946 1947 1947 1949	243 112 318 327 337 347 877 877 877 877 877 877 877 877 877 8	1007 1130 11704 11704 11704 6
PERSONS IN UNIT 1 person 2 persons 3 persons 5 persons 6 or more persons Medion, owner-occupied housing units Medion, owner-occupied housing units Medion, renter-occupied housing units	327 703 354 360 140 170 2.39 2.58	377 519 519 281 316 137 137 2, 40 2, 40 2, 76 1.95	543 166 166 29 17 1.50 1.50	284 286 113 55 27 1.87 1.87	370 429 153 108 108 11.96 1.65	391 127 127 91 131 191 171	101 78 38 119 10 10 11,76 11,76	2.29 2.29 2.37 2.63	344 305 114 76 23 119 1190 11.77	430 426 174 178 138 55 55 1.94 1.79	495 647 277 277 79 79 2.13 2.53 1.66
PERSONS PER ROOM 1.00 or less 1.01 to 1.50 1.51 or more	1 930 1 23 1 43	1 666 13 8 8 8 45	784 5 5. 45	760 12 9 9 46	1 122 8 3 3.38	994 18 10 144	24 2 9 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	421 12 12 49	861 5 8 8 45	1 197 27 13 13	1 796 6 6 6 7.40
Atute Specified owner-occupied housing units Less than \$20,000 \$20,000 to \$39,999 \$40,000 to \$59,999 \$80,000 to \$79,999 \$100,000 to \$199,999 \$150,000 to \$199,999 \$250,000 to \$249,999 \$250,000 to \$249,999 \$300,000 or mare Median (dollars) Meon (dollars)	939 7 7 109 2052 2052 2052 105 118 18 19 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	973 3 3 45 452 433 433 174 62 62 62 62 62 70 70 70 70	6. 24 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	91 202 203 204 60 60 60 60 60 60	507 5 40 161 204 80 15 15 1 1 1 63 700 65 100	370 1384 1384 1484 1444 1444 1444 1444 1444	119 55 57 47 47 8 8 8 8 8 2 2 2 2 39 400	72 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 73 1 3 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	209 5 61 107 107 3 3 3 3 4 6 100 46 500	188 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60	868 86 9 240 127 127 6 6 7 7 8 9 9 9 9 7 9 9 127 0 0 127 0 127 0 127 0 127 0 127 0 127 0 127 0 127 0 127 0 127 0 127 0 127 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Specified renter-occupied housing units Specified renter-occupied housing units Medion confroct rent (dollors) With medis included in rent Ween confract rent (dollors) Nean confract rent (dollors) No medis included in rent No cosh rent	369 294 377 377 328 41	586 290 390 306 306 7 19	649 256 334 334 98 903 589 12	653 288 313 313 769 646 5	536 310 310 530 530 5	485 257 258 258 - - 473 12	281 281 281 281 6	257 257 257 109	623 321 340 22 238 617	752 282 285 285 742 10	658 349 357 357 367 13

Table 15. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990 — Con.

Compared from the control of the c	1 951 1 393 71.4 558	1 393 571.4 571.4 58.6 28.6 12 75 75 775 749 419	20 64.1. 7.2. 7.2. 7.2. 7.2. 7.2. 7.3. 8.3. 8.3.	326 703 354 360 140 123 2.39 2.39	1 928 22 22 1 1 43	939 737 7 7 7 7 7 8 739 739 739 739 739 739 739 739 739 739	
Tree 3 (pt) Tree 4 (pt) Tree 6 (pt) Tree 5 (pt) Tree 6 (pt) Tree Tr			5.75 5.77 1 82 1 47 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0				
1 Style Trick 402 Trick 10 (pt.) Trick Tri	1 877 1 296 69:0 581	1 296 68.10 58.10 31.0 31.0 31.4 44.4 44.4 44.4 44.4 44.4 44.4 44.4	-	377 581 382 189 189 189 2.44 2.44	1 812 48 17 17 18		
Tree 402 Tree						883	
1 50 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	_				-	8.2	
1 509 1 671 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1						288	
Greeley city, Weld County—Con. 1 509 1 637 670 1 1 509 1 637 670 1 1 509 1 637 670 1 1 509 1 637 670 1 1 509 1 637 670 1 2 137 658 858 858 858 842 841 84 841 84 841 84 841 84 841 84 841 84 841 84 841 84 841 84 841 84 841 84 841 84 841 84 841 84 841 841			-		-	8.8	
Greeley city, Weld Country—Con. 1 509		-	-		-	52.	
Greeley city, Weld Con Toct 13 (pt.) Toct 13 (pt.) 1 509 1 509 1 509 1 1 509 1 200 1						80	
g		-	-		_	L 275	
Tract or Block Numbering repied housing units occupied housing units occupied housing units occupied housing units or troiler reccupied housing units or troiler I UNIT RUCTURE RROOM SR ROOM SR R	-	1111 1111111	4 rv 4	25 2 2 3 3 5 5 6 7 1 1 2 8 1 1 2 1 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	- 84.2.4		\$22 311 304 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
Census Area Occupies Area TENURE Owner-occupies Percent of Comms			Medion, occupied housing units Medion, renter-occupied housing units Medion, renter-occupied housing units UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1, deforbed 2 2 3 or 4 5 to 9 10 to 19 50 or more Mobile home or troiler Other		PERSONS PER ROOM 1.00 or less 1.01 to 1.50 Ween	Eless than \$20,000 \$50,000 to \$39,999 \$40,000 to \$39,999 \$60,000 to \$49,999 \$100,000 to \$149,999 \$150,000 to \$249,999 \$250,000 to \$249,999 \$250,000 to \$249,999 \$350,000 to \$249,999 \$350,000 to \$249,999 \$350,000 to \$249,999 \$350,000 to more Medion (dollars)	CONTRACT RENT Specified renter-accupied housing units Median controct rent (dollors) Mean controct rent (dollors) Mean controct rent (dollors) Mean controct rent (dollors) No meols included in rent No cosh rent

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990 Table 16.

Conditions and supplies on supplies variables, see text. For definitions or rains and medicings of symbols, see text.			Weld County	runty					Totals fo	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Weld County	4's in Weld Count	4		
Area	Greeley, CO MSA	Totol	Brightan city Broomfield city (pt.)		Nar Greeley city	Narthglenn city (pt.)	Tract 6	Tract 7.01	Tract 7.02	Troct 8	Tract 10	Tract 13	Troct 14.01	Troct 14.02
ANCESTRY Ancestry specified Single oncestry Antiple oncestry Antiple oncestry Ancestry undassified or not reparted	131 821 121 627 80 553 41 074 10 194	131 821 121 627 80 553 41 074 10 194	\$ \$\$ 1	1111	60 536 56 528 35 936 20 592 4 008	1 1 1 1 1	- 024 989 947 42 35	1 464 1 310 1 076 234 154	4 073 3 636 2 555 1 081 437	2 775 2 409 1 686 723 366	10 236 9 533 6 075 3 458 703	5 078 4 767 4 767 3 459 1 308 311	4 804 4 556 2 750 1 806 248	5 391 2 942 2 165 2 165
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS Total ancestries reported Arob Avertica Avertica Avertica Avertica Selgion Corach Dorich Dorich English French (except 8asque)	263 642 121 1310 185 161 1 744 1 744 1 899 18 893 1 893 1 4 311	263 642 121 1310 1310 1310 161 1899 1744 1 744 239 239 4 311	28	11111111111	121 072 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103	1111111111	2 048	2 928 	8 14 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	\$ \$50 105 398 350 115 115	20 472 6 8 8 8 27 27 130 1471 1 245 1 245 287	10 156 7 7 7 10 10 769 769 769	9 608 15 6 608 13 9 609 13 9 609 13 9 609	10 782 18 18 7 7 7 15 39 39 217 861 15 15 228
French Conodian German Gerek Hungarian Irish Ilithuanian Norwegian Polish	50 612 310 310 17 511 3 409 2 103 1 922 1 922	50 612 310 310 17 511 3 409 2 103 1 922 1 13		1111111111	23 709 23 709 8 683 8 683 1 576 1 189 955	1111111111	35.	285 77 73 74 75 76 76 77 77 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78	1 538 6 1 468 8 4 468 1 34 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	733 733 21 319 50 50 37 37	107 3 900 61 61 1 655 329 137 7	1 818 27 27 666 10 44 44	2 320 2 320 1 8 728 90 90 83	2 990 2 27 27 27 903 110 96 136 138
Romanian Russian	1 546 2 852 3 852 3 110 5 961 7 86 1 240 1 240 1 39 1 19 1 240 1 39	1 546 2 852 3 110 3 110 5 67 5 67 1 245 1 245 1 3 98 1 3 98	1111111111117	1111111111111	680 1 680 1 709 2 254 2 722 2 722 3 30 5 015	11111111111111	1 933	13 13 12 12 13 35 14 15 16 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	68 82 82 76 76 179 100 55 6	32 88 88 88 77 77 123 135 19 19	81 188 188 188 55 37 274 44 44 10 10	104 92 62 62 - 225 17 140 33 3	351 172 172 172 172 187 187 4 041	60 889 208 27 27 213 68 111 25 4 188
Dominican (Daminicon Republic) Centrol American Costo Rican Cuofemolan Hondran Nicoroguan Ponamonian Ponamonian South American Centrol American Colombian Ecuodorian Peruvian Venezuelan Other South American	257 8 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	257 8 6 1 6 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			25 86 86 87 88 88 88	111111111111111	78182		111111156111115	10001111111111111	151511121112		111111111111111111111111111111111111111	

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

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Surface and addition to proper control			ols for split tracts/8N	Totols for split tracts/8NA's in Weld County — Con.	unty—Con.			Brighton city (pt.)	Broomfield city		Greeley	Greeley city, Weld County		
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Test 14 03	Tenet 15	Teart 10 01	Top 20	1	Tract 22 01	Tract 22 02	Tract 19 01 (pt)	Troct 20 (pt.)	Tract	Inct 2	Toot	Track A 01	Treet 4 00
ANCESTRY	1901		0.21	100 20		100 22:01		1000	Cid of Sou	3	7 70	2	5	1001 4:07
All persons Ancestry specified Single ancestry Multiple oncestry Ancestry undossified or not reported SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS	4 108 3 885 2 885 1 880 1 223	4 137 4 003 2 975 1 028 134	8 798 7 981 5 886 2 095 817	9 620 8 335 331 3 004 1 285	7 159 6 601 4 646 1 955 558	1 719 1 479 1 152 327 240	5 325 4 997 3 273 1 724 328	<u>\$</u> 44 □	(1111	2 083 1 915 1 389 526 168	4 924 4 603 2 817 1 786 321	1111	3 250 3 015 1 737 1 278 235	3 044 2 869 1 702 1 167 1 75
Total ancestries reported Aroh Austrian Austrian Candian Candian Candian Candian Oarish Oarish Oarish Innish	8 216 7 7 7 7 7 93 43 93 1144 1100	8 274 8 2 8 2 6 8 2 6 7 7 7 9 9 2 9 2 7 7 1 1 2 1 1 2	17 5% 20 20 9 9 9 42 245 945 945 945 966 96	19 240 45 44 47 47 8 163 267 1 327 1 327 442	14 318 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 1	3 438 9 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	10 650 7 7 57 89 107 568 58	8	**************************************	4 166 7 7 7 7 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	9 848 33.6 31.0 31.0 31.0 31.0 31.0 31.0 31.0 31.0	(111111111111	6 500 18 18 7 17 17 34 48 147 765	6 088
French Canadian German German Greek Hurgarian Hurgarian Hurgarian Hish Italian Lithuonian Nowegion Polish	1 876 21 21 756 133 128 148	1 543 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	2 614 5 789 789 196 120 51	3 055 3 055 14 14 1 337 469 196 100	2 666 21 21 060 1 060 1 112 112 113	860 860 2 2 1 165 1 2 3 4 1	2 606 13 13 687 196 196 196 142		1111111111	650 269 18 18 22 56 7	1 828 70 70 708 347 173 913	111111111	1328 493 493 168 68 68 68	1 205 31 32 427 427 117 107 19
Romanian Russion Scotth-idsh Scotth-idsh Scotth-idsh Storth-idsh Storth-idsh Storth-idsh Storth-idsh Storth-idsh Storth-idsh Storth-idsh Storth-idsh Swelsh Swelsh Weish Weish Weish Weish Ointe Gittuding Hisponic origin groups) Vugoslavion Other ancestries	204 204 204 205 206 207 201 201 201 201	28 - 28 - 28 - 28 - 28 - 28 - 28 - 28 -	27 165 165 155 245 246 13 286 47 11 258	0 282285 2832 2833 2833 833 833 833 833 833 833 8	277 4 23 4 43 113 43 4 43 4 43 4 43 4 43 4	. 228 228 228 288 288 288 288	236 1286 1186 1188 33 336 237 36 73 73 74 74 74 74	111111111111		223 223 223 142 17 10 17 2 569	240 142 143 144 144 145 145 145 145 145 145 145 145	11111111111111	25 130 130 6 6 129 73 73 74 75 75 75 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77	10 117 117 118 119 140 98 98 98 140 140 140 140 140 140 140 140 140 140
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS Centrol American Gost Rican Gostemalan Honduran Nicaroguan Nicaroguan Nicaroguan Central American, origin not specified Control American Central American Control Marenton Control Central Central American Control Central Central American Control Central Centr		1-1-11111111111111	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	141411111111111		1111111111111111111	111111111111111		11111111111111111	111111111111111111	14111141150110111	11111111111111111	101110111011	

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering							Greeley city, Weld Caunty—Can.	Caunty—Can.						
Area	Tract 5	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7.01 (pt.)	Tract 7.02 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11	Tract 12.01	Tract 12.02	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14.01 (pt.)	Tract 14.02 (pt.)	Tract 14.03 (pt.)
ANCESTRY Ancestry specified Single oncestry Autiple oncestry Ancestry undassified or not reported SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS	5 554 2 27 1 121 206	949 914 872 872 35	1 464 1 310 1 076 234 154	1 772 - 1 609 - 1 147 - 1 63	2 575 2 215 1 540 675 360	2 792 2 574 2 574 1 505 1 069 218	3 706 3 334 2 198 1 136 372	4 856 4 571 2 517 1 954 1 955	3 929 3 764 1 632 1 655	2 996 2 782 2 782 1 353 1 214	4 778 4 467 3 203 1 264 1 311	2 248 1 2 129 1 320 1 19	5 370 5 086 2 928 2 158 2 844	4 108 3 885 2 005 1 880 223
Total ancestries reported Austran Austran Belgian Canadian Cach Danish Finnish French (except Basque)	11 106 	©	2 928 	8 6 8 6 1 1 1 1 8 8 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	5 150 	86. 87. 87. 82. 82. 82. 82. 82. 83. 84. 84. 84. 84. 84. 84. 84. 84. 84. 84	7 412 6 6 7 27 27 264 274 274	9 712 10 10 10 141 149 101 965	7 858 1 12 1 15 1 15 1 15 1 15 1 15 1 15 1 15	8 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	9 556 7 7 7 10 96 96 976 996 999	4 55 6 1 22 1 28 1 39 1 39 1 5	10 740 18 18 7 7 15 15 217 861 15 222	8 216 7 7 7 7 7 933 933 933 1100 115
French Canadian German German Greek Hungarian Itish Italian Italian Italian Polish Pontuguese	1 235 1 7 7 7 442 87 87 88 43 43 43 43 43 43 43 43 43 43 43 43 43	8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	285 - 72 23 - 1	757 757 252 30 30 15	207 204 3 3 2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	1 085 24 24 317 110 55 78	1 314 1 314 2 727 727 161 1 3	2 212 2 212 2 5 7 2 4 1 1 9	1 823 680 37 140	1 426 1 426 529 529 86 86 19	27 - 27 - 27 - 27 - 27 - 27 - 27 - 27 -	- 44 1 29 29 1 20 1 20 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	23 983 27 27 27 888 110 96 136 13	1 876 2 2 2 2 756 756 133 128 148
Ramanian	15 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	122	13 12 12 21 21 35 35	24 37 28 28 23 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	27 88 76 76 105 124 17 19 19	21 20 124 20 20 119 119 10 62 47 47 2 450	688 688 688 7 7 9 9 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3 867	117 117 89 89 107 107 107 107 107 107 107 107 107 107	202 202 37 39 39 39 26 26 26 27 27 27 27	104 922 622 17 17 180 8 244	55 55 12 12 52 52 54 1 843	208 899 208 27 27 213 66 88 8111 111 25 4 174	204 106 106 106 106 106 106 106 106 106 106
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS Daninican (Daminican Republic) Central American Guste Rican Gustermalan Handuran Nicaraguan Panamanian Nicaraguan Panamanian Salvadaran Central American Argentinean Chilean Calambian Ecudarian Pervusian Other Sauth American		21.28 1.	11111111111111111	1111111111111111111111111	10000	1 1 2 1 2 1 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	15151111111111111	11111111111111111	1111111111111111	11111111111111111		111111111111111111111111111111111111111		

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

lity, see text.	Area Tract or Block Numbering Area Tract 15 (pt.)	ANCESTRY All persons Ancestry specified Single ancestry Multiple ancestry Ancestry unclassified or not reported	SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS Total ancestries reported Arob Austrian Candian Cand	French Canadian	Romanian	Dominican (Dominican Republic) Costa Rican Gosteraldan Gosterandan Honduron Nicoraguan Pomananian Salvadaran Central American Central American Cidombian Ecuadorian Ecuadorian Cerudorian Cerudorian Cerudorian Central American
For definitions of terms and meanings of symbals, Greeley city, Weld County—Con.		28 88 42 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	7 7 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1911418111	23 - 27 - 23 - 24 - 27 - 27 - 27 - 27 - 27 - 27 - 27	
tians of terms and meanings of sym Greeley city, Weld County—Con.	Troct 22.01 (pt.)	2 ,000 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	89 1	18611811811	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 6	
see text]	Tract 22.02 (pt.)	11111	1111111111	1111111111		1111111111111111
Northglenn city	pr.), weld County Troct 20 (pt.)	11111	1111111111	1111111111		
	Troct 6 (pt.)	75 75 75 1	150 20 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	1111111111	111118111111111111111111111111111111111	
	Troct 7.01 (pt.)	11111	1111111111	1111111111	1111111111111	
	Troct 7.02 (pt.)	2 301 2 027 1 408 619 274	4 602 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 8 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	781 781 216 4 4 4 22 22	156 156 156 156 156 156 156 156 156 156	
Remair	Tract 8 (pt.) Ti	200 194 146 48 6	8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	16110041161	18 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2	111111111111111111
Remainder of Weld County	Tract 10 (pt.)	6 530 6 199 3 877 2 322 331	13 060 8 8 10 68 267 971	97 2 586 1 61 928 168 124 30	28 127 127 187 187 187 187 187 187 187 187 187 18	5-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1
Ą	Tract 13 (pt.)	30 230 44 1	99	188118811111	485	
	Troct 14.01 (pt.)	2 556 2 427 2 430 1 430 129	5 112 4 4 4 111 111 125 55 55 325 325 74	1 172 1 172 379 61 61 62 62	28 68 68 69 79 79 79 79 79 79 79 79	
	Tract 14.02 (pt.)	251 7 7 7 7	4 4 1 1 1 1 1	1611211111	1:11111111 <u>4</u>	
	Troct 14.03 (pt.)	1111	1111111111	1111111111	11111111111111	

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering							Remainder af Weld Caunty	d Caunty—Can.						
Area	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19.01 (pt.)	Tract 19.02	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22.01 (pt.)	Tract 22.02 (pt.)	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 25.01	Tract 25.02
ANCESTRY														
Ancesty specified	2 932 979 987 134	3 127 2 803 1 954 849 324	4 355 4 037 4 037 2 721 1 316 318	2 889 2 680 1 908 772 209	8 784 7 967 5 872 2 095 817	2 844 2 509 1 558 1 951 335	9 620 8 335 3 331 1 285 1 285	7 159 6 601 4 646 1 955 558	1 425 1 103 322 240	5 325 4 997 3 273 1 724 328	3 406 3 205 2 358 847 201	852 701 430 271 151	1 769 1 605 1 052 553 164	3 044 3 058 2 259 382 382
Arob Arob Axerinas reported Arob Austrian Belgian Casch Donish Durth Erglish French (except Basque)	8 106 2 8 2 4 7 4 7 57 9 92 519	6 254 1 4 4 6 1 1 6 1 6 1 7 1 1 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	8 20 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28	5 778 18 18 24 449 666 449	17 568 6 6 9 9 72 72 35 238 942 942	s 688 2 2 1 1 4 4 3 36 4 4 3 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	19 246 4 45 47 47 88 163 267 1 327 1 327 442	4 318 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3 330 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	10 650 7 7 57 57 107 568	6 812 2 2 2 7 7 7 7 10 10 10 457 457 457 151 151	1 704 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3 538 	6 880 23 20 20 61 426 61 113
French Canadian German Greek Hugarian Irish Lithuanian Narwegian Parluguese	1 524 5 368 3 3 3 35 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30	1 402 293 293 40 40 40 40 40 40	1 700 1 700 13 454 73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73 7	928 2 2 2 58 4 8 1 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30	2 614 5 789 196 120 51	1 008 9 8 8 8 529 117 117	3 055 3 055 14 14 1 337 469 174 174	2 666 2 21 2 1 060 1 060 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	12 824 2 2 160 2 13 34	2 606 13 13 13 196 176 187 196 196 197 196	15 1 174 1 174 378 37 37 37	256 6 6 165 10 10 25	892 1 6 236 2 2 1 9 1 9	1 621 1 621 2 6 392 2 2 2 61 85
Romanian Russian Scotch-lirish Scotch-lirish Scotch-lirish Scotch-lirish Scotch-lirish Scotch-lirish Scotch-lirish Scotch-lirish Scotch-lirish Substance African Swelsts West Indian (excluding Hispanic arigin graups) West Indian (excluding Hispanic arigin graups) Vygoslovian Other ancestries	100 100 100 105 105 37 37 37 37 37 38 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37	3 187	4 7 7 8 1 1 2 2 2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	8 22 123 14 55 88 1 1 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	27 165 165 17 18 13 13 14 11 11	2 784 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2865 2822 2822 2833 1133 1133 10 333 1343	274 274 274 274 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27	- 44 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28	236 126 118 118 33 237 237 36 73 74 74 74 75	3 64 1 12 2 12 2 1 2 4 5 5 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 2 1 2 1 1 2 1	25 25 25 31 12 12 759	255 258 358 358 276 106 106 1076	35 98 98 42 128 162 162 11 3 4 12
בייים ווי פרוביות היים שוני פייים ווים בייים היים היים היים היים היים היים ה														
Daminican (Daminican Republic) Central American Costa Rican Guatemalan Handuran Nicarguan Penamanian South American Central American Central American Colombian Colombian Colombian Colombian Central American Colombian	1-1-111111111111	101111011111111			111111111111111111111111111111111111111		16.16.			1111111111111111	11111111101041111	1011111011111111		

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Weld County			Totals	for split tracts/B	NA's in Weld Cour	nty
Area	Greeley, CO MSA	Total	Brighton city (pt.)	Broomfield city (pt.)	Greeley city	Northglenn city (pt.)	Tract 6	Troct 7.01	Tract 7.02	Troct 8
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	131 821	131 821	14	_	60 536	_	1 024	1 464	4 073	2 775
Native	125 944 5 877	125 944 5 877	14	-	57 684 2 852	-	641 383	1 271 193	3 963 110	2 643 132
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			Ī	_					23	24
Linguistically isolated households	1 391	1 391	-	, -	733 55 988	_	81 911	38 1 328	3 553	2 595
Persons 5 years and over In linguistically isoloted hausehalds	3 544	121 453 3 544	14	=	1 688	-	211	106 652	30 557	61 378
Speak a language other thon English Do not speak English "very well"	6 719	18 866 6 719	_	-	8 144 3 162	-	740 367	245	104	153
Speak Spanish Da nat speok English "very well"	16 080	16 080 5 975	_	-	6 802 2 758	_	731 358	629 240	484 98	295 115
Linguisticolly isoloted Speak an Asion or Pacific Island language	2 970	2 970 534 205	Ξ	=	1 363 381 142	=	186	106	24 - -	18 62 31
Do not speok English "very well" Linguisticolly isolated	205	151	-	-	122	_	-	-	. –	24
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	41 250	41 250	_	_	20 954	_	284	401	1 010	1 148
Preprimary school	2 695	2 695	-	-	1 084	_	4	14 14	66 51	38 18
Public schoolElementary or high school	24 519	2 067 24 519	Ξ	=	9 652	=	269	338 335	752 694	292 292
Public schoolCollege	23 415 14 036	23 415 14 036	_	_	9 055 10 218	_	258 11	49	192	818 801
Public college	13 310	13 310	-	-	9 860	-	11	49	186	001
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Persons 25 years and over		77 777	14	-	34 405	-	514	873	2 388 331	1 566 236
Less than 9th grade9th to 12th grade, no diplomo		9 393 10 127	_	_	4 079 3 977	_	306 132	292 251	418	198
High school graduote (includes equivolency)Some college, no degree	22 677	22 677 16 314	14	_	7 764 7 561	_	48 7	188 59	869 426	260 381
Associote degree	4 975	4 975	-	=	2 396 5 383	_	9	32 51	128 126	82 337
Bachelor's degreeGraduote or professional degree		9 311 4 980	_	=	3 245	-	-	-	90	72
Percent high school groduote or higherPercent bochelor's degree or higher	74.9 18.4	74.9 18.4	100.0	_	76.6 25.1	-	14.B 2.3	37.8 5.8	68.6 9.0	72.3 26.1
FERTILITY	10.4	10.4			23.1					
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 yeors Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years		285 1 580	=	_	234 1 413	-	694 1 985	561 1 762	797 1 952	85 1 370
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years		2 100	=	=	2 029	-	3 314	3 598	2 225	1 491
RESIDENCE IN 1985	101 452	121 453	14		55 988	_	911	1 328	3 553	2 595
Persons 5 years and over	55 739	55 739	14	-	21 806	=	183 641	593 691	1 518 2 030	710 1 803
Different house in United Stotes Centrol city of this MSA/PMSA	17 322	64 254 17 322		. <u>-</u>	33 247 13 380		290	519	954	454 188
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA Different MSA/PMSA	16 208 21 570	16 208 21 570	-	. <u> </u>	3 462 11 277	_	144 178	41 73	401 370	852
Not in an MSA/PMSAAbrood	9 154	9 154 1 460	_	- -	5 128 935		29 87	58 44	305 5	309 82
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE	1									0.775
Urban population In hausing units on properties of less than 1 ocre	81 894 55 147	81 894 55 147	14 14		60 359 38 823	_	949 628	1 464 1 113	2 950 1 836	2 775 1 216
Rural population In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	. 49 927	49 927 25 400		-	177 12		75 38	_	1 123 352	
On farms		7 468	=	_	57		-	-	264	
JOURNEY TO WORK	(3.005	41.025			28 731		346	611	1 648	1 199
Workers 16 years and overCor, truck, or van	. 54 354	61 935 54 354	7		25 359	-	299	536 364	1 511 1 276	972 812
Drove aloneCarpooled	. 7 855	46 499 7 855	7		21 727 3 632	-	165 134	172	235	160
Public transportation (including toxicob) Bus or tralley bus or streetcar or trolley cor	. 269 269	269 269	_	· -	186 186		_	_	18 18	14
Subway or elevated, railrood, or ferryboat Walked	. -	3 042	-	· -	1 772	_	43	35	17	144
Other meons	. 1 022	1 022 3 248	-	- -	572 842	-	- 4	34 6	21 81	51 18
Persons per cor, truck, ar van	1.09	1.09	1.00		1.09		1.38	1.21	1.09	1.10
Mean travel time to work (minutes) Departure time for work:	. 18.8	18.8	30.0	-	15.8	-	18.7	12.2	16.1	14.1
5:00 o.m. to 5:59 o.m. 6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	5 278 12 109	5 278 12 109	-	-	1 982 4 582		48 78	68 134	186 382	70 115
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m	. 18 535	18 535 6 895	7	- -	8 753 3 850	_	84 40	157 66	457 127	313 120
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m. All other times	15 870	15 870	-	_	8 722		92	180	415	563
Worked in MSA of residence Greeley city	47 671 27 137	47 671 27 137	-	- -	26 037 20 212		314 196	597 386	1 540 957	1 099 874
Windsor town	_ 1 429	1 429	-	_	261	-		5 7	- 8	2 2
La Salle tawn Brighton city (pt.)	_ 26	593 26	-	Ξ	254	-	_	<u>-</u>	17	
Fort Lupton city Remainder of Weld County	_ i 17 439 i	1 047 17 439		: :	126 5 184	. -	118	199	558 108	221 100
Warked outside MSA of residence Denver city	- 14 264 - 2 269	14 264 2 269	-	7 - 	2 694 408	-	32	14	20	19
Brightan city (pt.) Remainder of Adams County	_ 1 142	1 142 1 858		- 7 -	41 175	_	_	_	7 16	
Aropahoe County	_ 573	573 898	-	-	175 155	-	_	7	-	13 19
Baulder city	_ 1 200	1 200 1 424			171 171	-	32	-	5 -	
Remoinder of Boulder—Longmant, CO PMSA	_ 808	808			50	-	-	-	18	
Fort Collins city Loveland city	- 1 643 - 722	1 643 722			493 260			7	9	
Remainder of Fart Callins—Laveland, CO MSA Cheyenne, WY MSA	_ 631	631			138 63		-	-	20	
Logan County	_ 13	158 13			-	. –	-	-	=======================================	
Morgan Caunty Worked elsewhere	- 189 - 736	189 736			78 320		_	-	13	13

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Totals far split tro	acts/BNA's in Weld C	ounty—Con.			
Area	Tract 10	Tract 13	Tract 14.01	Tract 14.02	Tract 14.03	Tract 15	Tract 19.01	Tract 20	Tract 21
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	10 236	5 078	4 804	5 391	4 108	4 137	8 798	9 620	7 159
Native Foreign bom	9 994 242	4 867 211	4 689 115	5 322 69	4 057 51	3 963 174	8 006 792	9 197 423	6 855 304
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguistically isolated households	64	78	28	13	17	30	165	71	60
Persons 5 years and over In linguistically isolated households Speak a language other than English	9 132 173 1 247	4 626 206 718	4 513 48 551	4 869 27 351	3 801 17 163	3 823 63 628	8 034 532 2 439	8 876 147 1 133	6 591 170 1 122
Do not speak English "very well" Speak Spanish	353 1 091	239 617	140 375	103 195	33 88	199 482	941 2 356	382 916	319 1 033
Do not speak English "very well" Linguistically isolated Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	306 89 42	231 184 71	88 32 7	45 _ 23	33 17 22	180 54 5	914 512 46	324 111 2	310 159 9
Do not speak English "very well" Linguistically isoloted	20 -	=	<u>-</u> -	-	=	5 5	21 14	2 -	-
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school Preprimary school	3 376 230	1 152 38	1 419 83	1 701 149	1 355 95	1 203 103	2 795 297	2 609 219	2 068 162
Public schoolElementary or high school	138 1 976	38 917	53 933	57 1 085	17 843	71 829	284 1 990	191 1 956	143 1 568
Public school College Public college	1 880 1 170 1 100	878 197 164	910 403 384	1 002 467 414	783 417 405	782 271 253	1 943 508 493	1 849 434 347	1 541 338 327
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Persons 25 years and over	5 383	3 196	3 073	3 268	2 635	2 631	5 031	6 060	4 349
Less than 9th grade 9th to 12th grade, no diploma High school graduate (includes equivalency)	584 953 1 461	526 616 1 015	159 248 721	190 179 799	37 94 531	270 269 798	1 014 758 1 550	571 974 2 249	663 563 1 452
Some college, no degree	1 148 531	588 213	802 267	900 326	638 169	497 199	971 233	1 272 371	863 190
Bachelor's degree	474 232	185 53	516 360	611 263	687 479	361 237	395 110 64.8	465 158 74.5	476 142 71.8
Percent high school graduate or higher Percent bachelor's degree or higher	71.4	64.3 7.4	86.8 28.5	88.7 26.7	95.0 44.3	79.5 22.7	10.0	10.3	14.2
Children ever bom per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years Children ever bom per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	351 1 422	473 1 759	196 1 209	201 1 382	49 1 309	151 1 629	444 2 141	326 1 623	316 1 731
Children ever bom per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years RESIDENCE IN 1985	2 428	2 039	2 090	1 895	2 071	2 189	2 417	1 943	2 160
Persons 5 years and over Same house Different house in United States	9 132 3 158 5 916	4 626 1 986 2 558	4 513 2 169 2 320	4 869 2 205 2 625	3 801 1 872 1 905	3 823 2 042 1 744	8 034 3 781 4 049	8 876 4 618 4 183	6 591 3 693 2 865
Central city of this MSA/PMSA Remainder of this MSA/PMSA Different MSA/PMSA	2 139 1 319 1 401	1 442 306 507	812 551 641	1 330 247 615	947 174 553	376 899 254	25 1 737 1 814	29 1 671 2 142	196 1 190 1 194
Not in an MSA/PMSA	1 057 58	303 82	316 24	433 39	231 24	215 37	473 204	341 75	285 33
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE	10 195	4 885	3 730	5 370	4 108	-	5 176	_	-
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre Rural population In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	6 449 41 10	3 844 193 107	2 763 1 074 266	4 791 21	3 529 - -	4 137 2 646	3 959 3 622 1 228	9 620 6 171	7 159 3 742
On forms JOURNEY TO WORK	_	-	73	-	-	653	401	540	908
Workers 16 years and over	4 878 4 417 3 922	2 171 1 986	2 668 2 584	2 879 2 687	2 247 2 122 1 932	1 947 1 664 1 466	3 786 3 311 2 528	4 669 4 153 3 506	3 308 2 827 2 433
Drove alone Carpooled Public transportation (including taxicab)	495 61	1 699 287 11	2 300 284 —	2 433 254 37	190	198 6	783 11	647 11	394 7
8us or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat Walked	168	11 _ 50	_ _ 20	37 - 32	- - 29	6 - 97	11 _ 198	11 	7 - 129
Other means Worked at home	115 117	36 88	30 34	21 102	26 70	56 124	12 254	75 297	85 260
Persons per car, truck, or van Mean travel time to work (minutes) Departure time for work:	1.07 19.2	1.09 16.8	1.06 19.1	1.06 18.2	1.05 16.6	1.07 15.7	1.16 23.2	1.09 26.1	1.08 24.0
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m. 6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m. 7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	404 845	237 457	223 486 947	181 540 1 100	70 373 997	139 476 691	392 780 1 131	512 1 314 1 114	358 925 816
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m. All other times	1 465 494 1 553	532 306 551	378 600	399 557	445 292	193 324	363 866	362 1 070	269 680
Worked in MSA of residence Greeley city	4 404 3 014	2 011 1 484	2 354 1 571	2 564 1 880	1 935 1 527	1 838 735	1 491 71	1 296 45 2	1 829 365
Windsor town La Salle town Brighton city (pt.)	25 90	13	38 14 -	80 28 -	30 7 -	20 6 -	18 19	2 -	61 12 -
Fort Lupton city Remainder of Weld County Worked outside MSA of residence	39 1 236 474	10 504 160	31 700 314	7 569 315	371 312	5 1 072 109	642 741 2 295	41 1 206 3 373	18 1 373 1 479
Denver city Brighton city (pt.)	119	22 8	47 11	52 5	53	7 -	319 589	583 78	172 18
Remainder of Adams County Arapahoe County Jefferson County	29 12 8	18 33 —	35 29 16	25 8 13 14	10 18 6	4 - -	605 150 162	417 75 268	51 16 75
8oulder city Longmont city Remainder of 8oulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	18 26 32	19 6	19	14 27 20	30 26 11	2	90 70 164	707 586 449	139 406 61
Fort Collins city	116	25 29	57 31	67 35	61 28	54 13	41 16	29 49	119 194
Remainder of Fort Collins—Loveland, CO MSA Cheyenne, WY MSA Logan County	29	-	35 	15 14	21	8 2 -	8 -	21 12	146 6 5
Morgan County Worked elsewhere	7 26	=	13 21	15 5	- 48	6	81	3 96	71

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Totals for split to Weld Cour	rocts/BNA's in	Brighton city (pt.) , Weld County	Broomfield city (pt.), Weld County			Greeley city,	Weld County		
Area	Tract 22.01	Tract 22.02	Tract 19.01 (pt.)	Troct 20 (pt.)	Troct 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4.01	Tract 4.02	Troct 5
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons		5 325	14	-	2 083	4 924	-	3 250 3 177	3 044 2 965	5 554 4 722
NativeForeign born		5 197 128	14	Ξ	1 950 133	4 775 149	=	73	79	832
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguisticolly isolated households		14	-	-	104		-	18	19	217 4 890
Persons 5 years and over In linguistically isolated households Speak a language other than English Do not speak English "very well" Speok Spanish Do not speok English "very well"	19 175 61 132 50	4 926 19 524 165 311 89	14 - - - - -	=	1 919 165 482 186 421 172	64 377 167 182 68	- - - - -	3 117 37 115 37 64 27 27	2 847 51 315 94 255 88 45	621 2 292 1 112 2 245 1 085 594
Linguisticolly isolated	: -	=======================================	- -	- - -	151 9 9	16 28 28 28 28	=	10 10 10	5 - -	19 8 8
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school		1 611 167	_	_	656		-	984 36	896 74	1 377 78
Preprimary school	397 382 109	156 1 134 1 122 310	=	- - -	25 171 171 454	30 188 188 3 723	- - -	36 328 259 620 591	60 409 358 413 401	67 1 017 973 282 248
Public college EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	- 96	238	-	-	447		-			
Persons 25 years and over	95 73 346	3 171 300 327 1 039 716	14 - - 14	-	1 215 358 195 214 228	90 116 157	=	2 179 96 182 349 424	1 956 214 220 403 575	2 846 867 546 614 448
Some college, no degree Associate degree Bochelor's degree Groduote or professional degree Percent high school groduote or higher	82 136 59	251 305 233 80.2	=	=	25 136 59 54.5	78 158 145	- - -	166 535 427 87.2	140 276 128 77.8	166 125 B0 50.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher FERTILITY	_ 18.8	17.0	-	-	16.0	30.9	-	44.1	20.7	7.2
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	_ 1 689	285 1 475 1 976	-	=	313 1 405 1 511	983	=	62 903 1 372	100 1 069 2 101	1 534 2 433
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over Some house	_ 817	4 926 2 354	14	<u>-</u>	1 919 363	372	Ξ	3 117 1 445 1 644	2 847 1 060 1 770	4 890 1 642 3 001
Different house in United Stotes Central city of this MSA/PMSA Remainder of this MSA/PMSA Different MSA/PMSA Not in on MSA/PMSA Abrood	- 54 - 329 - 328 - 72	2 572 315 1 091 805 361	_	- - - -	1 536 674 199 470 193 20	4 295 7 101 10 3 124 13 803	- - -	652 144 539 309 28	857 177 433 303 17	1 637 340 718 306 247
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE Urban population In housing units on properties of less than 1 ocre Rural population In housing units on properties of less than 1 ocre	- 3 - 1 687	5 030 3 955 295 91 132	14	- -	2 083		=	3 250 2 162 - -	3 044 1 838 - -	5 554 3 005 - -
JOURNEY TO WORK						0.007		1 663	1 474	2 238
Workers 16 years and over Car, truck, or von Drove olone Corpooled Public tronsportotion (including toxicab)	- 695 - 647 - 48	2 618 2 377 2 075 302	7 7	-	705 583 482 101	3 1 173 2 1 009 1 164 - 13	- - -	1 365 1 182 183	1 288 1 123 165	2 047 1 443 604 15
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley cor Subwoy or elevated, roilrood, or ferryboat Wolked Other meons	- 1 - 31 - 8	72 22	-	=	6:	- 781 3 78	- - -	190 35 73	- 94 45 47	15 - 97 25 54
Worked ot home Persons per car, truck, or van Mean trovel time to work (minutes)	1.04	147 1.07 16.5	1.00	=	1 , ,	1.08	Ξ	1.08 14.6	1.08 16.9	1.21 16.1
Departure time for work: 5:00 o.m. to 5:59 a.m. 6:00 o.m. to 6:59 o.m. 7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m. 8:00 o.m. to 8:59 o.m.	_ 213 _ 261	174 521 846 271	7	=	160	2 135 5 304 3 209	=	50 211 609 271	79 238 423 184	342 415 413 191
All other times Worked in MSA of residence Greeley city	- 131 - 613 - 125	659 1 899 439	=	-	570	1 892	-	1 520 1 340	503 1 297 986 22	823 2 067 1 466 9
Windsor town Lo Solle town Brighton city (pt.)	- - -	887 - - -	-	-			-	- 10 170	13 - - 276	5 - - 587
Remoinder of Weld County Worked outside MSA of residence Denver city Brighton city (pt.) Remoinder of Adoms County	233 9	573 719 29 - 24	7	-			=	143 56 6	177 7 3 2	171 14 - 20
Arapohoe County Jefferson County Boulder city Longmont city	7 2	12 18 11	- - -	-		56 6 13 5 13	- - -	5 - -	6 41 15	9 - 14 14
Remainder of Boulder—Longmont, CO PMSA Fort Collins city Loveland city	3 140 25	404 85		=		- - - - 6	=	15 -	31 39	28 25
Remainder of Fort Collins—Lovelond, CO MSA Cheyenne, WY MSA Logan County Morgan County Worked elsewhere	<u> </u>	116 - - - 14				4 13 5 7 - 31	-	12 4 - - 39	26 - - - 7	- - - 11 36

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering					Greeley city, W	eld Caunty—Can.				
Area	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7.01 (pt.)	Tract 7.02 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11	Tract 12.01	Tract 12.02	Tract 13 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	949	1 464	1 772	2 575	2 792	3 706	4 856	3 929	2 996	4 778
NativeFareign born	576 373	1 271 193	1 707 65	2 466 109	2 704 88	3 597 109	4 773 83	3 816 113	2 932 64	4 602 176
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguistically isolated hauseholds	81	38	6	21	_	35	28	17	12	58
Persons 5 years and over In linguistically isolated hausehalds	836 211	1 328 106	1 532	2 407 49	2 635	3 302 83	4 596	3 696 27	2 815	4 344 150
Speak a language other than English Do nat speak English "very well"	703 347	652 245	330 58	298 123	152 50	358 142	310 121	242 66	196 35	634 200
Speak Spanish Do not speak English "very well"	694 338	629 240 106	269 52	217 85	111 36	311 142 58	258 88 15	109 27 9	108 13	533 192 133
Linguistically isalated Speak an Asiva or Pacific Island language Da not speak English "very well" Linguistically isalated	186 - -	- - -	=	6 62 31 24	15	16 - -	27 14 14	43 23 18	24 11 11	71 -
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	264	401	564	1 085	828	1 459	1 715	968	1 011	1 060
Preprimary school Public school Elementary or high school	4 4 249	14 14 338	44 35 402	38 18 246	87 57 389	103 45 666	85 35 950	62 55 481	65 48 642	29 29 841
Public schaal	238 11	335 49	402 118	246 801	342 352	648 690	885 680	454 425	585 304	802 190
Public callegeEDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	11	49	118	784	323	652	675	413	290	157
Persons 25 years and over	464 300 109	873 292 251	949 171 178	1 434 190 157	1 859 121 171	1 652 121 371	2 924 205 239	2 685 255 273	1 929 76 84	3 009 471 566
High school graduate (includes equivalency) Same callege, na degree	27 7	188 59	380 115	228 370	487 446	328 378	527 716	908 594	320 478	963 565
Assaciate degree 8achelar's degree Graduate ar prafessianal degree	9 12 -	32 51	52 38 15	82 335 72	108 249 277	213 151 90	192 571 474	95 368 192	168 528 275	206 185 53
Percent high schaal graduate ar higher Percent bachelar's degree ar higher	11.9 2.6	37.8 5.8	63.2 5.6	75.8 28.4	84.3 28.3	70.2 14.6	84.8 35.7	80.3 20.9	91.7 41.6	65.5 7.9
FERTILITY Children ever born per 1,000 warnen 15 to 24 years	738	561	527	70	420	311	97	492	92	473 1 677
Children ever barn per 1,000 wamen 25 ta 34 years Children ever barn per 1,000 wamen 35 ta 44 years	1 985 3 364	1 762 3 598	2 189 2 165	1 388 1 424	1 568 1 756	1 514 2 623	1 319 1 935	1 277 1 719	1 280 1 943	2 039
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years ond over Same hause	836 183	1 328 593	1 532 569	2 407 637	2 635	3 302 988	4 596 2 196	3 696 1 736	2 815 1 663	4 344 1 850
Different house in United States Central city of this MSA/PMSA	566 282	691 519	963 541	1 697 439	1 206 524	2 276 818	2 364 702	1 944 862	1 136 476	2 419 1 387
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	77 178 29 87	41 73 58 44	68 212 142	159 800 299 73	166 325 191 28	331 636 491 38	330 967 365 36	319 443 320 16	133 278 249 16	278 479 275 75
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE Urban papulation	949	1 464	1 772	2 575	2 792	3 706	4 856	3 929	2 996	4 778
In hausing units an praperties of less than 1 acre Rural populatian	628	i 113	i 367	1 122	2 307	1 438	3 402	2 638	2 645	3 737
In housing units on praperties af less than 1 acre On farms	=	=	=	-	=	-	=	Ξ	-	Ξ
JOURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years and over	310	611	685	1 124	1 333	1 846	2 653	1 850	1 584 1 506	2 089 1 904
Car, truck, ar van Drave alane Carpaaled	271 137 134	536 364 172	644 570 74	900 762 138	1 212 1 060 152	1 636 1 382 254	2 511 2 191 320	1 684 1 492 192	1 376 130	1 642 262
Public transpartation (including taxicab) 8us or tralley bus ar streetcar or tralley car Subway or elevated, railraad, ar ferrybaat	-	=	18 18	14 14	8	43 43	_	27 27	Ξ	11 11
Other means	35	35 34	- 14	144 51	26 17	91 59	21 6	39 50	34 22	50 36
Persans per car, truck, ar van	4 1.44	6 1.21	9 1.06	15 1.09	70 1.07	17 1.10	115 1.08	50 1.06	22 1.05	1.08
Mean travel time to wark (minutes) Departure time for work: 5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	19.6	12.2 68	14.0	14.1 58	15.8	20.1 158	15.6 156	13.9 104	15.5 103	16.8 197
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m. 7:00 a.m. ta 7:59 a.m.	53 84	134 157	133 143	104 292	197 363	295 46 5	356 897	399 630	193 661	454 515
8:00 a.m. ta 8:59 a.mAll other times	34 87	66 180	51 244	107 548	205 431	223 688	451 678	224 443	222 383	300 535
Worked in MSA af residence Greeley city Windsar tawn	278 168	597 386	649 477	1 026 837	1 212 956 22	1 667 1 213	2 372 1 891 20	1 755 1 363 36	1 408 1 192 19	1 935 1 438
La Salle townBrightan city (pt.)	=	7	=	=	7	62	48 -	18	17 -	13
Fort Luptan city Remainder af Weld Caunty Warked autside MSA of residence	110 32	199 14	17 155 36	189 98	18 209 121	19 373 179	- 413 281	18 320 95	7 173 176	10 474 154
Brightan city (pt.)	- -	14 - -	12	19 5	5	58	41 9	13	5 5	22 8
Remainder af Adams Caunty Arapahae Caunty Jeffersan Caunty	=	7	Ξ	8 13 19	5 6 5	20 - -	7 _ 36	9 -	32 - 5	18 33
Langmant city	32	=	1	=	26 8	7	35 23	=	13	19
Remainder af Baulder-Langmant, CO PMSA Fort Callins city Laveland city	=	- - 7	- - 9	- 7 7	5 22 7	8 28 28	55 6	39 12	57 10	25 29
Remainder of Fort Collins-Laveland, CO MSA	_	<u>-</u>	- 7	-	6	7	14 17	- -	12	
Margan Caunty	Ξ	Ξ	_	7	-	7	_ 14	-	6	=
Warked elsewhere	-	-	8	13	26	16	24	22	31	-

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Greeley city, Weld Caunty—Can.									
Area	Tract 14.01 (pt.)	Tract 14.02 (pt.)	Tract 14.03 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22.01 (pt.)	Tract 22.02 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.			
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	2 248	5 370	4 108	84		54					
NativeFareign bam	2 155	5 301 69	4 057 51	84	=	54	=				
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguistically isolated households		13	17	_	_			-1000			
Persons 5 years and over	2 133	4 848	3 801	64	-	54	-				
In linguistically isalated hauseholds Speak a language ather than English Da nat speak English "very well"	_ 174	27 351	17 163	Ξ	_	Ξ	=				
Speak Spanish	_ l 113	103 195 45	33 88 33	=	-	Ξ.	-				
Da nat speak English "very well" Linguistically isolated Speak an Asian ar Pacific Island language	7	23	17 22	Ξ.	=	Ē	=				
Da nat speak English "very well" Linguistically isalated	- 1	-	=	_	_	Ξ	_				
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	655	1 694	1 355	14		20					
Preprimary schaalPublic schaal	. 47	149 57	95 17	6	=	-	=				
Elementary ar high schaal Public schaal	392	1 085 1 002	843 783	Ξ.	Ξ.	15 15	=				
Callege Public callege	. 216	460 407	417 405	8	=	5 5	-				
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				,,		-		_			
Persons 25 years and over Less than 9th grade 9th ta 12th grade, na diplama	. 25	3 254 190 179	2 635 37 94	64		34 - 6	=				
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	. 324	799 886	531 638	6 15	=	11	=				
Assaciate degreeBachelar's degree	. 124	326 611	169 687	28	-	17	=				
Graduate ar prafessianal degree	. 201	263	479	15	=	_	-				
Percent high schaal graduate ar higher Percent bachelar's degree ar higher	95.6 38.8	88.7 26.9	95.0 44.3	100.0 23.4	=	82.4	_				
FERTILITY Children ever barn per 1,000 wamen 15 ta 24 years	. 85	207	49	_	_	_	_				
Children ever barn per 1,000 wamen 25 ta 34 years Children ever bam per 1,000 wamen 35 ta 44 years	. 1 078	1 382 1 895	1 309 2 071	1 000	_	2 000	-				
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over	0.122	4.040	2 001	**							
Same hause	. 1 001	4 848 2 184 2 625	3 801 1 872 1 905	64 33 31	=	54 18 36	=				
Central city af this MSA/PMSA Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	416	1 330 247	947 174	16	Ξ.	6 30	=	-			
Different MSA/PMSA Not in an MSA/PMSA	419 131	615 433	553 231	15 -	_	- " <u>-</u>	_				
Abrood URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE	. 18	39	24	-	-	-		-			
Urban papulation In hausing units an praperties af less than 1 acre		5 370 4 791	4 108 3 529			=					
Rural papulatian In hausing units an praperties of less than 1 acre	39		-	84	-	54 12					
On forms JOURNEY TO WORK	-	-	-	57	-	-	-	-			
Workers 16 years and over	1 259 1 217	2 871 2 679	2 247	64	-	39 39	-				
Drave alaneCarpaaled	. 1 080	2 425 2 425 254	2 122 1 932 190	42 42	=	33 6	Ξ.				
Public transportation (including taxicab) Bus ar tralley bus ar streetcar ar tralley car	_	37 37		=	=	- -	-				
Subway ar elevated, railraad, ar ferrybaat Walked	11	32	_ 29	_	Ξ	Ξ	=	-			
Other means Warked at hame	5 26	21 102	26 70	22	_	_	_				
Persans per car, truck, ar van Mean travel time ta wark (minutes)	1.06	1.06 18.3	1.05 16.6	1.00 19.5	-	1.08 12.4	-				
5:00 a.m. ta 5:59 a.m.	53	181	70	7	_	_	_				
6:00 a.m. ta 6:59 a.m	/87	540 1 100	373 997	20	Ξ	27	Ξ				
8:00 a.m. ta 8:59 a.m All ather times	223	399 549	445 292	15	_	12	-				
Warked in MSA of residence	. 1 800	2 556 1 872	1 935 1 527	64 57	_	39 11	_	-			
La Salle tawn	12	80 28	30 7	=	_	6 -	-				
Brightan city (pt.)	14	7	Ξ	_	- -	_	_	-			
Remainder af Weld Caunty Warked autside MSA af residence Denver city	_ l 152	569 315	371 312	7 -	-	22 -					
Remainder of Adams County		52 5 25	53 - 10	=	=	Ξ	-				
Jeffersan Caunty	- 15	8 13	18 6	-	-	-	-				
Lanamant city		14 27	30 26	-	=	=	_				
Fart Callins city		20 67	11 61	-	=	-	-				
Remainder of Fart Callins-Laveland CO MSA	- 12	35 15	28	-	-	-	-	-			
Lagan Caunty		14	21	=	=	=	=				
Margan Caunty Warked elsewhere	4	15 5	_ 48	=	=	Ξ	-				

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Remainder of Weld County										
Area	Troct 6 (pt.)	Troct 7.01 (pt.)	Troct 7.02 (pt.)	Troct 8 (pt.)	Troct 10 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Troct 14.01 (pt.)	Troct 14.02 (pt.)			
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	75 65	-	2 301 2 256	200 177	6 530 6 397	300 265	2 556 2 534	21 21			
Notive	10	Ξ	45	23	133	35	22	-			
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguisticolly isoloted households	_	-	17	3	29	20	20	- 21			
Persons 5 years and over	75 _	- 100	2 021 24	188 12	5 830 90	282 56	2 380 32	-			
Speok o longuage other than English Do not speok English "very well"	37 20	Ξ	227 46	80 30	889 211	84 39 84	377 97	-			
Speok Sponish	20 37 20	-	215 46	78 30	780 164	39 51	262 61 32	= =			
Linguistically isolatedSpeak on Asion or Pocific Island language	_	-	24 -	12 -	31 26	-	-	_			
Do not speak English "very well" Linguisticofly isoloted	-	-	=	=	20 -	=	-	-			
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	20	_	446	63	1 917	92	764	7			
Preprimory schoolPreprimory school	-	_	22 16		127 93	9	36 18	=			
Elementary or high school Public school	20 20	_	350 292	46 46	1 310 1 232	76 76	541 541 187	- 7			
College	-	_	74 68	17 17	480 448	7	180	7			
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	50		1 439	132	3 731	187	1 610	14			
Persons 25 years and over Less than 9th grode 9th to 12th grode, no diploma	6 23	=	160 240	46 41	463 582	55 50	134 208				
High school groduote (includes equivalency) Some callege, no degree	21	_	489 311	32 11	1 133 770	52 23	397 420	14			
Associote degreeBochelor's degree		_	76 88		318 323	7 -	143 149 159				
Groduote or professional degree Percent high school graduate ar higher	42.0	_	75 72.2	34.1	142 72.0	43.9	78.8	100.0			
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	-	-	11.3	1.5	12.5	-	19.1				
FERTILITY Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years Children ever bom per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years Children ever bom per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	- 3 000	=	972 1 693 2 277	438 889 1 875	400 1 378 2 330	2 466	312 1 327 2 167	====			
RESIDENCE IN 1985			2 021	188	5 830	282	2 380	21			
Persons 5 years and over Some house Different house in United States	75 - 75	=	949 1 067	73 106	2 170 3 640	136 139	1 168 1 206	21			
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	8 67	-	413 333	15 29	1 321 988	55 28	396 403				
Different MSA/PMSA	- · ·		158 163	52 10	765 566	28 28	222 185				
Abroad	-	-	5	9	20	′	0				
Urban, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE Urban population In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	-	_	1 178 469	200 94	6 489 5 011	107 107	1 521 1 042				
Rurol population In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	75 38	-	1 123 352	=	41 10	193 107	1 035 266	2			
On forms	-	-	264	-	-	-	73				
JOURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years end over	36	10	963	75 72	3 032 2 781	82 82	1 409 1 367				
Cor, truck, or van Drove alone	28 28	=	867 706 161	50 22	2 540 2 41	57 25	1 220				
Corpooled Public tronsportotion (including toxicob) Bus or trolley bus or streetcor or trolley cor	=	=	-	-	18 18	_	-				
Subway or elevated, roilroad, or ferryboat	- 8	_	17	_	77	Ξ	9				
Other meons	-	_	7 72	3	56 100	-	25 8				
Persons per cor, truck, or von Meon trovel time to work (minutes)	1.00 11.1	_	1.11 17.7	1.20 13.2	1.05 18.6	1.23 15.9		1.0 6.			
Departure time for work: 5:00 o.m. to 5:59 o.m	_	_	81	12	246	40					
6:00 o.m. to 6:59 o.m 7:00 o.m. to 7:59 o.m	25	_	249 3 <u>1</u> 4	11 21	550 1 000	17 6					
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.mAll other times	6 5	=	76 171	13 15	271 865	16	377				
Worked in MSA af residence	36 28	-	891 480	73 37	2 737 1 801	76 46	771				
Windsor town		Ξ.	8	2 2	25 28	-	26				
Brighton city (pt.)Fort Lupton city	_	_		-	20	30	17 433				
Remainder of Weld County Worked outside MSA of residence	8 -	=	403 72	32 2	863 295 61	6					
Denver city	=	-	8 7 16	=	8 9		. 11				
Remainder of Adoms County Arapohae County	-	-	-	=	12 8		. 14 - 10				
Jefferson County Baulder city Longmont city	-		5	_	18 19	-6	13				
Remainder of Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA Fort Collins city	-	-	18		24 88		- - 6				
Loveland city	-	-	-	_	16 22	-	- 19 - 26				
Remoinder of Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA Cheyenne, WY MSA Logon County	-		13	-	-		=				
Morgan County		_	- 5	-	10	-	- 7 - 7				

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Remoinder of Weld County—Con.										
Area	Tract 14.03 (pt.)	Troct 15 (pt.)	Troct 16	Tract 17	Troct 18	Troct 19.01 (pt.)	Tract 19.02	Troct 20 (pt.)			
PLACE OF BIRTH		4 053	3 127	4 355	2 889	8 784	2 844	9 620			
All persons	- 1	3 879	3 039	4 120	2 788	7 992	2 680	9 197 423			
Foreign barn LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguisticolly isolated households		174 30	88	235 65	101	792 165	164	71			
Persons 5 years and over	. -	3 759	2 917	3 994	2 648 34	8 020 532	2 661 58	8 876 147			
n linguistically isoloted hauseholds	. -	63 628 199	32 346 83	199 911	499 127	2 439 941	293 118	1 133 382			
Do not speak English "very well" Speak Spanish Do not speak English "very well"	. -	482 180	313 81	313 835 293	421 127	2 356 914	253 112	916 324			
Linguistically isoloted Speak an Asian or Pocific Island language	. -	54 5	30	184 8	31 31	512 46	56 5	111			
Do nat speak English "very well" Linguistically isoloted	. -	5 5	<u>-</u>	6	-	21 14	2 2	2			
CHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			_								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	. -	1 189 97	951 86	1 297 105	854 52	2 795 297	738 57	2 609 219			
Public schoolementory or high school		71 829	77 698	99 949	45 590	284 1 990	57 57]	191 1 956			
Public school	. -	782 263	683 167	929 243	580 212	1 943 508	561 110	1 849 434			
Public callege DUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	-	245	162	233	161	493	98	347			
Persons 25 years and over	-	2 567 270	1 938 209	2 556	1 752 243	5 017 1 014	1 820 159	6 060 571			
th to 12th grade, no diploma gh schoal graduote (includes equivolency)		270 269 792	209 228 714	386 348 893	243 211 731	758 1 536	336 752	974 2 249			
ome college, no degreessociate degree	. -	482 171	438 81	494	299 96	971 233	357 79	1 272 371			
raduote or professional degree	. -	361 222	184 84	156 194	155	395 110	94 43	465 158			
ercent high school graduote or higher	_	79.0	77.5	85 71.3	17 74.1	64.7	72.8	74.5			
ercent bochelor's degree or higher ERTILITY	-	22.7	13.8	10.9	9.8	10.1	7.5	10.3			
hildren ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years		151	316	335	316	444	340	326			
hildren ever bom per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years hildren ever bom per 1,000 women 35 ta 44 yeors	:	1 682 2 189	1 865 1 930	1 635 2 127	1 698 2 205	2 141 2 417	1 594 2 168	1 623 1 943			
ESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over	_	3 759	2 917	3 994	2 648	8 020	2 661	8 876			
ome house	. -	2 009 1 713	1 760 1 155	2 406 1 562	1 824 816	3 767 4 049	1 385 1 242	4 618 4 183			
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	_	360 899	134 629	341 727	38 358	25 1 737	5 399	29 1 671			
Not in an MSA/PMSA	<u>-</u>	239 215	161 231	265 229	343 77	1 814 473	696 142	2 142 341			
brood	-	37	2	26	8	204	34	75			
JRBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE		-	_	1 802	-	5 162	-	-			
In housing units on properties of less than 1 ocre	. -	4 053	3 127	1 684 2 553	2 889	3 945 3 622	2 844	9 620			
In housing units on properties of less than 1 ocre On farms	: -	2 646 596	1 388 715	1 579 420	1 712 456	1 228 401	1 255 272	6 171 540			
OURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years and over		1 883	1 527	2 046	1 371	3 779	1 364	4 669			
or, truck, or von Drove alone	. -	1 622 1 424	1 211 1 108	1 812 1 526	1 188 1 020	3 304 2 521	1 160 950	4 153 3 506			
Corpooled ublic transpartation (including taxicob)	_	198	103	286	168	783 11	210 17	647 11			
Bus or trolley bus or streetcor ar trolley car Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	. -	6 6	=	=	4	ij	17	ii			
olkedther means		97 56	69 19	89 35	50 4	198 12	24 6	133 75			
orked ot home		102	228	110	125	254	157	297			
ersons per cor, truck, or vanean travel time to work (minutes)	:	1.07 15.6	1.05 20.0	1.10 18.9	1.09 25.6	1.16 23.1	1.11 28.9	1.09 26.1			
eparture time for work: 5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.		132	146	198	244	392	187	512			
6:00 o.m. to 6:59 o.m	. -	476 671	318 395	456 645	360 343	780 1 124	311 310	1 314 1 114			
8:00 o.m. to 8:59 o.m	:	193 309	154 286	203 434	96 203	363 866	118 281	362 1 070			
/orked in MSA of residence	-	1 774 678	1 431 536	1 804 752	928 191	1 491 71	418 13	1 296 45			
Windsor town	_	20 6	17 30	22 204	-	18	1	2			
Fort Luptan city	-	- - 5	-	204	3 68	19 642	4 50	41			
Remoinder of Weld County	. -	1 065 109	848 96	798 242	657 443	741 2 288	345 946	1 206			
Brighton city (pt.)		7	16	36 8	56 47	319 589	350 215	3 373 583 78			
Aropohae County	<u>-</u>	4	11 2	31 10	115 6	598 150	215 50	417 75			
Boulder city	· -	Ξ	4 2	16 16	65 27	162 90	43 6	268 707			
Remainder af Baulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	<u> </u>	2	14	35	76 19	70 70 164	13 26	586 449			
Fart Callins cityLovelond city		54 13	13 10	14 10	13 5	41 16	2 2 -	29 49			
Remainder of Fart Collins-Lavelond, CO MSA	_	8	1	22	2	8	3	21			
Cheyenne, WY MSA Logon County Morgan Caunty	_	2	8 -	-	5	Ξ	-	12			
Warked elsewhere	:1 :	6 13	11 4	4 37	7	81	23	3 96			

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Remoinder of Weld County—Con.										
Area	Troct 21 (pt.)	Troct 22.01 (pt.)	Troct 22.02 (pt.)	Troct 23	Troct 24	Troct 25.01	Tract 25.02				
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	7 159	1 665	5 325	3 406	852	1 769	3 440				
NativeForeign born	6 855 304	1 618 47	5 197 128	3 235 171	845 7	i 754 15	3 332 10B				
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguistically isolated households	60	13	14	67	5	12	19				
Persons 5 years and over	6 591 170	1 555 19	4 926	3 140 238	762 14	1 609 49	3 196 68				
Speok o longuage other thon English Do not speak English "very well"	1 122 31 9	175 61	524 165	520 26 9	30 14	86 46	322 77				
Speok Spanish Oo not speak English "very well" Linguistically isoloted	1 033 310 15 9	132 50 10	311 89	463 256 215	24 10 6	45 37 24	23B 74 65				
Speok an Asion or Pocific Island longuage	9 - -	- - -	Ē	4 4 4	- - -	10 - -	5 3 -				
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	2 068	508	1 611	939	174	363	891				
Preprimory school Public school Elementory or high school	162 143 1 568	22 11 382	167 156 1 134	55 4 9 753	17 17 99	9 6 301	72 58 704				
Public school	1 541 338	367 104	1 134 1 122 310	733 744 131	99 58	2 99 53	654 115				
Public collegeEDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	327	91	238	122	47	53	106				
Persons 25 years and over	4 349 663	1 006 95	3 171 300	2 080 232	562 14	1 170 113	2 147 181				
9th to 12th grode, no diplomoHigh school groduate (includes equivalency)	563 1 452	67 335	327 1 03 9	345 760	84 204	179 449 210	317 869 404				
Some college, na degree Associate degree Bochelor's degree	863 1 9 0 476	24 9 65 136	716 251 305	325 107 225	124 47 76	61 128	127 172				
Groduate or professional degree Percent high school graduate or higher	142 71.8	59 83.9	233 80.2	86 72.3	13 82.6	30 75.0	77 76.8				
Percent bochelor's degree or higher	14.2	19.4	17.0	15.0	15.8	13.5	11.6				
FERTILITY Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 yeors Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	316 1 731 2 160	624 1 689 2 403	285 1 475 1 976	500 1 885 2 327	237 1 810 1 627	1 9 1 1 783 2 099	220 2 081 2 213				
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over	6 591	1 555	4 926	3 140	762	1 609	3 196				
Some house Different house in United Stotes	3 693 2 865	799 747	2 354 2 572	1 614 1 483	441 321	979 630	1 753 1 436				
Centrol city of this MSA/PMSA Remoinder of this MSA/PMSA Construction of this MSA/PMSA	196 1 190	48 299	315 1 091	163 831 278	21 110 106	31 283 152	28 674 545				
Oifferent MSA/PMSA	1 1 94 285 33	328 72 9	805 361	278 211 43	84	164	189 7				
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE		32	5 030		_	_	_				
In housing units on properties of less than 1 ocre	7 159	3 1 633	3 9 55 2 9 5	3 406	- 852	1 76 9	3 440				
On forms	3 742 9 08	520 362	91 132	1 96 9 470	321 167	482 630	1 511 1 005				
JOURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years and over	3 308	807	2 618	1 531	383	775	1 531				
Cor, truck, or von	2 827 2 433	656 614	2 377 2 075	1 23 9 1 090	31 9 256	572 4 9 6 76	1 343 1 137 206				
Corpooled Public transportation (including taxicab) Bus or trolley bus or streetcor or trolley car	3 9 4 7 7	42 1	302	149 4 4	63 4 4	- -					
Subway or elevoted, railrood, or ferryboat Walked	129	31	72	55	34	86	92				
Other meons Worked ot home	85 260	8 111	22 147	9 224	6 20	110	18 78				
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.08 24.0	1.03 17.0	1.07 16.5	1.07 21.5	1.12 25.5	1.10 22.1	1.0 9 23.2				
Departure time for work: 5:00 o.m. to 5:59 a.m. 6:00 o.m. to 6:59 o.m.	358 925	66 213	174 521	91 221	23 78	55 130	169 340				
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m. 8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	816 26 9	234 64	846 271	515 178	150 51	280 82	520 121				
All other times Worked in MSA of residence	680 1 82 9	11 9 574	65 9 1 89 9	302 1 244	61 275	118 706	303 B 9 7				
Greeley city Windsor town	365 61	114 5 9	43 9 887	336 33	50 7	107	57 -				
La Solle town Brighton city (pt.)	12	2 -	Ξ	12	1 - 2	Ξ	- - 24				
Fort Lupton city Remoinder of Weld County Worked outside MSA of residence	18 1 373 1 47 9	3 99 233	573 71 9	6 857 287	215 108	593 69	816 634				
Denver city Brighton city (pt.)	172 18	9	29	"ii	2	2 -	182 111				
Remainder of Adoms County	51 16 75	2 7	24 12 18	- 5 10	3 4 2	-	158 35 62				
Longmont city	139 406	2	11 6	- 4	-	-	3 7				
Remoinder of Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA Fart Collins city	61 11 9	3 140	404	15 9	48	=	10				
Remainder of Fort Collins—Loveland, CO MSA	1 9 4 146	25 43	85 116	17 4 9	23	-	2				
Cheyenne, WY MSA Logan County Morgan County	6 5	=	Ξ	8 3 2	24 - -	22 	- - 47				
Warked elsewhere	71	2	14	17	2	13	14				

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Weld County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Weld County				
Area	Greeley, CO MSA	Totol	Brighton city (pt.)	Broomfield city (pt.)	Greeley city	Northglenn city (pt.)	Tract 6	Troct 7.01	Tract 7.02	Tract 8	
LABOR FORCE STATUS											
Persons 16 years and over in labor force	66 936	98 204 66 936	14 7	-	46 860 31 061	-	710 403	1 064 710	2 806 1 784	2 341 1 344	
Percent of persans 16 years and over Civilian labor force		68.2 66 893	50.0 7	_	66.3 31 044	-	56.8 403	66.7 710	63.6 1 784	57.4 1 338	
EmplayedUnemplayed	63 113	63 113 3 780	7	Ξ	29 282 1 762	_	352 51	627 83	1 648 136	1 241 97	
Percent of civilian lobor force	5.7	5.7	=	=	5.7	-	12.7	11.7	7.6	7.2	
Not in lobar farce	1 099	31 268 1 099	7	=	15 799 823	-	307	354	1 022 76	997 237	
Enralled in school Naninstitutionolized persans 65 years and over, not	6 861	6 861	-	-	4 481	-	56	64	147	335	
enrolled in school Females 16 years and over		10 656 50 280	7	_	5 293 24 526	-	57 301	139 492	255 1 423	239 1 218	
In labar farce Percent of femoles 16 years and over	29 711	29 711 59.1	Ė	_	14 347 58.5	-	99 32.9	258 52.4	760 53.4	538 44,2	
Civilion labar force	29 705	29 705	=	_	14 347	=	99 99	258	760 679	538 510	
Employed Unemployed	1 521	28 184 1 521	_	=	13 598 749	=	-	226 32	81	28	
Percent of civilian labor force Vith awn children under 6 years	5.1 8 414	5.1 8 414	_	Ξ	5.2 3 568	-	- 73	12.4 89	10.7 358	5.2 137	
In labor force Vith awn children 6 ta 17 years only	5 252	5 252 9 209	_	_	2 221 3 736	-	21 64	42 108	211 235	68 102	
In labor forceOwn children under 6 years in fomilies and	7 204	7 204	_	=	3 004	-	24	70	158	60	
subfamilies		12 404	-	-	5 372	-	118	145	617	194	
All parents present in household in labar force Own children 6 to 17 years in families ond		7 392	-	-	3 218	-	28	62	311	71	
subfamilies All porents present in hausehold in lobor farce	16 617 1	23 203 16 617	=	=	8 951 6 537	-	236 65	267 175	725 445	251 110	
Persons 16 to 19 years	8 803	8 803 1 635	-	-	4 823 712	-	76 20	93 20	195 45	165 25	
Unemployed or not in lobor force Not high schaal graduote	701	701 924	-	=	340 418	-	14 20	8 15	31 30	7	
Employed	451	451	=	-	164	-	6	7	14	7	
Unemployed Not in labor force		175 298	_	=	97 157	-	14	8 -	8 8	=	
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES											
Employed persons 16 years and overExecutive, and managerial accupations		63 113 6 266	7 7	-	29 282 3 463	-	352 8	627 21	1 648 225	1 241 101	
Professianal specialty occupations	7 096	7 096	-	-	4 114	-	-	25	88 35	147	
echnicians and related support occupations ales occupations	6 587	2 003 6 587	=	=	927 3 709	_	6	4 39	102	134	
Administrative suppart occupations, including clerical Private househald occupations	. 282	9 539 282	_	_	4 611 142	_	15 10	32 3	241	156	
Protective service accupations Service occupations, except protective and household	870 7 432	870 7 432	_	Ξ	457 3 886	_	37	148	11 207	13 215	
orming, forestry, ond fishing occupations Precision production, croft, ond repoir occupations	4 669	4 669 7 885	-	-	593 3 166	-	39 91	24 130	159 210	41 156	
Machine operotars, assemblers, ond inspectors	4 209	4 209	_	Ξ	1 576	Ξ	38	50	87	89 87	
ransportotion ond materiol maving occupations tondlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and loborers	3 345 2 930	3 345 2 930	=	_	1 186 1 452	-	18 90	37 114	158 125	68	
ConstructionManufocturingManufocturing	3 941	3 941	-	_	1 572	-	23 176	53 104	125 338	77 124	
ronsportotion, communications, and other utilities	. 4 344	10 227 4 344	=	Ξ	4 269 1 599	_	_	28	124	66	
Vholesale ond retail trodeinance, insuronce, and reol estate	3 326	13 658 3 326	_	_	7 347 1 874	-	52 3	248 5	320 113	403 45	
Business ond repoir servicesProfessional ond related services	3 130 13 719	3 130 13 719	_	_	1 257 8 045	-	6 22	35 78	59 302	50 299	
CLASS OF WORKER											
Employed persons 16 years and over	63 113	63 113	7	_	29 282	_	352	627	1 648	1 241	
Privote woge and solary workersGavernment warkers	46 897 9 722	46 897 9 722	7	=	21 815 5 263	-	327 5	558 46	1 284 213	948 221	
Local government workers Self-employed workers	4 965	4 965 6 146	7	=	2 537 2 018	-	20	25 23	129 146	120 72	
WORK STATUS IN 1989	0 140	0 140	_	_	2 010		20	20	.40		
Persons 16 years and over who worked in											
Usually worked 35 ar more hours per week	74 613 56 522	74 613 56 522	7		35 589 25 399	-	449 351	717 519	1 962 1 564	1 622 1 089	
50 to 52 weeks	38 544	38 544	7	-	16 151	-	171	240	1 127	546 135 99	
27 to 39 weeks	4 129	5 928 4 129	_	-	2 982 1 914	_	34 21	118 58	178 157	99	
Usually worked 1 ta 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks _	8 790	8 790	-	-	5 098	-	41	96	177	270	
DISABILITY Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64											
vears	84 448	84 448	14	_	39 878	_	647	906	2 418	1 791	
With a mobility or self-core limitation With a mobility limitation	1 1 273 1	2 326 1 273	_	Ξ	1 115 530	_	39 22	65 19	131 56	36 26	
In labor farce With a self-care limitation	. 1 346 1	346 1 582	_	_	182 873	-	10	11 60	10 117	9 16	
With o work disability In lobar force	. 6731	6 731 3 237	=	=	2 925	_	23 92 41	139 55	338 96	148 70	
Prevented from warking No work disability	2 898	2 898	_	_	1 376 1 320	-	51	69	200	58 1 643	
In labor force	77 717	77 717 61 864	14 7	_	36 953 28 939	_	555 356	767 642	2 080 1 631	1 245	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	12 614	12 614	_	_	6 142	_	63	158	312	307	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 049	2 049 1 579	=	_	1 212	-	34 34	32 20	79 50	74 69	
With o self-core limitation	1 116	1 116	=	-	836 733	-	11	18	54	15	
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989											
No warkers Mean family income (dollars)	16 405	3 496 16 405	-	-	1 819 18 312	-	54 6 959	54 10 409	176 13 964	81 21 615	
Nean family income (dollars)	. 9 284	9 284	7 20 000	Ξ	3 911	-	51	129	363 19 509	126 13 726	
2 or mare workers	. 21 277	26 586 21 277	30 000	Ξ	27 794 8 883	-	23 432 128	12 015 182	574	258	
mount (unity incume (unitars)	. 1 42 983 1	42 983	-	-	43 993	-	24 613	23 363	38 241	27 064	

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Totols for split tro	octs/BNA's in Weld C	ounty—Con.			
Area	Tract 10	Tract 13	Tract 14.01	Troct 14.02	Tract 14.03	Tract 15	Tract 19.01	Troct 20	Tract 21
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and aver In labor force	7 201 5 373	3 727 2 353	3 646 2 801	3 772 2 980	3 043 2 289	3 029 2 068	6 078 4 285	7 119 5 087	5 136 3 563
Percent af persons 16 years and over Civilian lobor force Employed Unemployed Percent of civilian lobor force	74.6 5 373 5 016 357 6.6	63.1 2 353 2 189 164 7.0	76.8 2 801 2 706 95 3.4	79.0 2 980 2 892 88 3.0	75.2 2 289 2 251 38 1.7	68.3 2 066 1 963 103 5.0	70.5 4 279 3 883 396 9.3	71.5 5 082 4 798 284 5.6	69.4 3 562 3 361 201 5.6
Not in labor force	1 828 - 369	1 374 116 148	845 _ 127	792 152	75 <u>4</u> 181	961 _ 145	1 793 - 294	2 032 - 343	1 573 82 249
enralled in school Females 16 years and over In lobor force Percent of females 16 years and over Civilion labor force Emplayed Unemployed Percent of civilion labor force With own children under 6 years	575 3 883 2 614 67.3 2 614 2 491 123 4.7 800	555 1 964 1 010 51.4 1 010 976 34 3.4 371	274 1 781 1 248 70.1 1 248 1 186 62 5.0 259	306 1 961 1 468 74.9 1 468 1 423 45 3.1 491	276 1 603 1 075 67.1 1 075 1 058 17 1.6 260	445 1 549 878 56.7 878 840 38 4.3 224	569 2 995 1 779 59.4 1 773 1 629 144 8.1 707	702 3 559 2 210 62.1 2 210 2 096 114 5.2 625	576 2 577 1 524 59.1 1 524 1 451 73 4.8 482
In lobor force With own children 6 to 17 years only In lobor force Own children under 6 years in families and	532 677 521	165 276 208	148 403 355	392 460 407	169 406 320	162 339 253	367 641 480	441 736 601	343 548 404
Subfamilies	1 293 870 1 866	549 256 823	356 177 914	621 511 1 094	369 227 821	384 251 845	958 475 1 892	887 586 1 766	693 458 1 529
All porents present in hausehold in labar force	1 393 497 119 76 67 28 16 23	472 192 51 41 41 10 9	759 273 50 24 24 9 4	910 285 71 19 25 12 -	595 227 18 18 11 - 5 6	590 245 44 23 33 13 19	1 213 495 158 49 122 82 7 33	1 299 594 143 52 55 28 5	1 125 426 78 31 35 20 3 12
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES Employed persons 16 years and over Executive, administrative, and monagerial occupations Professional specialty occupations Technicions and related support occupations Administrative support occupations, including clerical	5 016 451 508 150 549 942	2 189 118 123 37 250 340	2 706 421 400 110 332 389	2 892 432 435 151 359 519	2 251 470 518 75 451 415	1 963 151 262 50 170 341	3 883 331 275 99 322 536	4 798 397 395 167 423 770	3 361 310 302 116 269 409
Privote household occupations	30 87 816 153 594 309 254 173	23 29 280 83 390 201 145 170	6 43 255 63 305 159 120 103	15 43 224 15 366 156 84 93	12 7 88 37 102 33 15 28	8 11 154 317 216 132 93 58	7 33 394 396 586 370 271 263	24 117 486 256 862 442 290 169	13 47 392 414 438 285 196 170
Construction Manufocturing Tronsportotion, communications, and other utilities Wholesale and retail trade Finance, insurance, and real estate Business and repair services Prafessional and related services	210 764 314 1 241 288 236 1 212	169 468 209 560 58 109 400	214 391 199 584 205 99 646	153 474 193 586 198 136 919	152 176 110 446 365 60 708	109 290 105 281 161 95 430	344 584 361 806 70 338 654	400 1 118 509 950 167 299 624	227 753 262 620 112 183 488
CLASS OF WORKER Employed persons 16 years and aver Private wage and solary workers	5 016 3 940	2 189 1 815	2 706 2 100	2 892 2 187	2 251 1 571	1 963 1 332	3 883 2 975	4 798 3 727	3 361 2 443
Government workers Locol government workers Self-employed workers	810 404 258	147 119 184	389 154 217	508 299 191	472 214 202	306 172 316	520 272 358	613 314 441	384 234 520
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 Usually worked 35 or more haurs per week	5 737 4 371 2 835 712 367 671	2 623 2 074 1 481 198 153 264	2 919 2 312 1 781 208 147 298	3 172 2 438 1 889 191 168 440	2 457 1 896 1 519 154 128 295	2 313 1 826 1 318 178 72 234	4 603 3 722 2 434 397 295 366	5 462 4 390 3 336 392 241 479	3 848 3 064 2 196 254 264 448
DISABILITY Civilian noninstitutionolized persons 16 to 64 years	6 557	2 971	3 310	3 414	2 715	2 499	5 401	6 299	4 371
With a mobility or self-core limitation	241 115 32 189 531 258 230	66 39 11 58 255 113 118	51 25 8 39 230 158 44	73 40 33 53 198 141 51	23 7 - 23 56 41 15	34 25 2 2 23 117 59 40	157 129 50 58 558 353 197	134 107 26 71 575 273 245	189 65 22 160 357 193 127
No work disobility	6 026 5 046 644 135 98	2 716 2 155 640 143 64	3 080 2 587 336 25 12	3 216 2 787 358 12	2 659 2 209 328 29	2 382 1 927 528 46 46	4 843 3 824 671 123 104	5 724 4 706 815 86 81	4 014 3 271 682 82 67
With a self-core limitotion	98 69	115	13	12	29	24	65	59	39
No workers Meon family incame (dollars) Meon family incame (dollars) Mean family income (dollors) Or more worker Mean fomily income (dallars)	283 9 069 942 18 304 1 314 36 393	160 10 843 441 20 727 797 31 575	74 19 766 360 40 721 918 51 305	76 17 841 389 27 884 1 082 46 668	83 39 884 268 67 262 906 69 080	110 17 361 207 41 490 835 43 981	217 14 666 603 22 044 1 476 37 977	229 16 928 686 26 388 1 736 43 018	129 12 978 576 27 726 1 221 48 105

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Tatals far split Weld Caur		Brighton city (pt.) , Weld County	Broomfield city (pt.), Weld County		Greeley city, Weld County					
Area	Tract 22.01	Tract 22.02	Tract 19.01 (pt.)	Troct 20 (pt.)	Troct 1	Troct 2	Troct 3	Troct 4.01	Tract 4.02	Tract 5	
LABOR FORCE STATUS											
Persons 16 years and over In labar farce	905	3 781 2 763	14 7	_	1 766 836	4 651 2 371	_	2 788 1 784	2 434 1 611	3 922 2 561	
Percent of persans 16 years ond over Civilian labar farce	72.2	73.1 2 763	50.0	-	47.3 836	51.0 2 371	-	64.0 1 784	66.2 1 611	65.3 2 561	
Employed	_ 849	2 668	7	-	729	2 146	=	1 734	1 497	2 324	
UnemplayedPercent af civilian labar force	- 6.2	95 3.4			107 12.8	225 9.5	_	50 2.8	114 7.1	237 9.3	
Not in labar force Institutianalized persons	348	1 018 118	7	-1	930 180	2 280 86	_	1 004 99	823	1 361	
Enrolled in schaal	65	131	-	-1	200	1 976	_	235	79	214	
Noninstitutianalized persons 65 years and aver, not enrolled in schaal	_ 77	366	_	-1	348	99	_	442	438	390	
Females 16 years and over In lobar farce	- 598 - 343	1 989 1 287	7	-	887 392	2 459 1 284	-	1 556 877	1 273 698	1 984 1 023	
Percent of females 16 years and aver Civilian labar force	57.4	64.7 1 287	-	-	44.2	52.2 1 284	-	56.4 877	54.8 698	51.6 1 023	
Employed	. 333	1 248	<u> </u>	-	392 347	1 220	-	851	638	908	
UnemployedPercent of civilian labor force	2.9	39 3.0		_	45 11.5	64 5.0	Ξ	26 3.0	60 8.6	115 11.2	
With awn children under 6 years In labor farce	- 95 - 56	375 284	_	-	112 63	105 60	_	53 39	190 118	498 274	
With own children 6 to 17 years only	104	460		=	21	54	=	224	150	330	
Own children under 6 years in families and		387	-	-	21	47	-	195	113	226	
subfamilies	. 70	500 344	-	-	188 93	112 56	=	144 102	237 162	786 482	
subfamilies	. 350 215	1 134 885	-	-1	108 65	147 104	-	360 297	372 246	824 554	
Persans 16 to 19 yeors Not enrolled in school	. 99	294	-	-	100	1 944	-	135	142	342 151	
Unemployed ar not in labar force	. 6	83 29	_	=	31 13	29 _	-	32 7	55 29	83	
Not high school graduate Employed		27 22	_ [_	23 10	8 8	_	_	19 9	138 55	
UnemployedNot in labor farce	3 3	- 5	-	_[13	=	_	Ξ	10	45 38	
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES		J									
Employed persons 16 years and over	. 849	2 668	7	_	729	2 146	_	1 734	1 497	2 324	
Executive, administrative, ond managerial occupations Professianal specialty occupations	. 72 . 79	235 324	7	-1	78 47	120 304	=	247 387	151 181	85 99	
Technicions and reloted support accupations	. 51	169	-	-1	14	33 274	_	88	67	71	
Sales accupotiansAdministrative support occupations, including clericol	130	234 354		- 1	106 123	2/4 402	-	252 226	167 289	193 254	
Private household occupationsProtective service occupations	. 3	27 11		=	7	7 47	-	6 48	10 55	22 10	
Service accupotions, except protective and household Forming, farestry, ond fishing accupotions	. 44	302 122	-	-	149	606 40	-	167 13	207 14	319 81	
Precisian production, craft, and repair occupations	. 101	417	-	-1	53	110	=	128	167	485	
Machine aperators, assemblers, and inspectors ronsportation and materiol moving occupations	. 37	334 61		-	65 14	65 100	_	41 69	49 61	327 122	
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers		78	-	-	73	38	-	62	79	256	
Constructian Manufacturing	. 161	215 714	_	I	19 143	14 162	-	114 165	74 161	185 764 98	
Transportation, communicotians, and other utilities Wholesale ond retoil trade	. 62	134 370	_		22 239	24 800		82 393	106 380	98 497	
rinance, insurance, ond real estate	. 1 37	158	-	-	78	23	=	87	90	72	
Business and repair servicesProfessional and related services	114	169 546	_	_	42 137	60 794	_	59 645	141 393	185 311	
CLASS OF WORKER											
Employed persons 16 years and over	. 849	2 668	7	_	729	2 146	-	1 734	1 497	2 324 1 956	
Privote wage and solary workers Government workers	97	2 100 300	7	=	607 91	1 427 669	_	1 131 479	1 113 256	1 956 235	
Locol government workers Self-employed warkers	. 51	204 263	7	-	34 31	102 36	-	262 111	132 114	235 146 121	
	1/0	203	_	_	31	30	_	111	114	121	
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in											
1989	976	2 921	7	-	1 194	4 097	-	2 005	1 698	2 843	
Usually warked 35 or mare hours per week 50 ta 52 weeks	. 608	2 219 1 632	7 7	_	806 369	1 990 364	-	1 394 897	1 230 854	2 191 1 273	
40 to 49 weeks	. 85	185 175	-	-	132 49	244 205	-	173 91	149 130	261 146	
Usually worked 1 ta 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks .	89	350		=	189	796	=	351	274	308	
DISABILITY											
Civilian naninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64										0.403	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	. 60	3 224 43	14	_	1 218 63	4 444 74	_	2 130 26	1 940 98	3 491 174	
With a mobility limitotian In lobar force	. 20	34	_	-1	26	23 19	_	15	52	89 30	
With a self-care limitation With a wark disability	41	18	- 1	-	52	62	-	16	75	106	
In lobar force	1 43	249 146	=	_	148 33	107 68	_	103 55	220 112	431 124	
Prevented from working No work disability	. 1 056	90 2 975	14	_	103 1 070	22 4 337	_	38 2 027	108 1 720	273 3 060	
In labor farce Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years	822	2 549	7	-	798	2 281	-	1 618	1 443	2 396	
and over With a mobility ar self-care limitatian	. 131	439	-	-	368	121	-	559	494	431 119	
With a mobility limitation	1 _	57 57	_		138 117	36 26	_	69 58	111 72	82	
With a self-care limitation	-	6	-	-	93	17	-	47	69	105	
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989											
Na workers Meon family incame (dallars)	0 130	85 16 511	-	-	68 11 618	39 31 363	-	105 27 498	186 18 402	186 8 596	
Mean family income (dollars)	122	364	7	-	75	72	-	153	232	368 12 048	
Z ar mare warkers	201	25 047 960	30 000	_	12 047 123	15 561 193	_	45 766 528	18 632 373	7 71	
Mean family incame (dallars)	. 45 993	42 196	- l	-	27 172	22 649	-	53 512	35 653	32 428	

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering					reeley city, Wel	ld County—Can.				
Area	Tract 6 (pt.)	Troct 7.01 (pt.)	Troct 7.02 (pt.)	Troct 8 (pt.)	Tract 9	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11	Tract 12.01	Tract 12.02	Tract 13 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over	655	1 064	1 124	2 190	2 216	2 629	3 698	3 250	2 277	3 537
In labor farce Percent af persons 16 years and over Civilion lobar farce	367 56.0 367	710 66.7 710	763 67.9 763	1 256 57.4 1 250	1 458 65.8 1 458	2 019 76.8 2 019	2 736 74.0 2 736	2 007 61.8 2 000	1 649 72.4 1 645	2 236 63.2 2 236
Employed	316 51	627 83	685 78	1 166 84	1 340 118	1 868 151	2 695 41	1 914 86	1 619 26	2 101 135
Percent of civilion lobor force	13.9 288	11.7 354	10.2 361	6.7 934	8.1 758	7.5 610	1.5 962	4.3 1 243	1.6 628 105	6.0 1 301 116
Institutionalized persons Enrolled in school Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not	56	64	46	237 321	86	159	195	165	137	141
enrolled in school Females 16 years and over	57 277	139 492	79 612	227 1 155	352 1 156	141 1 481	484 1 947	696 1 738	179 1 204	523 1 861
In lobor force Percent of females 16 years and over	94 33.9	258 52.4	364 59.5	510 44.2	652 56.4	1 107 74.7	1 300 66.8	925 53.2	764 63.5	969 52.1 969
Civilion lobor force	94 94 -	258 226 32	364 307 57	510 484 26	652 604 48	1 107 1 017 90	1 300 1 275 25	925 888 37	764 759 5	946 23
Percent of civilian labor force With own children under 6 years	73	12.4 89	15.7 168	5.1 130	7.4 146	8.1 265	1.9 223	4.0 171	.7 125	2.4 344
In lobor force With own children 6 to 17 years only	21 57	42 108	112 91	68 80	106 155	184 228	158 463	91 226	99 249	158 249 190
In labor force Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	118	70 145	48 297	52 186	123 210	192 486	423 331	191 259	220 210	524
All porents present in household in lobor force Own children 6 to 17 years in families ond	28	62	152	71	136	312	233	132	143	243
All parents present in household in labor force	216 65	267 175	378 230	214 94	370 265	641 495	935 831	480 378	580 514	738 432 192
Persons 16 to 19 years Not enrolled in school Unemployed or not in lobor force	76 20 14	93 20 8	74 21 13	1 60 23	106 24 10	213 68 48	227 48 12	165 17 9	219 10 6	51 41
Not high school graduote	20	15 7	21 8	5 5	iŏ	34 13	20 13	17 8	6	41 10
UnemployedNat in labor force	14	8 -	8 5	=	5 5	7 14	7	9	- 6	9 22
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES Employed persons 16 years and over	316	627	685	1 166	1 340	1 868	2 695	1 914	1 619	2 101
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations Professional specialty occupations	-	21 25	104 32	101 142	181 208	191 171	351 694	234 245	299 297	101 123
Technicions and related support occupations Sales occupations	6 -	4 39	9 45	34 132	58 178	58 214	38 452	71 220	34 177	37 250 340
Administrative support occupations, including clerical Private household occupations	15 10	32 3	71 - 6	153 - 13	177 - 6	369 9 47	377 4 33	378 _ 26	295 15 50	23 29
Protective service occupations Service occupations, except protective and household Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	37 39	148 24	119 15	203 36	183 36	341 40	330 49	236 29	159 32	280 63
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations Mochine operators, ossemblers, and inspectors	86 32	130 50	104 54	121 82	144 80	174 106	153 38	218 95	127 57 41	371 194 135
Tronsportotion and material moving occupations Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and loborers	11 80	37 114	85 41	86 63	40 49	62 86	101 75	94 68	36	155
Construction	23 165	53 104	23 172	58 108	18 169	73 266 99	136 231 158	130 280 109	69 131 93	163 448 202
Transpartation, communications, ond other utilities Wholesole and retail trade Finance, insurance, and real estate	34	28 248 5	48 189 25	65 393 45	78 353 75	503 102	693 207	480 118	311 173	546 46
8usiness and repoir services Professional and related services	6	35 78	15 145	50 289	20 390	45 504	59 928	105 491	92 547	109 395
CLASS OF WORKER							0 /05	1 014	1 619	2 101
Employed persons 16 years ond over Privote wage and salary workers Government workers	316 297 5	627 558 4 6	685 577 88	1 166 900 209	1 340 941 273	1 868 1 461 291	2 695 1 810 592	1 914 1 403 288	1 125 390	1 727 147
Locol government warkers Self-employed workers	_	25 23	59 20	112 57	132 108	179 116	269 272	155 192	218 96	119 184
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	413 315	717 519	787 631	1 514 1 011	1 574 1 158	2 169 1 452	2 952 2 180	2 193 1 700	1 807 1 340	2 502 1 965
50 to 52 weeks	141 28	240 118	429 107	508 134	775 125	874 231	1 573 287	1 179 168	975 159	1 409 184
27 ta 39 weeks Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks _	21 41	58 96	50 66	80 252	63 211	146 356	120 522	174 255	81 210	138 264
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years With a mobility or self-core limitation	592 39	906 65	1 033 64	1 654 12	1 769 34	2 474 104	3 192 17	2 452 121	1 939 53	2 813 46
With a mobility limitation In lobor force	22	19 11	29 4	12 9	8 -	44 19	10	58 17	26 13	39 11
With a self-core limitation With a work disability	23 92	60 139	50 180	3 116	34 142	98 234 124	17 122 47	98 200 88	42 101 66	38 249 107
In lobor force Prevented from working No work disobility	51	55 69 767	70 102 853	66 39 1 538	58 73 1 627	92 2 240	67 23 3 070	100 2 252	30 1 838	118 2 564
In lobor force Civillan noninstitutionalized persons 65 years	320	642	681	1 163	1 321	1 881	2 647	1 830	1 529	2 044
With a mobility or self-core limitation With a mobility limitation	34	158 32 20	91 37 18	293 69 64	447 46 46	155 24 11	506 113 73	791 154 101	229 21 21	608 143 64
With a self-core limitation	11	18	31	13	16	24	50	65	5	115
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989 No workers		54	104	75	95	116	132	228	58	131
Mean fomily income (dollors) Norker Magn fomily income (dollors)	35	10 409 129 12 015	8 839 130 17 910	22 815 102 13 732	27 460 284 33 123	5 581 376 16 272	25 318 279 32 374	20 578 238 32 244	24 908 188 37 848	11 897 409 21 232
Mean fomily income (dollors) 2 or more workers Meon fomily income (dollars)	123	12 015 182 23 363	244 31 045	235 27 216	444 48 511	359 32 770	883 50 816	631 39 935	577 51 333	773 31 494
		000			-					

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Greeley city, Weld County—Con.								
Area	Troct 14.01 (pt.)	Troct 14.02 (pt.)	Tract 14.03 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Troct 22.01 (pt.)	Troct 22.02 (pt.)	Troct 20 (pt.)	
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over In lobor force	1 757 1 340	3 751 2 965	3 043 2 289	64 64	=	44 39	<u>-</u>		
Percent of persons 16 years and over	76.3 1 340 1 283 57	79.0 2 965 2 884 81	75.2 2 289 2 251 38	100.0 64 64 -	= =	88.6 39 39 —	- - -	-	
Not in labor force	4.3 417 - 69	2.7 786 - 152	1.7 754 - 181	- - -	=	5 - 5	=		
enrolled in school Females 16 years and aver n lobor force Percent of femoles 16 yeors and over	123 848 549 64.7	300 1 940 1 453 74.9	276 1 603 1 075 67.1	36 36 100.0	- -	- 1 7 17 100.0	- -		
Civilion labor force	549 508 41 7.5 109	1 453 1 415 38 2.6 491	1 075 1 058 17 1.6 260	36 36 - - 16	- - -	17 17 - -	- - - -		
In lobor force With own children 6 to 17 years only	51 180 137	392 460 407	169 406 320	16 - -	<u>-</u>	5 5	- -		
subfamilies	129 53 391 272	621 511 1 094	369 227 821	20 20 -	Ξ-	15	- -		
Persans 16 to 19 years Not enrolled in school	120 23 10 5	910 278 71 19 25 12	595 227 18 18 11 -	-	-	15 10 - - - -	-		
Not in lobor force DCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES Employed persons 16 years and aver	1 283	13 2 884	6 2 251	- 64	-	39	-		
xecutive, odministrative, and monogerial occupations rofessional specialty occupations echnicions and related support occupations also occupations	298 206 73 180	424 435 151 359	470 518 75 451	7 - - 14	- - -	- - 6 6	- - -	-	
dministrative support occupations, including clerical rivote household occupations rotective service occupations ervice occupotions, except protective and household orming, forestry, and fishing occupations recision production, craft, and repair occupations hachine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	152 6 30 79 6 127 52	519 15 43 224 15 366 156	415 12 7 88 37 102 33	24 - - 14 -	- - - -	- - 11 10 -	-		
ronsportotion ond materiol moving occupotions ondlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and loborers onstruction tonufocturing ronsportotion, communications, ond other utilities	23 51 115 150 84	84 93 153 474 193	15 28 152 176 110	5 -	= = =	6 - - -	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =		
Nholesole ond retail trode incone, insurance, and reol estote susiness ond repoir services trofessional ond reloted services	244 149 33 327	586 198 136 919	446 365 60 708	12 7 - 23	-	- 6 5 6	=======================================		
CLASS OF WORKER Employed persons 16 years and over Private wage and solory workers Sovernment workers Local government workers Self-employed workers	1 283 956 218 88 109	2 884 2 187 500 291 191	2 251 1 571 472 214 202	64 35 8 - 21	= = =	39 33 6 -	-		
VORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and aver wha warked in 1989	1 407	3 157	2 457	64		39			
Jsuolly worked 35 or more hours per week 50 to 52 weeks 40 to 49 weeks 27 to 39 weeks Jsuolly worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks _	1 127 840 124 66 146	2 430 1 881 191 168 440	1 896 1 519 154 128 295	35 28 7 - 21	=	29 23 6 - 5	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =		
DISABILITY Civilian naninstitutianalized persans 16 ta 64 years	1 616	3 399	2 715	67		44			
With o mobility or self-core limitotion With o mobility limitotion In lobor force With o self-core limitotion With o work disability	23 5 - 23 82	73 73 40 33 53	23 7 - 23 56	57 - - - -	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	44 6 6 6 - 5			
In lobor force Prevented from working o work disobility In lobor force Civilian naninstitutianalized persons 65 years	55 13 1 534 1 273	141 51 3 201 2 772	41 15 2 659 2 209	- - 57 57	=	5 - 39 34	-		
and over	141 25 12 13	352 12 6 12	328 29 11 29	7 - - -	=	=	- - -	=	
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989 No workers Mean fomily income (dollars)	29 29 656	76 17 841	83 39 884	_	-	-	-	_	
1 worker	184 45 285	389 27 884 1 074 46 842	268 67 262 906 69 080	- - 28 34 032	Ē	- - 17 68 347	-		

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remainder af W	Veld Caunty					
Area	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7.01 (pt.)	Tract 7.02 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14.01 (pt.)	Tract 14.02 (pt.)		
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over In labar farce Percent af persons 16 years and aver. Civilian labar farce Emplayed Unemplayed Percent af civilian labar farce Nat in labar farce Institutianalized persons Enralled in school	65.5 36 36 - 19	-	1 682 1 021 60.7 1 021 963 58 5.7 661 76	151 88 58.3 88 75 13 14.8 63	4 572 3 354 73.4 3 354 3 148 206 6.1 1 218 210	190 117 61.6 117 88 29 24.8 73	1 889 1 461 77.3 1 461 1 423 38 2.6 428	21 15 71.4 15 8 7 46.7 6		
Naninstitutianalized persans 65 years and aver, nat enralled in schoal Females 16 years and over In labar farce Percent af females 16 years and aver Civilian labar farce Employed Unemplayed Percent af civilian labar farce With awn children under 6 years In labar farce With awn children 6 ta 17 years anly In labar farce	24 5 20.8 5 5 - -	-	176 811 396 48.8 396 372 24 6.1 190 99 144	12 63 28 44.4 28 26 2 7.1 7 - 22	434 2 402 1 507 62.7 1 507 1 474 33 2.2 535 348 449 329	32 103 41 39.8 41 30 11 26.8 27 7 27	151 933 699 74.9 699 678 21 3.0 150 97 223 218	6 21 15 71,4 15 8 7 46.7		
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies. All parents present in hausehald in labor farce	_	-	320 159 347 215 121 24 18 9 6	8 - 37 16 5 2 - 2 2	807 558 1 225 898 284 51 28 33 15	25 13 85 40 	227 124 523 487 153 27 14 19 9	7		
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES Employed persons 16 years and over Executive, administrative, and managerial accupations Technicians and related support accupatians Sales accupatians Administrative support occupatians, including derical Private hausehold accupatians Service accupations Service accupations, except pratective and hausehold Farming, forestry, and fishing accupatians Precisian praductian, craft, and repair occupatians Machine aperatars, assemblers, and inspectors Transportation and material maving accupations Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and labarers Canstructian Manufacturing Transportatian, communications, and ather utilities Whalesale and retail trade	8 - - - - - - 5 6 7 10		3 963 121 56 26 57 170 - 5 88 144 106 33 73 84 102 166 76 131	75 -5 -2 33 - 12 53 35 7 1 1 5	9 3 148 260 337 92 335 573 21 40 475 113 420 203 192 87 137 498 215 738	88 17 	1 423 123 194 37 152 237 - 13 176 57 178 107 97 52 99 241 1115	888		
Finance, insurance, and real estate Business and repair services Prafessianal and related services CLASS OF WORKER Employed persons 16 years and over Private wage and salary warkers Gavernment warkers Lacal gavernment warkers Self-emplayed warkers WORK STATUS IN 1989	36 30	=	963 707 125 70 126	75 48 12 8	186 191 708 3 148 2 479 519 225 142	12 5 88 88 	56 66 319 1 423 1 144 171 66 108	- - 8 8 8		
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	36 30	=	1 175 933 698 71 107	108 78 38 1 19	3 568 2 919 1 961 481 221 315	121 109 72 14 15	1 512 1 185 941 84 81 152	15 8 8 - -		
DISABILITY Civilian noninstitutionolized persons 16 to 64 years With a mability ar self-care limitation With a mability imitation In labar farce With a self-care limitation With a wark disability In labar force Prevented fram warking Na wark disability In labar farce Civilian noninstitutionolized persons 65 years and over With a mability ar self-care limitation With a mebility limitation With a self-care limitation	- - - - - 55 36		1 385 67 27 6 6 67 158 26 98 1 227 950 221 42 32 23	137 24 14 - 13 32 4 19 105 82 14 5 5	4 083 137 71 13 91 297 134 138 3 786 3 165 489 111 87 45	158 20 - 20 6 6 6 - 152 111 32 - -	1 694 28 20 8 16 148 103 31 1 546 1 314	15 - - - - - 15 15 6 - -		
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989 Na warkers	16 49 375 5	=	72 21 367 233 20 401 330 43 561	6 615 24 13 699 23 25 512	167 11 492 566 19 654 955 37 755	29 6 081 32 14 273 24 34 180	45 13 393 176 35 950 499 48 175	- - - 8 23 300		

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Remoinder of Weld County—Con.										
Area	Tract 14.03 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16	Tract 17	Troct 18	Troct 19.01 (pt.)	Tract 19.02	Tract 20 (pt.)			
LABOR FORCE STATUS											
Persons 16 years and aver		2 965 2 004	2 280 1 626	3 086 2 198	2 103 1 473	6 064 4 278	2 130 1 479	7 119 5 087			
Percent of persons 16 years and over Civilian labor force		67.6 2 002	71.3 1 623	71.2 2 193	70.0 1 473	70.5 4 272	69.4 1 475	71.5 5 082			
EmplayedUnemplayed	_	1 899 103	1 552 71	2 079 114	1 400 73	3 876 396	1 380 95	4 798 284			
Percent af civilian labor farce	_	5.1	4.4	5.2	5.0	9.3	6.4 651	5.6 2 032			
lot in lobar farce Institutionalized persons		961	654	888	630	1 786	-	-			
Enrolled in schaal Naninstitutionalized persons 65 years and aver, not	_	145	78	147	118	294	92	343			
enrolled in schaal Females 16 years and over		445 1 513	247 1 125	309 1 545	196 1 054	569 2 988	191 1 068	702 3 559			
Percent af females 16 years ond over	_	842 55.7	689 61.2	955 61.8	641 60.8	1 779 59.5	623 58.3	2 210 62.1			
Civilian labar farce	-	842	689	955	641	1 773	623 579	2 210 2 096			
Employed Unemployed	_	804 38	641 48	899 56	604 37	1 629 144	44	114			
Percent af civilian labor force Vith own children under 6 years		4.5 208	7.0 173	5.9 295	5.8 221	8.1 7 07	7.1 144	5.2 625			
In labor forcevith awn children 6 ta 17 years only	-	146 339	110 297	187 341	132 197	367 641	76 221	441 736			
In lobar farce	Ξ.	253	232	267	146	480	162	601			
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	_	364	239	446	297	958	215	887			
All parents present in househald in labor force Own children 6 to 17 years in fomilies and	-	231	152	255	175	475	105	586			
subfamiliesAll parents present in hausehold in labar farce	-	845 590	697 512	920 650	535 378	1 892 1 213	558 378	1 766 1 299			
Persons 16 ta 19 years		245	197	276	176	495	153	594 143			
Not enralled in school Unemplayed or nat in labor force		44 23	26 6	69 22	36 4	158 49	51 21	52			
Nat high school groduate Employed		33 13	14 11	34 22	25 22	122 82	29 15	55 28			
Unemployed Nat in labor farce		19	- 3	10	- 3	7 33	3 11	5 22			
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES	_	'	3	2	3	33					
Employed persons 16 years and over	_	1 899	1 552	2 079	1 400	3 876	1 380	4 798			
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations Prafessional specialty occupations	_	144 262	98 106	166 186	102 89	324 275	106 57	397 395			
echnicians and related support occupations	_	50	39	39	56 108	99 322	41 152	167 423			
ales accupations Administrative suppart occupatians, including clerical	Ξ.	156 317	121 188	181 277	199	53 <u>6</u>	186	770			
trivate household occupations		8 11	11 28	50	12 14	33	2 19	24 117			
Service occupations, except protective and household arming, farestry, and fishing accupations	_	154 303	167 328	216 316	160 239	394 396	124 174	486 256			
Precision praduction, craft, and repair occupotians Mochine operators, ossemblers, ond inspectors	-	216	208	245	170 77	586 370	215 113	862 442			
ransportation and material maving occupations	_	132 93	71 144	165 145	110	271	129	290			
Hondlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and lobarers Construction		53 109	43 89	93 126	64 106	263 344	62 105	169 400			
Manufacturing	1 -	290	144	344	209	584	218	1 118 509			
ransportotian, communications, and other utilities Wholesale ond retail trode	_	105 269	83 255	145 403	149 260	361 806	155 31 <u>6</u>	950			
Finance, insurance, and real estate Business ond repoir services	_	154 95	91 92	88 76	39 35	70 338	47 65	167 299			
Professianal and related services	-	407	279	363	206	654	155	624			
CLASS OF WORKER											
Employed persons 16 years and over Privote wage and salary workers	_	1 899 1 297	1 552 1 025	2 079 1 465	1 400 1 050	3 876 2 975	1 380 1 105	4 798 3 727			
Gavernment workers	-	298	218	334	150	513	153	613 314			
Local government warkers Self-emplayed warkers	Ξ	172 295	118 304	231 265	95 181	265 358	64 119	441			
WORK STATUS IN 1989											
Persons 16 years and over who worked in		0.010	3.7/0	2 2/2	3 (25	4.504	3.504	5.4/0			
Jsually worked 35 or more hours per week		2 249 1 791	1 769 1 395	2 368 1 892	1 607 1 293	4 596 3 715	1 586 1 299	5 462 4 390			
50 to 52 weeks	_	1 290 171	1 036 91	1 343 158	888 166	2 427 397	931 117	3 336 392			
27 to 39 weeks Usually warked 1 ta 34 haurs per week, 40 to 52 weeks _	_	72 213	105 184	149 225	84 154	295 366	79 94	241 479			
DISABILITY		213	104	225	134	300	/-				
Civilian naninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64											
yearsWith o mability ar self-care limitation		2 442	1 991	2 723	1 846	5 387 157	1 893 33	6 299 134			
With a mability limitation	_	34 25	24 22	92 39	49 43	129	26	107			
In labor farce With a self-care limitation	_	2 23	4	4 65	8 12	50 58	2 10	26 71			
With a wark disability In labor farce	_	117 59	136 55	211 92	134 61	558 353	203 88	575			
Prevented fram workingNo wark disability	_	40	60	96	59	197	104 1 690	273 245 5 724			
In labar farce	_	2 325 1 870	1 855 1 529	2 512 2 052	1 712 1 355	4 829 3 817	1 345	4 706			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years ond aver	_	521	286	358	257	671	233	815			
With a mobility or self-care limitatian With a mability limitation	_	46 46	20 20	38 36	42 42	123 104	27 27	86 81			
With o self-care limitation	-	24	7	22	20	65	12	59			
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989											
No warkers Mean fomily income (dollors)	_	110 17 361	65 17 418	103 14 361	67 13 225	217 14 666	71 14 451	229 16 928			
Mean family incame (dallars)		207 41 490	212 22 259	299 22 942	247 24 075	596 21 950	211 29 486	686 26 388			
2 ar mare warkers	-	807	599	764	505	1 476	513	1 736 43 018			
recon runny income (dollars)	-	44 326	41 330	41 345	45 572	37 977	42 843	43 018			

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering			Remaind	er af Weld County—Can.			
Area	Tract 21 (pt.)	Troct 22.01 (pt.)	Troct 22.02 (pt.)	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 25.01	Tract 25.02
LABOR FORCE STATUS	5 136	1 209	2 701	2 428	643	1 335	2 491
Persons 16 years and over	3 563	866	3 781 2 763	1 599	416 64.7	819 61.3	1 605 64.4
Percent of persons 16 years and over Civilian lobor force	69.4 3 562	71.6 866	73.1 2 763	65.9 1 599	416	819	1 605 1 555
Emplayed Unemployed	3 361 201	810 56	2 668 95	1 535 64	389 27	781 38	50
Percent of civilion labar force Not in labor force	5.6 1 573	6.5 343	3.4 1 018	4.0 8 29	6.5 227	4.6 516	3.1 886
Institutionolized persons Enrolled in school	82 249	60	118 131	106	48	71	108
Noninstitutionolized persans 65 yeors ond over, not enrolled in school	576	77	366	322	62	211	279
Females 16 years and over	2 577 1 524	581 326	1 989 1 287	1 213 682	313 173	666 317	1 199 625
Percent of femoles 16 years and over Civilian lobor force	59.1 1 524	56.1 326	64.7 1 287	56.2 682	55.3 173	47.6 317	52.1 625
EmployedUnemployed	1 451 73	316 10	1 248 39	656 26	161 12	302 15	607 18
Percent of civilion lobar farce With own children under 6 years	4.8 482	3.1 95	3.0 375	3.8 215	6.9 52	4.7 125	2.9 220
In lobar force With own children 6 to 17 years only	343 548	56 99	284 460	123 276	28 51	82 117	105 278
In lobar force	404	67	387	194	41	75	208
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	693	117	500	325	103	183	318
All porents present in household in labor farce Own children 6 to 17 years in families and	458	70	344	172	45	99	153
All parents present in household in lobor force	1 529 1 125	335 200	1 134 885	716 467	134 84	262 188	692 455
Persons 16 to 19 years Not enrolled in school	426 78	89 20	294 83	178 45	40 12	82 9	165 45 8
Unemployed or not in labor force Not high school groduote	31 35	6 7	29 27	29 35	12 10	9	11
EmplayedUnemplayed	20 3	1 3	22	10		-	9 -
Not in labar force	12	3	5	16	10	-	2
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES				1 505	200	703	1 555
Executive, odministrative, and managerial occupations	3 361 310	810 72	2 668 235	1 535 147	389 42	781 36	80
Prafessional specialty occupations Technicians and related support occupations	302 116	79 45	324 169	124 53	30 11	50 5	111 31
Soles occupationsAdministrative support occupations, including clerical	269 409	70 130	234 354	108 224	14 66	53 84	121 205
Privote household occupations	13 47	2 3	27 11	13 13	_	=	9
Service occupations, except protective and household Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	392 414	33 153	302 122	147 313	15 108	46 323	159 292
Precision production, craft, ond repair occupations	438 285	101 48	417 334	183 104	46 12	64 34	205 83
Tronsportation and moterial moving occupations	196	31	61	68 38	35 10	71 15	135 124
Hondlers, equipment cleoners, helpers, and loborers Construction	170 227	43 52	78 215	82	23	42	86
Monufocturing Transportotion, communications, and other utilities	753 262	161 62	714 134	239 61	38 39	37 62	157 204
Wholesale ond retail tradeFinonce, insurance, and real estate	620 112	137 31	370 158	235 46	52 9	99 26	288 72
Business and repoir services	183	.44	169	74	17	20 96	65 199
CLASS OF WORKER	488	108	546	292	51	70	.,,
Employed persons 16 years and over	3 361	810	2 668	1 535	389	781	1 555
Privote wage and solory workers	2 443 384	540 91	2 100 300	1 085 221	274 75 39	408 72	1 092 195
Lacal government workersSelf-employed workers	234 520	51 170	204 263	108 220	39 40	35 295	114 260
WORK STATUS IN 1989							
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	3 848	937	2 921	1 768	508	977	1 886
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	3 064	731	2 219	1 385 1 061	402 293	754 542	1 518 1 078
50 to 52 weeks	2 196 254	585 79	1 632 185	85 79	18	56 50	120 122
27 to 39 weeks Usuolly worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks _	264 448	14 84	175 350	210	43 55	67	167
DISABILITY							
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64	4 371	1 078	3 224	2 040	544	1 029	2 162
With a mobility or self-core limitation	189	54	43	37 31	-	39 39	50 37
With a mobility limitation In labor force	65 22	14 5	34	4	Ξ	10	15
With o self-care limitotion	160 357	41 61	18 249	11 182	16	145	221
In labor force Prevented from working	193 127	38 16	146 90	55 110	7 4	68 48	100 96
Na work disability	4 014 3 271	1 017 788	2 975 2 549	1 858 1 478	528 372	884 656	1 941 1 457
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	682	131	439	388	99	306	329
With o mability ar self-care limitation With o mability limitation	82 67	<u> </u>	57 57	40 38	9	46 42	63 50 21
With a self-core limitation	39	-	6	12	6	20	21
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989							0.0
No workers Meon family income (dollors)	129 12 978	28 8 439	85 16 511	96 13 733	18 10 0 <u>55</u>	58 11 488	82 9 699
Neon family income (dollors)	576 27 726	132 33 346	364 25 047	328 27 993	56 44 706	132 22 289	273 23 778
2 ar more workers Mean family income (dollars)	1 221 48 105	304 44 743	960 42 196	554 32 982	176 66 202	337 34 880	598 41 911
	+0 103		72 170				

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Weld County			Tatals	s for split tracts/8	BNA's in Weld Cou	nty
Area	Greeley, CO MSA	Total	8righton city (pt.)	8roomfield city (pt.)	Greeley city	Northglenn city (pt.)	Troct 6	Troct 7.01	Tract 7.02	Tract 8
INCOME IN 1989		4=								
Househoids	47 566 2 844	47 566 2 844	7 -	_	22 756 1 769	-	289 52	530 60	1 454 105	1 103 127
\$5,000 ta \$9,999 \$10,000 ta \$14,999	5 328 5 195	5 328 5 195		Ξ	2 907 2 619	_	58 54	105 84	153 220	178 228
\$15,000 to \$24,999 \$25,000 to \$34,999	9 814 8 290	9 814 8 290	7	-	4 723	-	43	164	352	280
\$35,000 to \$49,999	8 302	8 302	<u>'</u>	Ξ	3 624 3 531	_	35 36	77 36	283 196	117 124
\$50,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$99,999	5 563 1 264	5 563 1 264	-	_	2 487 583	_	5	- 4	94 29	41
\$100,000 or more Median (dallars)	966 25 642	966 25 642	31 250	-	513 23 462	-	6 13 319	15 645	22 22 128	8 15 42 0
Mean (dallars)	31 105	31 105	30 000	Ξ	29 886	-	18 859	17 149	26 179	19 869
Families Median income (dollars)	34 057 30 800	34 057 3 0 800	31 250	=	14 613 30 705	-	233 13 922	365 14 963	1 113 24 617	465 20 268
Males 15 years and over, with income	45 801	45 801	7	-	21 218	-	343	519	1 284	1 064
Median income (dollors) Percent year-round full-time warkers	17 365 53.8	17 365 53.8	31 2 50 1 00 .0	=	15 803 47.4	_	9 893 42.9	10 993 32.8	16 205 59.3	9 762 34.5
Median income (dallars)Females 15 years ond aver, with income	24 886 43 242	24 886 43 242	31 250	Ξ	25 234 21 542	-	15 750 230	14 531 401	22 942 1 211	18 850 1 129
Median income (dallars) Percent year-round full-time workers	8 136 32.0	8 136 32.0	-	_	7 658 28.1	-	4 492	5 962 17.5	6 890 30.2	6 194 15.9
Median income (dollors)	16 691	16 691	_	=	16 950		10.4 9 643	13 409	14 844	15 903
Per capita income (dollors)	11 350	11 350	15 000	-	11 461	-	5 721	6 068	9 345	8 512
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households	47 566	47 566	7		00 754		289	530	1 454	1 103
With earnings	40 108	40 108	7	Ξ	22 756 18 666	_	207	415	1 228	864
Mean earnings (dollors) With Sacial Security income	30 962 10 786	30 962 10 786	30 000	_	29 479 5 169	-	22 860 49	17 469 150	25 233 288	18 528 255
Mean Social Security income (dollors) With public assistance income	7 287 3 189	7 287 3 189	_	=	7 268 1 722	_	5 675 52	6 173 84	6 810 200	6 109 78
Mean public assistance income (dollars) With retirement income	3 443	3 443	-	_	3 625	-	4 724	2 599	3 753	3 641 148
Mean retirement income (dallars)	5 613 8 045	5 613 8 045	_	Ξ	2 695 9 836	-	51 1 832	33 5 79 8	146 9 538	9 813
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars) With own children under 18 yeors (dollars)	35 784 34 449	35 784 34 449	30 000	=	36 461 34 442		20 263 15 372	17 436 15 964	28 293 26 395	22 501 22 085
Na own children under 18 years (dallars) Married-couple families (dollars)	37 300 39 112	37 300 39 112	30 000 30 000	=	38 644 41 000	-	28 622 23 945	19 181 21 641	30 870 31 917	22 915 25 739
With own children under 18 years (dollars) Na awn children under 18 yeors (dollors)	39 479	39 479	_	Ξ	41 424	-	19 263	20 912	33 223 30 612	27 064
Female householder, na husband present	38 730	38 730	30 000	-	40 603	-	34 433	22 564		24 345
(dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars)	17 476 13 492	17 476 13 492	_	_	17 319 13 364	_	12 469 2 726	7 848 3 457	11 583 8 606	14 326 9 224
No awn children under 18 years (dollors)	26 150	26 150	-	-	26 668	-	34 203	13 885	43 134	21 694
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989 Families	34 057	34 057	7		14 613		233	365	1 113	465
Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years	28 763	28 763	7	Ξ	12 051	-	169	284	874	353
With related children under 5 years	18 870 7 818	18 870 7 818	_	_	7 898 3 350	_	164 82	226 92	671 357	237 134
Married-couple families	28 165 24 230	28 165 24 230	7 7	Ξ	11 626 9 775	-	162 126	247 207	904 749	312 242
With related children under 18 years	14 821 6 330	14 821 6 330	-	_	5 819 2 506	_	115 61	146 42	477 228	160 108
Female householder, no husband present Hauseholder warked in 1989	4 270 3 093	4 270 3 093	-	_	2 264	-	42	95	174 90	110 75
With reloted children under 18 years	3 157	3 157	_	Ξ	1 634 1 682	-	20 33	58 70	164	7 0
With related children under 5 yeors Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is	1 167	1 167	_	-	685	-	21	45	114	26
determined	19 388	19 388	-	-	12 004	-	156	275	473	1 112
Nonfamily householder65 years ond over	13 509 4 017	13 509 4 017	_	Ξ	8 143 2 196	-	56 19	165 62	341 46	638 172
Persons for whom poverty status is determined_ Persons under 18 years	127 344	127 344	14	-	56 741	-	1 024	1 453	3 988	2 517
Kelated children under 18 years	36 405 36 135	36 405 36 135	_	Ξ	14 672 14 536	_	360 360	436 426	1 370 1 364	464 449
Related children 5 to 17 yeors Persons 65 years and over	25 906 12 614	25 906 12 614	_	_	10 052 6 142]	247 63	296 158	844 312	269 307
Persons 75 years and over	5 152	5 152	-	-	2 712	-	35	102	96	207
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level	3 622	3 622	_	_	1 787	_	93	129	210	101
Percent below poverty levelHauseholder worked in 1989	10.6 2 326	10.6 2 326	-	_	12.2	-	39.9	35.3 88	18.9 107	21.7 59
With related children under 18 years	2 945	2 945	_	Ξ.	1 151 1 497	-	57 89	105	187	66
With reloted children under 5 yeors	1 563 1 664	1 563 1 664	-	Ξ	854 632	_	41 44 32	52 33	146 65	39 34
Househalder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years	1 150 1 181	1 150 1 181	_	_	429 461	-	32 44	24 30	29 46	17 17
Female bauscheider to bush and account	674 1 711	674 1 711	-	_	277 990	-	24 29	7 82	29 142	17 62
Hausehalder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years	990 1 567	990	-	-	588	-	- 11	50 70	75 138	37 49
with related children under 5 years	794	1 567 794	_	=	904 518	-	29 17	45	114	22
Unrelated Individuals Nonfamily householder	6 559 3 577	6 559	-	-	4 738	-	105	104 49	142 58	531 225
ob years and over	1 088	3 577 1 088	=	-	2 525 546	-	48 19	25	16	33
Persons Percent below poverty level	19 594 15.4	19 594 15.4	-	-	11 044 19.5	=	536 52.3	520 35.8	906 22.7	871 34.6
Related children under 18 years	7 052	7 052	-	=	3 452	-	245	204	484	170
Related children 5 to 17 years	6 839 4 608	6 839 4 608	-	-	3 335 2 112	-	245 186	194 126	478 289	160 112
Persans 65 yeors and over Persans 75 years and aver	1 564 873	1 564 873	_	_	725 446	_	19 19	40 27	32 6	49 28
Ratio of incame in 1989 to poverty level: Persons belaw 50 percent of poverty level									0.47	
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	8 445 26 763	8 445 26 763	Ξ	_	5 446 14 061	_	240 611	208 687	367 1 292	436 1 176
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	48 241	48 241	-	-	22 551	-1	777	1 062	1 987	1 585

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Totals for split tro	octs/8NA's in Weld Co	ountyCon.			
Area	Tract 10	Tract 13	Troct 14.01	Tract 14.02	Tract 14.03	Tract 15	Troct 19.01	Tract 20	Tract 21
INCOME IN 1989 Households	3 968	1 999	1 770	1 869	1 538	1 484	2 851	3 406	2 380
Less thon \$5,000	318	95	46	24	18	47 148	127 300	81 234	86 246
\$5,000 to \$9,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999	622 628	334 294	91 106	79 84	34 79	123	265	274	233
\$15,000 to \$24,999 \$25,000 to \$34,999	824 719	495 411	265 291	354 277	205 174	286 313	656 522	700 712	454 397
\$35,000 to \$49,999	531 278	266 93	346 455	570 393	284 434	265 208	567 335	776 466	414 358
\$75,000 to \$99,999 \$100,000 or more	31 17	11	83 87	67 21	121 189	36 58	65 14	112 51	100 92
Median (dollors)	20 100 23 723	20 720 22 550	38 796 42 017	38 828 38 884	48 698 59 369	29 930 35 484	26 425 29 895	31 090 34 234	28 922 36 646
Families Median income (dollars)	2 539 23 305	1 398 24 565	1 352 44 167	1 547 41 318	1 257 52 975	1 152 33 692	2 296 30 000	2 651 33 305	1 926 31 793
Moles 15 years and aver, with income	3 231	1 652	1 814	1 746	1 404	1 412	2 941	3 407	2 412 19 601
Medion incame (dollars) Percent year-round full-time workers	15 533 50.7	15 630 57.4	25 437 63.6	25 856 63.0	39 306 67.0	20 365 62.4	18 239 54.3	20 842 60.7	61.0 25 938
Median income (dollars)Femoles 15 years ond over, with income	22 419 3 409	21 161 1 643	31 021 1 476	30 971 1 761	45 891 1 393	23 428 1 350	23 946 2 510	27 001 3 030	2 109
Median income (dollars) Percent year-round full-time workers	8 570 35.1	8 360 30.5	10 103 42.5	13 558 44.8	13 397 41.5	9 870 32.4	8 045 33.1	9 787 41.5	8 426 34.2
Medion income (dollars)	15 503 9 244	16 555 8 954	18 358 15 544	19 092	21 474 22 265	16 968 12 625	14 167 9 744	16 818 12 133	16 827 12 248
Per copita income (dollors) INCOME TYPE IN 1989	9 244	8 934	15 544	13 534	22 200	12 023	7 744	12 133	12 240
Households	3 968 3 526	1 999 1 586	1 770 1 618	1 869 1 719	1 538 1 375	1 484 1 235	2 851 2 414	3 406 2 987	2 380 2 070
Mean eornings (dollars)	23 544 693	23 146 582	40 883 322	37 935 304	54 662 247	36 153 399	29 849 590	34 241 742	36 451 554
Mean Social Security income (dollars) With public assistance income	6 622	7 268	6 477	7 076 49	8 540	7 194 65	7 153 263	8 041 125	7 493 117
Mean public ossistance income (dollors)	344 2 970	166 2 980	74 3 244	3 654	36 5 915	2 845	3 506 319	3 331 537	3 226 242
With retirement income Mean retirement income (dallars)	305 4 863	268 5 723	177 10 568	180 9 215	150 13 92 4	196 7 014	7 065	6 183	6 074
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Families (dollars)	26 636	25 780	46 760	40 529	66 765	40 992	31 589	36 461	39 658
With own children under 18 years (dollors)	26 100 27 640	22 469 29 246	44 101 49 230	42 578 37 312	65 268 68 563	45 404 36 655	30 183 33 618	36 269 36 666	37 589 42 101
Married-couple families (dollars)	31 779	28 099	49 046	44 218	69 868	42 985 48 694	34 490 34 085	38 533 39 271	42 572 40 988
With own children under 18 years (dollors)	33 766 28 658	25 790 30 244	47 910 50 066	47 714 39 051	69 788 69 959	37 309	35 082	37 772	44 365
Female householder, no husband present (doilars)	13 308	16 152	23 794	19 067	36 382	23 188	16 958	19 746 17 322	17 975 17 138
With own children under 18 years (dollors) No own children under 18 years (dollors)	10 682 22 887	10 977 23 417	14 443 38 365	18 503 21 222	33 390 43 487	15 253 31 750	11 823 28 182	23 310	19 435
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels In 1989 Fomilies	2 539	1 398	1 352	1 547	1 257	1 152	2 296	2 651	1 926
Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 yeors	2 136 1 677	1 151 724	1 214 682	1 399 969	1 162 690	1 019 586	1 964 1 454	2 210 1 447	1 668 1 086
With related children under 5 years Married-couple families	801 1 733	377 1 088	237 1 188	418 1 301	249 1 133	197 1 033	690 1 855	592 2 300	414 1 648
Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 yeors	1 520 1 067	895 524	1 078 580	1 184 794	1 042 607	917 524	1 644 1 142	1 931 1 223	1 453 906
With reloted children under 5 yeors Femole householder, no husbond present	560 581	298 262	206 110	360 188	238 108	183	577 309	520 252	350 184
Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 yeors	429 470	216 162	82 80	171 155	104 76	65 47	207 256	188 171	132 127
With reloted children under 5 yeors	191	63	31	58	íĭ	ĩí	83	49	46
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	2 139	766	534	495	328	383	799	1 061	632
Nonfamily householder65 yeors and over	1 429 197	601 292	418 63	322 62	281 97	332 162	555 226	755 202	454 200
Persons for whom poverty status is determined_	10 173 3 201	4 944 1 381	4 797 1 295	5 357 1 740	4 104 1 190	4 127 1 247	8 722 2 917	9 570 2 778	7 042 2 249
Reloted children under 18 years	3 186	1 381	1 291	1 715 1 201	1 190 883	1 240 926	2 894 2 142	2 743 2 006	2 240 1 683
Reloted children 5 to 17 years	2 100 644 226	929 640	1 007 336 85	358 75	328 92	528 227	671 233	815 294	682 295
Persons 75 years and over Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level	226	268	05	/3	72	221	255	2,14	2,3
Families	448 17.6	208 14.9	48 3.6	50 3.2	7 .6	44 3.8	322 14.0	159 6.0	182 9.4
Householder worked in 1989'With reloted children under 18 years	276 408	116 167	28 32	45 50	3 4	28 37	179 257	94 116	132 134
With reloted children under 5 years	194 148	85 94	17	37	4	18 25	119 142	58 79	67 116
With reloted children under 18 years	101 117	56 76	33 17 17	=	Ξ.	20 18	97 110	47 46	90
With related children under 5 yeors	67 265	41 106	6 15	50	-4	12 16	74 164	28 75	77 36 60
Householder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 yeors	147 256	60 83	11 15	45	- 4	8 16	77 142	42 65	36 51
With reloted children under 5 years	112	44	11	50 37	4	3	40	25	27
Unrelated individuals Nonfamily hauseholder	695 368	202 126	76 42	98 17	54 34	91 75	244 135	205 92	146 85
65 yeors and over	57 2 247	66 902	7 250	- 256	4 88	52 286	95 1 466	37 770	58 870
Percent below poverty level Persons under 18 years	22.1 915	18.2 343	5.2 96	4.8 133	2.1 20	6.9 115	16.8 651	8.0 318	12.4 392
Reloted children under 18 years Reloted children 5 ta 17 years	908 604	343 263	92 71	108 74	20 16	108 72	639 478	283 197	385 277
Persons 65 years and over Persons 75 years and over	101 28	66 57	25	-	4 -	61 45	137 48	61 32	85 59
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level;			1.50	2.0	<i>.</i> ,				
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 046 3 007	416 1 295	132 413	88 377	56 122	69 453	413 1 933 2 747	307 1 246 2 847	263 1 258 2 550
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level I	5 009	2 456	836	842	440	1 236	3 767	2 847	2 550

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Totals for split to Weld Coun		Brighton city (pt.) , Weld County	Broomfield city (pt.), Weld County			Greeley city,	Weld County		
Area	Tract 22.01	Tract 22.02	Troct 19.01 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 1	Troct 2	Troct 3	Tract 4.01	Troct 4.02	Tract 5
INCOME IN 1989 Househalds Less than \$5,000 - \$5,000 to \$9,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$15,000 to \$34,999 \$25,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$49,999 \$50,000 to \$74,999 \$50,000 to \$74,999	605 21 55 34 118 97 157 80 24	1 900 102 208 129 356 353 387 303 48	7	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	1 039 174 335 157 223 64 46 28	910 200 229 73 209 93 77 29	-	1 381 138 100 139 202 276 215 173 75	1 302 87 151 181 395 220 158 94 16	2 027 280 366 298 468 280 237 65 33
\$100,000 or more Median (dollars)	19 31 728 36 265 481 35 938 626 19 750 67.9 28 050 503 7 868 36.2 18 833 12 778	14 28 648 31 877 1 409 33 560 1 758 21 382 59.0 29 976 1 765 9 098 33.7 17 885	31 250 30 000 7 31 250 7 31 250 100.0 31 250 		5 10 250 15 227 266 14 750 821 8 275 25.6 18 106 812 6 769 19.6 12 639 8 644	12 321 16 061 304 17 447 2 001 4 163 11.2 2 278 2 963 6.1 9 400 4 579	-	63 29 183 36 549 786 37 931 1 151 20 687 46.4 30 909 1 449 8 819 25.1 19 020	20 833 23 879 791 23 397 1 115 14 060 50.3 20 511 1 096 9 679 26.7 15 865 10 358	16 190 20 233 1 325 20 445 1 835 11 988 47.4 17 294 1 690 6 092 23.8 14 747 7 361
With earnings (dollars) With Social Security income (dollars) With Dublic ossistance income Mean Dublic assistance income (dollars) With Public ossistance income Mean Dublic assistance income (dollars) With retirement income. Meon public assistance income (dollars)	605 545 36 082 118 6 196 41 4 139 60 8 627	1 900 1 609 33 064 400 6 194 86 3 315 237 6 114	7 7 7 30 000 - - - - - - -		1 039 683 15 848 307 5 881 137 3 923 93 5 692	910 794 14 137 113 7 126 49 2 877 94 10 126	-	1 381 1 120 32 600 377 8 506 65 3 138 228 15 029	1 302 993 22 941 401 7 630 75 3 829 233 8 062	2 027 1 593 21 551 387 6 636 379 3 903 130 5 136
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Families (dallars) With own children under 18 yeors (dollars) No own children under 18 yeors (dollars) Married-couple families (dollars) With own children under 18 yeors (dollars) No own children under 18 yeors (dollars) Pemale householder, no husband present (dollars) With own children under 18 yeors (dollars) No own children under 18 yeors (dollars)	40 336 36 627 43 360 40 627 39 845 41 233 44 346 18 842 65 350	36 216 37 563 34 029 39 393 42 270 35 261 17 680 17 938 16 665	30 000 30 000 30 000 - 30 000		18 931 17 082 21 050 23 961 27 213 21 425 7 641 5 063 13 613	22 088 16 197 28 216 21 889 19 465 24 844 24 775 6 610 50 839	-	48 529 46 718 49 510 52 843 51 232 53 676 29 294 27 724 30 992	26 604 28 957 24 659 30 530 36 557 26 427 15 360 14 691 16 249	23 422 20 221 28 687 27 559 27 316 27 884 10 781 5 678 27 674
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989 All Income Levels In 1989 Families Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years. With related children under 5 years. Morried-couple fomilies Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years. With related children under 5 years. Female householder, no husbond present Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years. With related children under 18 years. With related children under 18 years.	222 112 419 381 187	1 409 1 257 894 306 1 167 1 027 697 259 192 180	7 7 7 7 7	-	266 174 168 118 178 131 85 63 33 63 23	304 226 167 93 213 169 129 74 56 27 33	-	786 636 289 48 654 537 229 41 102 74 60	791 555 392 154 595 406 266 115 135 88 86 23	1 325 1 055 860 465 926 774 566 244 319 201 245 183
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined Nonfamily householder 65 yeors and over Persons far whom paverty status is determined Persons under 18 yeors Related children under 18 yeors Reloted children 5 to 17 years Persons 65 years and over Persons 75 years and over	1 478	651 491 188 5 156 1 639 1 639 1 240 439 184	- - 14 - - - -	-	1 012 773 247 1 896 316 316 152 368 245	1 228 606 40 2 118 272 272 172 172 121 89	-	981 595 168 3 147 509 509 380 559 255	763 511 149 3 008 641 625 439 494 253	997 702 185 5 468 1 691 1 652 1 016 431 158
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level Families Percent below poverty level. Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years. With related children under 5 years. Married-couple families Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years. With related children under 18 years. With related children under 18 years. With related worked in 1989 With related rworked in 1989 With related rworked in 1989 With related rworked in 1989 With related children under 18 years. With related children under 5 years. Unrelated individuals Nonfamily householder 65 years and over Persons Percent below poverty level. Persons under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children 18 to 17 years Persons 65 years and over	19 19 14 25 13 11 8 4 2 2 2 2 5 3 9 6 163 9.6 43 42 28	84 6.0 71 84 47 48 42 48 29 36 18 136 108 65 470 9.1 205 205 132		-	84 31.6 44 75 40 16 16 7 7 48 18 48 23 487 327 77 791 41.7 169 169 169	92 30.3 71 71 28 53 38 39 15 27 21 27 8 8 856 380 13 1 109 52.4 96 67 13		47 6.0 37 26 9 24 18 9 18 8 8 - 449 218 34 611 19.4 76 76 76 32 45	93 11.8 70 58 29 35 23 6 - 45 34 39 20 220 117 10 507 16.9 140 124 85 26	348 26.3 236 324 240 103 71 87 55 225 145 217 165 380 224 45 1 745 31.9 785 785 382 263
Persons 75 years and over	66	93 720 1 557	-	-	91 65 466 911 1 475	601 1 306 1 592	= = =	45 25 317 698 968	26 21 230 725 1 274	1 094 2 178 3 301

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering					Greeley city, We	eld County—Con.				
Area	Troct 6 (pt.)	Troct 7.01 (pt.)	Troct 7.02 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11	Tract 12.01	Troct 12.02	Tract 13 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989 Households	260	530	616	1 020	1 119	1 570	1 997	1 752	998	1 892
Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 to \$9,999	58	60 105	38 67	109 156	31 105	234 2 9 4	113 286	79 149	10 47	90 312
\$10,000 to \$14,999 \$15,000 to \$24,999	54 33	84 164	85 191	223 259	123 249	272 341	200 312	234 435	54 97	259 468
\$25,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$49,999	1 36	77 36	144 53	108 118	227 184	218 132	291 307	351 342	200 2 7 8	404 266
550,000 to \$74,999 575,000 to \$99,999	_	- 4	30 8	39	126 51	71 -	335 96	127 6	224 45	82 11
\$100,000 or more Median (dollars)	12 000	15 645	20 122	8 15 579	23 27 644	8 14 748	57 28 368	29 24 475	43 39 107	21 167
Meon (dollars)		17 149 365	22 690 478	20 222 412	34 520 823	18 947 851	33 853 1 294	28 390 1 097	44 212 823	22 841 1 313
Medion income (dollors) Moles 15 years ond over, with income		14 963 519	20 192 474	20 897 976	32 568 1 063	17 104 1 127	40 865 1 7 08	31 157 1 449	40 771 1 028	25 221 1 565
Median income (dollors) Percent yeor-round full-time workers		10 993 32.8	15 877 61.4	10 058 34.0	19 449 43.7	12 218 41.1	21 458 56.6	18 206 47.8	25 206 58.0	15 821 57.4
Median income (dollars)emoles 15 yeors and over, with income	14 688	14 531 401	21 343 527	19 762 1 073	27 969 945	22 808 1 328	30 326 1 782	23 614 1 516	29 697 1 016	21 621 1 563
Median income (dollars) Percent yeor-round full-time workers	4 258	5 962 17.5	7 787 26.2	6 313 16.4	10 491 32.8	7 160 30.9	9 886 33.7	10 554 32.1	11 276 36.5	8 539 30.6
Medion income (dollars)	8 750	13 409	15 000	15 865	20 625	14 817	17 113	16 171	19 743	16 541
Per copita income (dollors) INCOME TYPE IN 1989	4 812	6 068	7 795	8 663	13 779	8 079	13 834	12 634	14 759	9 115
Households	260	530	616	1 020	1 119	1 570	1 997	1 752	998 893	1 892 1 511
With eornings — Meon earnings (dollors)	20 011	415 17 469	509 22 949	799 18 778	919 28 728	1 433 18 856	1 614 35 018	1 233 29 304	42 051 201	23 260 561
With Social Security income	6 149	150 6 173	6 380 6 380	241 6 094	328 8 571	227 5 150	451 7 044	625 7 937	8 848 13	7 204 143
With public ossistance income	4 724	2 599	128 3 770	3 232	70 4 339	171 3 137	65 1 839	132 4 347	2 345 108	2 988 257
With retirement income Meon retirement income (dollors)	1 832	33 5 798	48 11 282	146 9 783	212 13 616	81 5 459	255 11 082	328 8 517	13 382	5 916
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Fomilies (dollors)	17 348	17 436	22 641	23 077	40 771	21 774	44 239	34 243	46 390	26 342
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	15 108 21 440	15 964 19 181	22 682 22 570	23 427 22 743	32 788 46 307	19 003 27 395	45 632 42 486	31 173 35 937	45 144 47 480	23 551 29 154
Morried-couple families (dollors)	21 158 19 289	21 641 20 912	26 539 29 570	26 132 28 586	44 576 38 306	29 611 28 276	46 800 50 726	36 118 36 256	48 047 47 330	28 255 26 190
No own children under 18 years (dollors) Female householder, no husband present	25 491	22 564	23 145	23 747	48 161	31 305	42 704	36 054	48 619	30 185
(dollars)	7 302 2 726	7 848 3 457	9 494 9 828	15 157 10 180	17 631 14 486	10 327 9 441	24 040 22 202	22 816 16 989	20 664 20 318	17 851 12 837
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	23 892	13 885	3 360	22 125	25 287	14 706	35 783	31 291	21 421	23 417
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989 All Income Levels in 1989										
Fomilles	212	365	478	412	823	851	1 294	1 097	823	1 313
Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years	148 154	284 226	342 325	316 206	660 344	694 582	1 139 739	812 406	737 397	1 095 668
With reloted children under 5 years	l 82	92 247	167 354	119 280	136 701	294 465	169 1 134	156 913	124 744	348 1 035
Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years	110	207 146	278 201	212 138	558 262	408 266	986 597	687 308	668 337	853 500
With related children under 5 years Female householder, no husband present	61 37	42 95	94 97	102 96	116 79	149 291	152 133	129 135	114 51	280 230
Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 yeors	15 33 21	58 70	37 97	68 61	59 56	208 248	126 115	83 80	41 41	202 130
With related children under 5 years Unrelated individuols for whom poverty status is		45	61	17	7	112	17	20	6	52
determinedNonfomily householder	148 48	275 165	208 138	1 070 608	389 296	1 042 719	972 703	780 655	283 175	713 579
65 years and over	19	62	14	169	112	45	215	278	45	282
Persons for whom poverty status is determined. Persons under 18 years	340	1 453 436	1 766 703	2 317 412	2 774 602	3 706 1 138	4 856 1 284	3 929 739	2 891 818	4 644 1 271
Reloted children under 18 years Reloted children 5 to 17 years	340 227	426 29 6	697 457	400 232	593 436	1 138 734	1 279 1 019	739 506	804 623	1 271 837
Persons 65 yeors ond over Persons 75 yeors ond over	63 35	158 102	91 31	293 202	447 188	155 28	506 219	791 359	229 74	608 258
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level	02	100	336	00	47	241	63	51	31	176
Families	1 43.9	1 29 35.3	115 24.1	89 21.6	47 5.7	261 30.7	4.9 43	4.6	3.8 26	13.4 102
Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years	I go	88 105	51 109	49 54 27	47 42	162 240 138	50 24	20 46 20	15	135
With reloted children under 5 years	41 44	52 33	84 38	31 14	1 7 17	64 41	39 26	18 8	16 16	74 94 56 76
With related children under 18 years	1 44	24 30 7	23 32 23	14 14 14	12	52 45	26 17	13 13	5	76 41
With related children under 5 years Female householder, no husband present	24 29 11	82	7 7	53 30	21 21	175 106	17 10	26 5	15 10	74 46
Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years	29	50 70 45	28 77 61	40 13	21	166 78	17 7	26 7	10	51 33
Unrelated individuals	105	104	80	508	109	444	389	182	45	186
Nonfamily householder65 years and over	48	49 25	25 7	211 33	65 23	263 10	2 7 5 134	109 46	5 -	123 66
Persons Percent below poverty level	536 56,5	520 35.8	549 31.1	813 35.1	252 9.1	1 377 37.2	582 12.0	321 8.2	144 5.0	779 16.8
Persons under 18 yeors Reloted children under 18 years	1 245	204 194	322 316	147 140	80 71	564 564	86 86	71 71	41 27	268 268
Related children 5 to 17 years Persons 65 years and over	1 186	126 40	208 19	103 49	65 23	342 47	54 159	44 56	27 5	195 66
Persons 75 years and over	19	27	6	28	23	5	82	44	5	57
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level: Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	240	208	190	402	91	621	246	160	73	320
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	611 740	687 1 062	668 983	1 061 1 434	374 951	1 668 2 356	813 1 289	401 1 020	230 434	1 135 2 203

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering			Greeley	city, Weld County—Co	on.			Northglenn city (pt.) , Weld County
Area	Troct 14.01 (pt.)	Troct 14.02 (pt.)	Tract 14.03 (pt.)	Troct 15 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22.01 (pt.)	Troct 22.02 (pt.)	Troct 20 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989	205	1 000	1 500			17		
Households Less than \$5,000	905 32	1 855	1 538 18	28 -	Ξ	17	Ξ	
\$5,000 to \$9,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999	34 20	79 84	34 79	_	_		_	
\$15,000 ta \$24,999\$25,000 ta \$34,999	124	340 277	205 174	. 8 12	-	11	_	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	185	570	284	13 7	_	''_	_	
\$50,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$99,999	237	393 67	434 121	_	_	_	_	
\$100,000 or more	61 39 893	21 39 047	189 48 698	32 143	-	6 33 750	_	
Mean (dallars)	44 545	39 017	59 369	34 032	_	68 347	=	
FamiliesMedian income (dallars)	632 45 192	1 539 41 408	1 257 52 975	28 32 143	_	33 750	_	
Moles 15 years and over, with income	874	1 746	1 404	28	_	22	_	
Medion income (dollars) Percent year-round full-time warkers	30 169 65.9	25 856 63.0	39 306 67.0	20 313 100.0	Ξ	20 000 77.3	_	
Medion income (dollars)	34 881	30 971	45 891	20 313	Ξ.	23 750	-	
Femoles 15 years and over, with income Median incame (dollars)	10 991	1 740 13 488	1 393 13 397	36 9 063		17 16 458	_	
Percent yeor-round full-time workers Median income (dollors)	39.9 21 000	44.9 19 006	41.5 21 474	Ξ	_	35.3 16 250	Ξ	
Per copita income (dollars)	17 909	13 532	22 265	11 630	_	21 517	_	
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	905	1 855	1 538	28	-	17	-	
With earnings Mean eornings (dollors)	848 42 560	1 711 38 003	1 375 54 662	28 31 832		17 67 567	_	
With Sacial Security income	6 153	298 7 086	247 8 540	=	_	5 2 652	_	
With public assistance income	22	49	36	=	Ξ		-	
Mean public assistance income (dollors) With retirement income	4 369	3 654 174	5 915 150	_	_	_		
Mean retirement income (dollors)	15 726	9 392	13 924	-	-	-	-	
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Fomilies (dollars)	51 029	40 618	66 765	34 032	\	68 347		
With awn children under 18 years (dollars)	50 754	42 578	65 268	27 040	Ξ.	34 380	_	
No own children under 18 years (dollors) Married-couple families (dollors)	51 253 53 339	37 501 44 218	68 563 69 868	42 100 34 032	_	82 501 31 991	_	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	55 376	47 714	69 788	27 040	Ξ	34 380	-	-
Female householder, no husband present	51 738	39 051	69 959	42 100	_	30 000	_	
(dollars) With own children under 18 yeors (dollors)	28 948 15 737	18 879 18 503	36 382 33 390	_	Ξ	135 001		
No awn children under 18 years (dollors)	53 167	20 686	43 487	-	-	135 001	-	_
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All income Levels in 1989								
Families	632 580	1 539 1 391	1 257 1 162	28 28		17 17	_	
With related children under 18 years	296	969	690	15	Ξ	5	-	-
With related children under 5 years Married-couple families	103 568	418 1 301	249 1 133	15 28	_	11	_	
Householder worked in 1989With reloted children under 18 yeors	526 263	1 184 794	1 042 607	28 15	-	11	_	
With reloted children under 5 years	95	360	238	15	Ξ	-	_	-
Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989	51	1 80 163	108 104	_	_	6		
With related children under 18 yeors With related children under 5 years	33	155 58	76 11	-	-	-	-	
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is	•	36	''	_	_	_	_	
determined	326	489	328	-	-	_	_	-
Nonfomily hauseholder65 years and over	273 13	316 56	281 97	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined_	2 241	5 336	4 104	84	-	54	-	-
Persons under 18 years Reloted children under 18 years	535 535	1 740 1 715	1 190 1 190	20 20	_	15 15	_	
Related children 5 to 17 yeors Persons 65 years and over	427 141	1 201 352	883 328	7	-	15		
Persons 75 years and aver	49	75	92	<u>′</u>	_	=	=	-
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families Percent below poverty level	11	50 3.2	.6	=	Ξ		_	
Hauseholder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years	l " "	45	.3	=	=	_	-	-
	4 -	50 37	4	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	_	
Married-couple families Householder worked in 1989	7	-	<u>-</u>	-	-	-	_	_
with related children under 18 years	_	Ξ	=	Ξ.	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	_
With related children under 5 years	- 4	50	4	_	_	_		
With related children under 18 years		45 50	-	-	-	-	_	-
with related children under 5 years		37	4	Ξ	Ξ	_	_	
Unrelated individuals	42	98	54	-	_	_	-	-
65 years and over	35	17	34 4	=	=	_	_	
Persons	64	256	88	-	_	_	_	_
Percent belaw poverty level Persons under 18 years	I	4.8 133	2.1 20	-	_	_	_	
Related children under 18 years	5	108	20	=	=	=	-	
Related children 5 to 17 years		74	16	_	_	_	-	-
Persons 65 years ond over	5 -	74	4		_	_	_	_
Persans 65 years and over Persans 75 years and over	5 - -	/4 - -		Ξ	Ξ.	-	=	=
Persons 65 years and over	5 - - 43	- - 88		Ξ	Ξ		-	-

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Remainder of Weld County									
Area	Troct 6 (pt.)	Tract 7.01 (pt.)	Troct 7.02 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14.01 (pt.)	Tract 14.02 (pt.)			
INCOME IN 1989 Households	29	_	838	83	2 398	107	865	14			
Less thon \$5,000 \$5,000 to \$9,999	=	Ξ	67 86	18 22	84 328	5 22	14 57	=			
\$10,000 to \$14,999 \$15,000 to \$24,999	10	Ξ	135	5	356	35 27	86 141	- 14			
\$25,000 ta \$34,999	8	Ξ	161 139	21 9	483 501	7	122				
\$35,000 to \$49,999 \$50,000 to \$74,999	5	Ξ	143 64	6 2	399 207	11	161 218	Ξ			
\$75,000 to \$99,999 \$100,000 or more	6	Ξ	21 22		31 9	-	40 26	22 813			
Median (dallars)	26 406 43 100	Ξ	23 707 28 744	11 875 15 539	23 976 26 850	14 213 17 399	36 736 39 373	21 266 8			
Families Medion incame (dollors)	21 50 367	Ξ	635 26 366	53 15 917	1 688 25 825	85 13 958	720 42 500	23 750			
Males 15 years and over, with income Medion income (dallars)	31 19 625	Ξ	810 16 419	88 8 125	2 104 16 651	87 13 393	940 20 163	Ξ			
Percent year-round full-time workers Medion income (dollors)	80.6 18 875	Ξ	58.0 23 833	39.8 16 250	55.8 22 248	56.3 16 339	61.5 26 613	Ξ			
Femoles 15 years ond over, with income Medion income (dollars)	11 14 792	_	684 5 469	56 4 375	2 081 9 386	80 6 129	815 9 363	21 18 958			
Percent year-round full-time workers Medion income (dollars)	45.5 21 250	=	33.3 14 767	5.4 16 875	37.8 16 420	28.8 30 104	44.5 17 093	38.1 23 750			
Per capito income (dollors)	17 235	_	10 538	6 568	9 905	6 394	13 463	14 163			
INCOME TYPE IN 1989	20		929		0.200	107	865	14			
With earnings	29 29	Ξ	838 719	83 65	2 398 2 093	75 20 847	770 39 037	23 300			
Mean earnings (dollors) With Social Security income	40 345 5	Ξ	26 849 204	15 458 14	26 754 466	21	200 6 674	6 600			
Meon Social Security income (dollors) With public ossistance income	1 500	Ξ	6 988 72	6 372 26	7 338 173	8 986 23 2 929	52 2 768	8 600			
Meon public assistance income (dollars) With retirement income	=	Ξ	3 723 98	4 459 2	2 805 224	11	103	6 4 080			
Mean retirement income (dollars) MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE	-	-	8 684	12 000	4 648	1 200	6 862	4 080			
Families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollors)	49 690 19 000	-	32 546 29 786	18 023 13 382	29 087 29 829	17 099 9 732	43 013 38 984	23 300			
No own children under 18 years (dollors)	77 591 49 375	=	35 629	24 563 22 303	27 754 27 754 32 574	31 324 25 042	47 225 45 113	23 300			
Married-couple families (dollors) With own children under 18 years (dollors)	19 000	Ξ	35 379 35 800	17 517	35 552	17 451 31 324	41 928 48 339	Ξ			
No own children under 18 yeors (dollors) Female householder, no husband present (dollors)	100 000	_	34 987	32 832	27 501	3 943	19 340	23 300			
With own children under 18 yeors (dollars) No own children under 18 yeors (dollars)	50 700 - 50 700	Ξ	14 214 6 929 63 021	8 624 3 276 18 250	16 298 12 085 28 162	3 943	13 187 27 707	23 300			
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989	30 700	-	63 021	10 230	20 102	_	27 707	25 555			
All Income Levels In 1989											
Families	21 21	=	635 532	53 37	1 688 1 442	85 56	720 634	8			
With reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 5 years	10	Ξ	346 190	31 15	1 095 507	56 29	386 134	Ξ			
Morried-couple families Householder worked in 1989	16 16	=	550 471	32 30	1 268 1 112	53 42	620 552	Ξ			
With reloted children under 18 yeorsWith reloted children under 5 yeors	iŏ	Ξ	276 134	22	801 411	24 18	317 111	Ξ			
Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989	5 5	_	77 53	14 7	290 221	32 14	59 41	8 8			
With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years	-	_	67 53	9	222 79	32 11	47 23	Ξ			
Unrelated Individuols for whom poverty status is							208	4			
Nonfamily householder	8 8	Ξ	265 203	42 30	1 097 710	53 22	145	6			
65 years and over Persons for whom poverty status is determined_	- 75	_	32 2 222	3 200	152 6 467	10 300	50 2 556	21			
Persons under 18 yearsReloted children under 18 years	20 20	_	667 667	52 49	2 063 2 048	110 110	760 756	Ξ			
Related children 5 to 17 years Persons 65 years and over	20	_	387 221	37 14	1 366 489	92 32	580 195	- 6			
Persons 75 years and over	-	-	65	5	198	10	36	_			
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level	_	_	95	12	187	32	37	-			
Householder worked in 1989	Ξ	Ξ	15.0 56	22.6 10	11.1 114	37.6 14	5.1 28	Ξ			
With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years	Ξ	_	78 62	12 12	168 56	32 11	28 17	Ξ			
Married-couple families Householder worked in 1989	Ξ	Ξ	27 6	3 3	84 60	_	26 17	Ξ			
With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years	_	Ξ	14 6	3 3	65 22	Ξ	17 6	=			
Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989	<u>-</u>	=	65 47	9 7	90 41	32 14	11 11	=			
With related children under 18 yearsWith related children under 5 years	Ξ	Ξ	61 53	9	90 34	32 11	11 11				
Unrelated individuals Nonfamily householder	-	-	62 33	23 14	251 105	16 3	34 7	-			
65 years and over	Ξ	-	9	-	47	_	7	-			
Persons Percent below poverty level	Ξ	-	357 16.1	58 29.0	870 13.5	123 41.0	186 7.3	=			
Persons under 18 yeorsReloted children under 18 yeors	_	_	162 162	23 20	351 344	75 75	91 87				
Reloted children 5 to 17 years Persons 65 years and over	Ξ	-	81 13	9 -	262 54	68	66 25	_			
Persons 75 years and over	-	-	<u>-</u>	-	23	-	-	-			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	-	-	177 624	34 115	425 1 339	96 160	89 317	-			
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	37	_	1 004	151	2 653	253	649	_			

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remoinder of Weld	County—Con.			
Area	Tract 14.03 (pt.)	Troct 15 (pt.)	Troct 16	Tract 17	Troct 18	Troct 19.01 (pt.)	Tract 19.02	Tract 20 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989		1 454	1 063	1 414	988	2 844	972	3 406
Households	_	1 456 47	64	54	36	127	26	81
\$5,000 ta \$9,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999	_	148 123	79 102	118 148	78 118	300 265	66 90	234 274
515,000 to \$24,999 525,000 to \$34,999	-	278 300	236 207	320 272	201 178	656 515	207 197	700 712
\$35,000 to \$49,999	_	258	212	277	210	567	205	776
\$50,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$99,999	Ξ	208 36	93 44	168 37	122 19	335 65	136 33	466 112
\$100,000 or more Medion (dallars)	Ξ	58 29 718	26 27 382	20 27 428	26 27 850	14 26 360	12 29 778	51 31 090
Mean (dollars)	_	35 512	32 532	31 781	34 242	29 894 2 289	33 971 795	34 234 2 651
FamiliesMedian incame (dollars)	Ξ.	1 124 33 856	876 29 878	1 166 30 333	819 30 104	29 787	32 230	33 305
Males 15 years and aver, with income	-	1 384	1 117	1 467	998	2 934 18 191	1 026	3 407 20 842
Median income (dollors) Percent yeor-round full-time workers	_	20 368 61.6	18 826 64.3	16 847 57.7	19 155 57.4	54.2	20 152 62.0	60.7
Median income (dallars)Females 15 years and over, with income	_	23 693 1 314	22 750 939	22 444 1 308	22 708 845	23 870 2 510	25 392 858	27 001 3 030
Median income (dollors) Percent year-round full-time workers	-	9 943 33.3	7 470 33.7	9 097 37.4	8 412 35.9	8 045 33.1	8 601 34.4	9 787 41.5
Median income (dollors)		16 968	15 060	16 577	13 973	14 167	16 989	16 818
Per capita income (dollars)	-	12 645	11 173	10 370	11 785	9 736	11 531	12 133
INCOME TYPE IN 1989							070	2 404
Hausehalds	=	1 456 1 207	1 063 935	1 414 1 228	988 879	2 844 2 407	972 846	3 406 2 987
Mean earnings (dollars)With Sacial Security income	-	36 254 399	31 992 237	31 829 338	33 882 227	29 849 590	34 086 216	34 241 742
Mean Sociol Security income (dollars) With public assistance income	-	7 194	7 349	8 121	7 208	7 153 263	7 344 52	8 041 125
Mean public assistance income (dollors)	_	65 2 845	62 3 268	59 3 262	56 4 388	3 506	2 183	3 331
With retirement income Mean retirement income (dollars)		196 7 014	116 6 553	127 7 094	108 4 965	319 7 065	169 6 969	537 6 183
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollors)	-	41 165 45 900	34 941	34 242 33 148	36 442 41 234	31 594 30 183	36 762 35 882	36 461 36 269
No own children under 18 years (dollors)	_	36 530	34 181 35 905	35 493	31 868	33 645	37 487	36 666
Morried-couple families (dollars) With own children under 18 yeors (dollars)	_	43 234 49 344	36 888 36 061	36 487 35 939	38 489 45 499	34 507 34 085	38 151 37 761	38 533 39 271
No own children under 18 yeors (dollors) Female householder, no husband present	-	37 185	37 936	37 103	31 929	35 130	38 465	37 772
(dollars)	-	23 188	19 170	17 052	19 295	16 958	21 132	19 746
With awn children under 18 years (dollars) No own children under 18 years (dollars)	_	15 253 31 750	17 945 20 204	13 084 21 815	12 915 29 930	11 823 28 182	18 142 24 937	17 322 23 310
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels In 1989								
FamiliesHousehalder worked in 1989	-	1 124	876	1 166	819	2 289	795 667	2 651 2 210
With related children under 18 years	Ξ	991 571	782 511	995 646	706 426	1 957 1 454	389	1 447
With related children under 5 yeors	_	182 1 005	164 777	272 1 023	196 693	690 1 848	123 721	592 2 300
Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years	-	889 509	707 453	895 555	603 352	1 637 1 142	618 349	1 931 1 223
With related children under 5 years	Ξ.	168	155	249	178	577	111	520 252
Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989		79 65	59 43	110 74	72 56	309 207	50 25	188
With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years	_	47 11	27 6	66 11	48 12	256 83	28 10	171 49
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is		•	· ·	••				
determinedNonfamily hauseholder	-	383 332	236 187	322 248	227 169	799 555	238 177	1 061 755
65 years and over	Ξ	162	58	81	49	226	60	202
Persons for whom poverty status is determined_ Persons under 18 years	-	4 043 1 227	3 112 954	4 352 1 391	2 867 845	8 708 2 917	2 826 790	9 570 2 778
Related children under 18 years	=	1 220	949	1 388	838	2 894	786 605	2 743 2 006
Reloted children 5 to 17 yeors Persons 65 years and over	_	926 521	748 286	1 030 358	599 257	2 142 671	233	815
Persons 75 years ond over	-	227	101	134	92	233	76	294
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level	_	44	73	104	62	322	70	159
Percent below poverty level	Ξ.	3.9	8.3	8.9	7.6	14.1	8.8	6.0
Hausehalder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 yeors	-	28 37	56 42	71 85	37 42	179 257	33 45	116
With related children under 5 years	_	18 25	23	40 76	20 35	119 142	20 54 29 34	58 79 47 46
Hauseholder warked in 1989	-	20	49 39	60	20	97 110	29	47 46
With related children under 5 years	Ξ	18 12	24 17	59 28	17 _6	74	15	28 75
Female householder, na husband present	_	16 8	9 9	21 9	25 17	164 77	16 4	42
With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years	-	16 3	7 3	21 7	23 12	142 40	11 5	42 65 25
Unrelated individuals	_	91	76	75	36	244	61	205
Nonfamily househalder65 years and over	-	75	58 27	50	26 7	135 95	36 20	92 37
Persons	_	52 286	305	15 516	246	1 466	29 6	770
Percent below paverty level Persons under 18 years	=	7.1	9.8	11.9	8.6	16.8	10.5 101	8.0 318
Related children under 18 vears	Ξ	115 108	93 88	243 243	91 84	651 639	99	283
Persons 65 years and over	_	72 61	58 67	169 26	63 28	478 137	70 43	197 61
Persons 75 years and over	-	45	33	24	14	48	9	32
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level: Persans below 50 percent of poverty level		69	101	129	96	413	79	307
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	-	453	428	774	523	1 933	382 881	1 246 2 847
poverty level	-	1 236	1 185	1 673	952	3 767	881	2 04/

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Remainder af Weld County—Con.									
Area	Troct 21 (pt.)	Troct 22.01 (pt.)	Tract 22.02 (pt.)	Tract 23	Tract 24	Troct 25.01	Troct 25.02			
NCOME IN 1989					207	407	1 004			
Households	2 380 86	588 21	1 900 102	1 238 73	327 16	687 84	1 206 70			
55,000 to \$9,999	246 233	55 34	208 129	136 179	27 34	79 45	132 185			
615,000 to \$24,999	454	118	356	268	59	163	218			
25,000 to \$34,999	397 414	86 157	353 387	233 237	55 50	170 108	198 204			
50,000 to \$/4,999	358	80	303	81	64	28	127			
575,000 to \$99,999	100 92	24 13	48 14	25 6	22	10	46 20			
Aedion (dallars)Aeon (dollars)	28 922 36 646	31 339 35 338	28 648 31 877	23 221 26 679	29 821 48 194	22 629 25 482	24 896 31 062			
Families	1 926	464	1 409	978	250	527	953			
Aedion income (dollars)	31 793	36 161	33 560	27 754	36 875	27 240	29 784			
Aales 15 yeors and over, with income Median income (dollors)	2 412 19 601	604 19 750	1 758 21 382	1 168 16 318	320 19 531	664 17 598	1 257 16 269			
Percent year-round full-time workers	61.0	67.5	59.0	60.8	56.9	60.8	58.3 26 43			
Medion income (dollors)emales 15 years and over, with income	25 938 2 109	28 300 486	29 976 1 765	21 326 1 007	28 125 256	20 379 573	953			
Medion income (dollors) Percent yeor-round full-time workers	8 426 34.2	7 696 36.2	9 098 33.7	7 193 34.7	10 870 43.4	5 591 24.1	7 333 36.2			
Median incame (dollors)	16 827	19 333	17 885	15 107	16 546	16 204	15 474			
er capito incame (dollors)	12 248	12 494	11 388	9 663	18 476	10 225	10 95			
NCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	2 380 2 070	588 528	1 900 1 609	1 238 1 036	327 301	687 584	1 200 1 059			
Mean eornings (dollors)	36 451	35 068	33 064	26 304	47 782	24 536	31 599			
Vith Social Security income Mean Social Security income (dollars)	554 7 493	113 6 353	400 6 194	334 6 879	82 6 884	228 6 672	8 429			
Vith public ossistonce income	117	41	86	83	13	36	63			
Meon public ossistance income (dallars)	3 226 242	4 139 60	3 315 237	2 176 138	3 142 36	4 344 76	2 672 113			
Meon retirement income (dollors)	6 074	8 627	6 114	8 450	5 807	4 133	4 734			
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE	00 (50	00.010	0/ 01/	00.410	57.044	00 150	22 046			
Families (dollors) With own children under 18 yeors (dollors)	39 658 37 589	39 310 36 680	36 216 37 563	29 419 28 546	57 344 38 905	29 152 31 135	33 945 31 617			
o own children under 18 years (dollors) Morried-couple families (dollors)	42 101	41 503	34 029	30 364	72 309	27 568 30 193	36 450 35 84 9			
Vith own children under 18 years (dollors)	42 572 40 988	40 860 39 999	39 393 42 270	30 199 30 724	60 366 42 458	33 473	35 289			
o own children under 18 yeors (dollors) Female householder, no husband present	44 365	41 526	35 261	29 668	73 270	27 584	36 399			
(dollars)	17 975	22 589	17 680	21 358	9 312	12 646	10 705			
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	17 138 19 435	18 842 27 359	17 938 16 665	13 149 36 681	10 083 6 996	10 678 16 940	8 774 17 051			
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989	17 403	27 037	10 003	30 001	0 ,,0	,				
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	1 926	464	1 409	978	250	527	953			
louseholder worked in 1989	1 668	422	1 257	823	228	450	819			
Vith reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 5 years	1 086 414	217 112	894 306	537 185	114 49	239 109	517 199			
Morried-couple families	1 648	408	1 167	861	234	474 405	834 737			
ouseholder worked in 1989 /ith reloted children under 18 yeors	1 453 906	370 182	1 027 697	739 444	214 98	210	432			
With reloted children under 5 yeors	350 184	93 25	259 192	143 86	49	108 35	184			
louseholder worked in 1989	132	23 14	180	53	6	27	31			
Vith related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years	127 46	14 8	166 41	64 26	8	27 1	49			
Unrelated Individuals for whom poverty status is		•	7'	20						
determined	632	196	651	324	93	195	348			
lonfomily househalder	454 200	124 49	491 188	260 124	77 19	160 75	253 75			
Persons for whom poverty status is determined_	7 042	1 636	5 156	3 394	852	1 769	3 421			
Persons under 18 years Reloted children under 18 years	2 249 2 240	464 463	1 639 1 639	1 077 1 065	239 239	459 459	1 032 1 026			
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 683	361	1 240	799	149	299	785			
ersons 65 years and over Persons 75 years and over	682 295	131 47	439 184	388 137	99 34	306 146	329 126			
ncome In 1989 Below Poverty Level	273	47	104	137	04	140	120			
Fomilies	182	35	84	116	24	69	128			
Percent below poverty level	9.4 132	7.5 19	6.0 71	11.9 86	9.6 17	13.1 48	13.4 82			
Vith related children under 18 years	134	19	71 84	104 54 87 71	19	48 27	98			
With related children under 5 years	67 116	14 25 13	47 48	8 7	2 18	51	4:			
louseholder worked in 1989 Vith related children under 18 years	90 77	13 11	42 48	71 75	13 13	33 30	6			
With related children under 5 years	36	8	29	40	2	26	59			
Female householder, no husband present	60 36	4 2	36 29	27 13	6 4	18 15	37 17			
Vith reloted children under 18 years	51	2	36	27	6	18	35			
With reloted children under 5 years	27	2	18	12	19	95	91			
Ionfamily householder	146 85	5 3 9	136 108	107 72	13	75	56			
55 years and over	58	6	65	50	5	28	14			
Persons	870 12.4	163 10.0	470 9.1	614 18.1	102 12.0	334 18.9	51 8			
ersons under 18 yeors	392	43	205	294	39	108	20: 20:			
Reloted children under 18 yearsReloted children 5 to 17 years	385 277	42 28	205 132	291 201	39 35	108 75	202 155			
ersons 65 years and over	85	9	65	65	15	56	29			
Persons 75 years and over	59	6	28	30	13	42	21			
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level: Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	263	66	93	205	66	85	200			
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 258	254	720	879	133 262	442	722			
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	2 550	537	1 557	1 415	262	733	1 34			

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Weld Co	unty		Total	s for split trocts/8N/	A's in Weld County		
Area	Greeley, CO MSA	Total	Greeley city	Tract 6	Tract 7.01	Tract 7.02	Troct 8	Tract 10	Troct 13
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	117 367	117 367	53 871	518	681	3 515	2 288	8 537	4 621
Foreign born	114 155 3 212	114 155 3 212	52 247 1 624	321 197	619 62	3 489 26	2 250 38	8 459 78	4 490 131
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguisticolly isoloted households	805	805	443	36	12	16	13	21	60
Persons 5 years and overSpeak o longuage other than English	108 630 11 339	108 630 11 339	50 133 5 050	477 350	635 174	3 124 309	2 167 112	7 724 537	4 224 502
Do not speak English "very well" In linguisticolly isoloted households	3 892 2 017	3 892 2 017	1 927 1 046	180 96	97 19	62 16	24 25	139 33	173 188
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over onrolled in school	36 182	36 182	18 596	141	160	868	940	2 823	1 013
Preprimory school Public school Elementory or high school	2 384 1 814 20 906	2 384 1 814 20 906	983 603 8 166	4 4 126	5 5	61 46 635	24 7 190	200 120 1 555	32 32 784
Public schoal	19 882 12 892	19 882 12 892	7 608 9 447	115 111	121 118 34	577 172	190 190 726	1 467 1 068	745 197
Public collegeEDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	12 213	12 213	9 102	ii	34	166	709	998	164
Persons 25 years and over	70 936 7 208	70 936 7 208	31 369 3 228	320 173	458 151	2 186 261	1 295 160	4 686 413	2 981 478
9th ta 12th grode, no diplomoHigh school groduote (includes equivalency)	8 638 21 229	8 638 21 229	3 348 7 210	90 29	113 86	380 791	143 226	729 1 338	567 963
Some college, no degree	15 434 4 771	15 434 4 771	7 095 2 287	7 9	37 32	416 128	333 64	1 061 487	562 194
Bachelor's degreeGroduate or prafessional degree	8 942 4 714	8 942 4 714	5 155 3 046	12	39	126 84	313 56	435 223	175 42
Percent high school groduote or higherPercent bachelor's degree or higher	77.7	77.7 19.3	79.0 26.1	17.8 3.8	42.4 8.5	70.7 9.6	76.6 28.5	75.6 14.0	64.9 7.3
FERTILITY Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 ta 44 yeors	1 240	1 240	1 015	1 615	1 600	1 578	561	1 209	1 491
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over	108 630	108 630	50 133	477	635	3 124	2 167	7 724	4 224
Some house Different house in United Stotes	51 191 56 607	51 191 56 607	20 185 29 391	20 410	335 279	1 405 1 714	630 1 503	2 893 4 802	1 839 2 327
Centrol city of this MSA/PMSA Remainder of this MSA/PMSA Sifferent MSA/PMSA	14 467 14 080	14 467 14 080	11 156 3 152	199 99	165 14	799 302	364 169	1 662 1 028	1 263 298
Different MSA/PMSA Not in an MSA/PMSA Abrood	19 507 8 553 832	19 507 8 553 832	10 210 4 873 557	83 29 47	42 58 21	348 265	697 273 34	1 136 976 29	478 288 58
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over Cor, truck, ar van Drave olone	56 296 49 371 42 995	56 296 49 371 42 995	26 166 23 140 20 171	196 165 99	279 271 193	1 487 1 361 1 159	1 047 841 753	4 286 3 901 3 544	1 975 1 815 1 546
CorpaaledPublic tronsportation	6 376 257	6 376 257	2 969 180	66	78 -	202 18	. 88 14	357 61	269 11
Other means Worked at home	3 599 3 069	3 599 3 069	2 044 802	31	8	31 77	176 16	227 97	78 71
Mean trovel time to work (minutes) Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence Central city	18.7 43 338 24 931	18.7 43 338 24 931	15.6 23 677 18 587	16.1 185 120	13.0 265 169	16.6 1 387 843	13.8 947 768	18.7 3 877 2 741	16.6 1 8 27 1 341
Outside centrol city	18 407 12 958	18 407 12 958	5 090 2 489	65 11	96 14	544 100	179 100	1 136 409	486 148
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over				200		0.507	0.010	4 205	2 444
Employed	88 779 60 500 57 326	88 779 60 500 57 326	42 397 28 144 26 679	389 214 196	540 350 291	2 507 1 608 1 487	2 018 1 172 1 089	6 205 4 672 4 373	3 464 2 150 1 993
Unemployed Percent of civilian lobor force	3 132 5.2	3 132 5.2	1 448 5.1	18 8.4	59 16.9	121 7.5	77 6.6	299 6.4	157 7.3
Females 16 years and over Employed Unemployed	45 914 25 989 1 252	45 914 25 989	22 442 12 610	170 57	239 103	1 278 635 66	1 061 453 21	3 418 2 278 98	1 844 923 27
With own children under 6 years	7 307 4 694	1 252 7 307 4 694	612 3 040 1 999	38 12	13 26 11	260 158	97 57	646 467	329 158
In lobor force	8 171 6 498	8 171 6 498	3 312 2 718	40 24	44 25	208 152	76 49	545 442	244 186
Persons 16 to 19 years Not enralled in school Unemployed or not in lobor force	7 693 1 302 549	7 693 1 302	4 230 552	45 16 10	22 4 4	159 30	1 58 23	404 90 53	192 51 41
Employed	661	549 661 317	266 301 112	16 6	4	22 21 8	5 5	47 22	41 10
Unemployed Not in labor force	110 234	110 234	56 133	10	4 -	8 5	Ė	9 16	9 22
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in									
Usually worked 35 ar more hours per week	67 712 51 043	67 712 51 043	32 367 22 963	257 220	347 272	1 747 1 393	1 417 907	4 971 3 795	2 438 1 916
50 to 52 weeks	35 182	35 182	14 764	88	126	1 043	479	2 522	1 382
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64	75 733	75 733	35 722	348	403	2 119	1 502	5 585	2 723
With a mobility or self-core limitation	1 963 1 074	1 963 1 074	886 414	16 16	4 -	126 51	24 19	182 77	55 39
In labor force With a self-care limitation With a work disability	268 1 370 5 925	268 1 370 5 925	131 723 2 538	10 6 63	- 4 45	10 117 296	9 11 84	22 163 459	11 47 255
Prevented fram warking	2 886 2 500	2 886 2 500	1 239 1 094	63 24 39	45 15 23	296 96 166	57 21	236 185	255 113 118
No work disability In labar farce	69 8 08 55 870	69 808 55 870	33 184 26 178	285 190	358 322	1 823 1 455	1 418 1 086	5 126 4 367	2 468 1 952
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	12 043 1 931	12 043 1 931	5 935 1 170	41 30	137 26	312 79	273 69	620 128	625 143
With a mability limitation With a self-core limitation	1 499 1 036	1 499 1 036	818 702	30 11	20 12	50 54	64 13	98 62	64
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Census Tract or Block Numbering	Tatals	far split tracts/BNA'	s in Weld Caunty—C	an.	Greeley city, Weld Caunty				
Area	Tract 15	Tract 19.01	Tract 20	Tract 21	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 5	Tract 6 (pt.)	
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	3 723	6 446	8 779	6 663	1 609	4 418	4 565	480	
NativeForeign born	3 658 65	6 244 202	8 537 242	6 432 231	1 521 88	4 339 79	4 029 536	283 197	
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguistically isolated hausehalds	6	33	52	50	69	11	143	36	
Persons 5 years and over Speak a language after than English Do not speak English "very well" In linguistically isolated hausehalds	3 448 364 107 13	5 868 887 268 81	8 107 724 242 97	6 141 813 250 143	1 500 258 114 124	4 346 261 90 20	4 064 1 686 807 469	439 350 180 96	
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 062	1 911	2 304	1 896	491	3 603	1 129	141	
Preprimary schaal	90 58 714 667 258	194 188 1 324 1 281 393	205 179 1 685 1 600 414	153 134 1 424 1 397 319	14 8 107 107 370	37 30 147 147 3 419	78 67 784 748 267	4 4 126 115	
Public callege EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	240	378	327	311	363	3 368	233	11	
Persons 25 years and over Less than 9th grade 9th ta 12th grade, no diplama High school graduate (includes equivalency) Same callege, no degree Associate degree Bachelar's degree Graduate ar professianal degree Percent high school graduate ar higher	2 448 190 244 758 474 189 359 234 82.3	3 905 522 521 1 343 846 228 357 88 73.3	5 617 448 848 2 140 1 220 355 449 157 76.9	4 104 558 517 1 398 843 185 461 142 73.8	986 273 141 182 182 25 130 53	828 69 88 143 211 72 153 92 81.0	2 438 692 445 593 392 144 103 69 53.4	287 167 84 8 7 9 12 -	
Percent bachelar's degree ar higher FERTILITY	24.2	11.4	10.8	14.7	18.6	29.6	7.1	4.2	
Children ever barn per 1,000 wamen 15 ta 44 years RESIDENCE IN 1985	1 377	1 683	1 360	1 498	758	171	1 403	1 688	
Persons 5 years and over Same hause Different hause in United States Central city of this MSA/PMSA Remainder of this MSA/PMSA Different MSA/PMSA Nat in an MSA/PMSA	3 448 1 932 1 491 348 726 226 191	5 868 2 828 2 984 18 1 127 1 381 458	8 107 4 304 3 784 14 1 497 1 993 280	6 141 3 453 2 657 182 1 091 1 151 233	1 500 250 1 230 521 181 352 176	4 346 340 3 940 214 87 2 893 746	4 064 1 402 2 496 1 194 311 692 299	439 20 372 191 69 83 29	
JOURNEY TO WORK	25	56	19	31	20	66	166	47	
Car, truck, or van	1 792 1 528 1 376 1 152 6 1 334 1 124 1 5.5 1 692 680 1 012	2 886 2 507 2 045 462 11 161 207 23.4 1 125 63 1 062 1 761	4 346 3 852 3 326 526 11 192 291 26.0 1 190 43 1 147 3 156	3 108 2 652 2 313 339 7 198 251 23.7 1 731 355 1 376	552 443 389 54 - 98 11 12.9 522 448 74	1 923 1 088 951 137 13 786 36 9,9 1 739 1 551 188 184	1 920 1 729 1 226 503 15 122 54 15.2 1 784 1 274 510 136	170 147 81 66 	
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over	2 766	4 567	6 586	4 805	1 409	4 208	3 286	351	
In lobar force Emplayed Unemplayed Percent of civilian labor force Females 16 years and over Employed Unemployed Unemployed Unemployed Unemployed In labor force With awn children under 6 years In labor force With awn children 6 to 17 years anly In labor force Persons 16 to 19 years Nat enrolled in school Unemployed ar nat in labar force Not high school graduate Employed Unemployed Unemployed Unemployed Unemployed Not in labor force WORK STATUS IN 1989	1 875 1 805 68 3.6 1 443 790 27 208 151 311 235 207 25 12 16 7 9 —	3 226 2 951 269 8.4 2 292 1 267 91 526 282 444 326 333 96 22 64 47 -	4 737 4 472 260 5.5 3 323 1 976 109 580 413 667 558 545 131 47 45 23 4	3 336 3 162 174 5.2 2 433 1 380 67 460 328 509 375 375 69 27 28 15 3	683 576 107 15.7 717 265 45 89 45 8 8 8 54 8	2 158 1 983 175 8.1 2 265 1 144 89 49 54 47 1 734 29 - 8 8	2 145 1 985 160 7.5 1 659 763 87 394 228 246 182 262 99 58 99 41 20 38	188 170 18 9.6 153 52 - 38 12 40 24 45 16 10 16 6	
Persons 16 years ond over who worked in 1989	2 123 1 668	3 488 2 793	5 086 4 074	3 620 2 874	942 620 283	3 777 1 842 296	2 373 1 774 1 038	231 194 68	
50 to 52 weeks	1 225	1 863	3 104	2 060	263	270	1 000	30	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years With a mability ar self-care limitation With a mobility limitation In labor farce With a self-care limitation With a work disability In labor farce Prevented fram working Na wark disability.	2 263 31 22 2 23 103 54 36 2 160	4 009 139 111 38 58 434 268 158 3 575	5 820 114 94 23 58 530 250 230	4 082 155 59 20 129 326 178 115 3 756	968 60 23 52 123 33 78 845	4 024 58 7 7 58 87 52 18 3 937	2 896 122 61 8 76 398 124 240 2 498	310 16 16 10 6 63 24 39 247	
In labar farce Civilian noninstitutionolized persons 65 years and over With a mobility ar self-care limitation With a mobility limitation With a self-care limitation	1 742 501 41 41 24	2 864 552 85 73 34	4 380 761 73 68 50	3 061 656 79 64 39	338 123 107 81	2 084 113 32 22 17	1 993 390 106 82 92	41 30 30 11	

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and camplementary threshold ore 400 persons. Oato based on sample and subject to sampling voriability, see text. Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Greeley city, Weld County—Con.		Remainder af Weld County						
	Troct 7.01 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Troct 10 (pt.)	Troct 15 (pt.)	Troct 17	Tract 19.01 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	
PLACE OF BIRTH Ali persons	681	3 155	5 382	3 639	3 893	6 432	8 779	6 663	
NotiveForeign born	619	3 120 3 35	5 339 43	3 574 65	3 770 123	6 230 202	8 537 242	6 432 231	
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguistically isolated households	12	9	12	6	43	33	52	50	
Persons 5 years and over	635	2 841	4 883	3 384	3 594	5 854	8 107	6 141	
Speak a language other than English Do nat speak English "very well" In linguisticolly isoloted households	174 97 19	206 60 9	331 79 24	364 107 13	615 189 131	887 268 81	724 242 97	813 250 143	
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	160	1 311	1 512	1 048	1 151	1 911	2 304	1 896	
Preprimary schoolPublic school	5 5	90 32	110 88	84 58	88 82	194 188	205 179	153 134	
Elementary or high school	121 118	566 548	989 919	714 667	841 821	1 324 1 281	1 685 1 600	1 424 1 397	
College Public college		655 617	413 381	250 232	222 212	393 378	414 327	319 311	
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Persons 25 years and over	458	1 453	3 233	2 384	2 338	3 891	5 617	4 104	
Less than 9th grade9th to 12th grade, no diplomo	151 113	96 288	317 441	190 244	294 314	522 521	448 848	558 517	
High school groduate (includes equivalency) Some callege, no degree	86	303 344	1 035 717	752 459	834 471	1 329 846	2 140 1 220	1 398 843	
Associote degreeBachelor's degree	37 32 39	197 144	290 291	161 359	149 194	228 357	355 449	185 461	
Groduate or professional degree	-	81	142	219	82	88	157	142	
Percent high schaol groduote ar higher Percent bochelor's degree or higher	42.4 8.5	73.6 15.5	76.6 13.4	81.8 24.2	74.0 11.8	73.2 11.4	76.9 10.8	73.8 14.7	
FERTILITY Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 600	1 020	1 343	1 388	1 364	1 683	1 360	1 498	
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over	635	2 841	4 883	3 384	3 594	5 854	8 107	6 141	
Some houseOifferent house in United States	335 279	963 1 869	1 930 2 933	1 899 1 460	2 166 1 402	2 814 2 984	4 304 3 784	3 453 2 657	
Centrol city of this MSA/PMSA Remoinder of this MSA/PMSA	165 14	640 248	1 022 780	332 726	312 649	18 1 127	14 1 497	182 1 091	
Not in an MSA/PMSA	42 58	532 449	604 527	211 191	251 190	1 381 458	1 993 280	1 151 233	
JOURNEY TO WORK	21	9	20	25	26	56	19	31	
Workers 16 years and over Cor, truck, or von	279 271	1 670	2 616	1 728	1 868 1 647	2 879 2 500	4 346 3 852	3 108 2 652	
Orove olane	193 78	1 503 1 315	2 398 2 229	1 486 1 334 152	1 399 248	2 038 2 038 462	3 326 526	2 313 339	
Public tronsportotian Other meons	/° - 8	188 43 107	169 18 120	6 134	115	11 161	11 192	7 198	
Worked ot home	13.0	17 20.0	80 17.9	102 15.4	106 18.6	207 23.4	291 26.0	251 23.7	
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence Central city	265	1 504 1 135	2 373 1 606	1 628 623	1 652 694	1 125 63	1 190 43	1 731 355	
Outside centrol city Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	96 14	369 166	767 243	1 005 100	958 216	1 062 1 754	1 147 3 156	1 376 1 377	
LABOR FORCE STATUS	"	100	240	100	210	1 754	0 130	1 0//	
Persons 16 years and over In labor force	540 350	2 309 1 815	3 896 2 857	2 702 1 811	2 800 1 988	4 553 3 219	6 586 4 737	4 805 3 336	
EmployedUnemployed	291 59	1 692 123	2 681 176	1 741 68	1 889 94	2 944 269	4 472 260	3 162 174	
Percent of civilion lobor force Females 16 years and over	16.9 239	6.8 1 333	6.2 2 085	3.8 1 407	4.7 1 407	8.4 2 285	5.5 3 323	5.2 2 433	
EmployedUnemployed	103 13	966 70	1 312 28	754 27	820 47	1 267 91	1 976 109	1 380	
With own children under 6 years	26 11	198 163	448 304	192 135	244 150	526 282	580 413	460 328	
With own children 6 to 17 years only In labor farce	44 25	200 169	345 273	311 235	320 251	444 326	667 558	509 375	
Persons 16 ta 19 yearsNot enrolled in schaal	22 4	1 79 39	225 51	207 25	241 61	333 96 22	545 131	378 69 27	
Unemployed or nat in lobar force Not high schaal graduate	4 4	25 14	28 33 15	12 16	20 31	64	47 45	28	
EmployedUnemplayed	- 4	7	9	7 9	19 10	47	23	15 3	
Not in lobar force WORK STATUS IN 1989	-	7	9	-	2	17	18	10	
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	347	1 938	2 022	2 059	0.147	3 481	5 086	3 620	
Usually worked 35 ar more hours per week 50 to 52 weeks	272 126	1 285 776	3 033 2 510 1 746	1 633 1 197	2 147 1 707 1 223	2 786 1 856	4 074 3 104	2 874 2 060	
DISABILITY	120	,,,,	1 740	1 1//	1 223	1 000	0 104		
Civilian naninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	403	2 154	3 431	2 206	2 447	3 995	5 820	4 082	
With a mability or self-core limitation With a mobility limitation	4 -	72 33	110 44	31 22	90 37	139 111	114 94	155 59	
In labor farceWith a self-care limitation	- 4	19 72	3 91	2 23 103	63	38 58	23 58	20 129	
With a wark disobility In lobar force	45 15	200 120	259 116	54	187 77	434 268	530 250	326 178	
Prevented from working Na work disability	23 358	67 1 954	118 3 172	36 2 103	87 2 260	158 3 561	230 5 290	115 3 756	
In labar farceCivilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years	322	1 681	2 686	1 685	1 861	2 857	4 380	3 061	
With a mability or self-care limitation	137 26	155 24	465 104	494 41	348 36	552 85 73	761 73	656 79	
With a self-care limitation	20 12	11 24	87 38	41 24	34 22	73 34	68 50	64 39	

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and camplementary threshold ore 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Weld Caunty		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Weld Caunty						
	Greeley, CO MSA	Total	Greeley city	Tract 6	Tract 7.01	Troct 7.02	Tract 8	Tract 10	Tract 13	
OCCUPATION Emplayed persons 16 years and aver	5 967 6 785 1 842 6 284 8 935 249 827 6 436 4 092	57 326 5 967 6 785 1 842 6 284 8 935 249 827 6 436 4 092 6 926 3 447 3 139 2 397	26 679 3 272 3 965 852 3 577 4 266 132 428 3 368 476 2 742 1 290 1 109 1 202	196 8 -6 6 -7 17 22 74 18 18 27	291 11 19 4 23 12 3 - 57 6 6 64 21 15	1 487 218 82 26 102 220 11 201 141 163 72 158 93	1 089 101 147 34 134 134 13 184 12 119 79 72 60	4 373 408 450 133 517 904 30 78 676 119 458 222 241 137	1 993 93 123 37 238 300 17 29 244 71 348 189 145	
Name	8 740 7 735 7 643 5 296 1 207 938 26 317	43 336 2 440 4 688 4 649 8 740 7 735 7 643 5 296 1 207 938 26 317 31 790 30 674 31 671	20 793 1 515 2 544 2 370 4 261 3 438 3 218 2 388 564 495 24 198 30 584 13 171 31 696 12 074	170 27 52 34 12 28 6 5 -6 11 364 17 652 136 12 273 6 735	313 28 46 46 108 68 13 - 4 - 17 401 18 587 175 21 033 8 155	1 288 71 129 178 313 268 184 94 29 22 23 474 27 590 977 26 211	968 108 162 201 226 112 110 41 - 8 15 369 20 247 362 20 882 9 334	3 450 272 510 561 706 639 473 241 31 17 20 668 24 068 2 130 24 587 9 749	1 830 86 279 286 443 377 255 93 11 - 21 014 23 067 1 251 25 343 9 238	
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households With eornings (dollors) Meon eornings (dollors) With Social Security income Mean Social Security income (dollars) With public assistance income Mean public ossistance income (dollors)	43 336 36 435 31 563 10 144 7 405 2 524 3 448	43 336 36 435 31 563 10 144 7 405 2 524 3 448	20 793 17 025 29 962 4 909 7 404 1 332 3 668	170 119 20 731 41 5 853 24 4 639	313 230 19 068 115 6 435 23 2 527	1 288 1 084 26 537 288 6 810 151 3 506	968 759 18 959 228 6 290 46 2 537	3 450 3 059 23 817 620 6 742 270 2 879	1 830 1 446 23 558 567 7 330 136 2 784	
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollors) Married-cauple families (dallars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) Female householder, no husband present (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 931 36 039 39 931 40 848 18 851 14 636	36 931 36 039 39 931 40 848 18 851 14 636	37 774 36 088 41 819 42 676 19 188 14 889	18 515 11 313 22 575 14 990 11 257 3 040	21 095 16 975 22 045 19 071 16 795 3 130	30 146 29 101 33 008 35 617 13 386 8 914	23 636 23 208 26 548 27 823 15 636 10 350	27 602 27 775 32 486 36 036 14 611 11 654	26 845 24 158 28 807 26 987 17 723 12 463	
All Income Levels In 1989 Families	5 459 3 545 2 635 2 538 895 17 848 12 662 3 832 113 346 31 016 30 790	30 674 25 950 16 313 6 638 25 743 22 058 12 989 5 459 3 545 2 635 2 538 895 17 848 12 662 3 832 113 346 31 016 30 790	13 171 10 911 6 819 2 813 10 663 8 933 5 113 2 143 1 896 1 421 1 360 520 11 055 7 622 2 114 50 461 12 341 12 222	136 93 88 43 84 54 31 29 16 24 12 88 34 12 518 148 148	175 132 81 24 143 109 66 14 23 18 10 5 179 138 56 681 156	977 767 542 259 828 687 408 167 121 52 111 77 419 311 46 3 430 1 094 1 088	362 295 168 85 257 202 113 76 78 66 48 9 1 027 606 164 2 030 300 285	2 130 1 805 1 321 649 1 473 1 284 831 457 452 347 357 1 42 1 905 1 320 190 8 478 2 462 2 451 1 656	1 251 1 045 601 302 984 811 444 245 227 194 127 41 737 579 277 4 487 1 187 1 187 7 90	
Reloted children 5 to 17 yeors Persons 65 yeors and over Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level Families Percent below poverty level Hausehalder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 yeors With reloted children under 5 yeors Married-cauple families Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 5 yeors Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 5 yeors Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 5 yeors Unrelared individuals Nonfamily householder 65 yeors and over Persons Percent belaw poverty level Persons under 18 years Reloted children under 18 years Reloted children 5 to 17 years	22 179 12 043 2 718 8.9 1 768 2 123 1 124 1 295 873 856 466 2 1252 750 1 131 589 5 889 5 889 3 261	22 179 12 043 2 718 8.9 1 768 2 123 1 124 1 295 873 856 462 2 1252 750 1 131 589 5 889 3 261 982 15 416 13.6 5 041 4 861 3 245	8 542 5 935 1 300 9.9 877 1 051 605 481 324 325 181 707 451 638 374 4 285 2 322 501 8 735 17.3 2 395 2 295 1 466	62 45.6 37 58 24 24 12 24 11 24 12 53 26 12 284 54.8 110 110	30 17.1 27 27 5 20 17 17 17 10 10 10 5 64 44 25 164 24.1 47	149 15.3 75 126 103 51 29 32 23 95 43 91 77 101 41 16 621 18.1 323 317 191	67 18.5 46 40 18 18 19 9 9 44 32 31 9 469 200 25 633 31.2 77 67 51	310 14.6 199 276 124 92 59 67 33 190 112 181 76 626 344 57 1 680 19.8 596 593 398	790 625 144 11.5 93 103 103 66 48 48 29 78 45 55 29 195 119 59 674 15.0 231 231	
Persons 65 years and over	6 402 21 248	1 389 6 402 21 248	4 108 11 272	12 96 342	25 43 233	32 274 862	25 336 838	720 2 279	249 1 057	

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementory threshold are 400 persons. Doto bosed on somple and subject to sompling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totols for split trocts/BNA's in Weld County—Con.				Greeley city, Weld County				
	Troct 15	Troct 19.01	Troct 20	Troct 21	Troct 1	Troct 2	Troct 5	Troct 6 (pt.)	
OCCUPATION Employed persons 16 years and over Executive, administrative, and managerial accupations Technicians and related support occupations Technicians and related support occupations Sales occupations Administrative support occupations, including derical Private household occupations Service occupations Service occupations, except protective and household Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations Precision production, craft, and repair occupations Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors Transportation and material moving occupations Hondlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1 805 151 260 48 165 337 8 11 128 272 182 2114 87 42	2 951 300 226 62 279 443 7 33 288 233 442 227 235 176	4 472 381 382 165 397 741 24 110 416 246 800 389 269 152	3 162 306 298 112 261 400 10 47 352 395 410 233 190 148	576 67 47 9 79 105 - 7 122 - 39 35 14	1 983 115 271 33 269 366 7 41 558 40 85 65 95	1 985 85 99 52 193 222 22 10 240 49 406 273 122 212	170 - - 6 - - 6 - 17 22 69 12 11 27	
HOLOME IN 1989 Households Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 to \$9,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$15,000 to \$24,999 \$25,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$49,999 \$50,000 to \$49,999 \$50,000 to \$49,999 \$100,000 or more Medion (dollars) Mean (dollars) Medion income (dollors) Per copital income (dollors)	1 373 41 142 104 236 302 246 208 36 58 30 794 36 684 1 071 34 693	2 238 101 195 190 533 423 481 267 42 6 26 953 30 232 1 737 30 982	3 147 67 205 244 619 668 733 452 108 51 31 879 34 969 2 425 34 255 12 590	2 246 75 231 223 410 375 388 356 96 92 29 444 37 356 1 813 32 395 12 665	911 141 310 133 200 53 34 28 7 5 10 118 15 411 205 15 417 9 609	826 182 208 73 183 79 72 29 — 12 054 16 218 272 17 500 4 699	1 733 222 319 254 379 280 187 59 33 	151 27 52 34 12 20 6 - - 9 413 12 854 125 11 023 4 971	
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households With earnings Mean earnings (dollars) With Social Security income Mean Social Security income (dollars) With public assistance income Mean public ossistance income (dollars)	1 373 1 135 37 575 377 7 327 54 2 697	2 238 1 872 30 259 485 7 457 164 3 952	3 147 2 752 34 992 689 8 281 100 2 981	2 246 1 954 37 122 517 7 634 93 3 219	911 597 15 620 281 5 939 114 3 987	826 736 13 914 97 7 589 35 2 377	1 733 1 352 21 899 355 6 771 330 4 107	151 100 14 869 36 6 458 24 4 639	
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Families (dollars) With awn children under 18 years (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) Female householder, no husband present (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) POVERTY STATUS IN 1989	42 508 47 866 43 776 50 234 25 724 16 918	32 607 31 175 35 461 35 616 16 917 10 564	37 533 37 781 39 226 40 240 20 620 19 094	40 446 38 508 43 379 41 998 17 708 16 580	19 182 18 627 23 922 28 680 8 834 5 123	22 070 15 141 21 588 18 523 25 876 4 612	24 274 21 242 28 314 29 033 11 792 6 444	13 316 11 313 16 619 14 990 3 040 3 040	
All Income Levels in 1989 Families Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years Married-couple families Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years Married-couple families Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 5 years Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 19 years Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined Nonfamily householder 65 years and over Persons for whom poverty status is determined. Persons under 18 years Reloted children under 18 years Reloted children under 18 years Reloted children of to 17 years Persons 65 years and over	1 071 955 526 177 990 879 489 172 60 55 32 5 336 302 150 3 713 1 077 1 077 1 077 795 501	1 737 1 457 1 047 531 1 429 1 230 810 438 213 145 181 63 685 501 177 6 370 1 995 1 990 1 424 552	2 425 2 019 1 277 511 2 149 1 797 1 109 465 208 159 138 38 990 722 190 8 733 2 436 2 403 1 738 761	1 813 1 574 1 005 386 1 555 1 373 841 328 173 124 117 44 593 433 188 6 565 2 056 2 049 1 534 656	205 141 122 92 147 107 64 64 64 38 24 38 18 886 706 233 1 499 193 193 193 193 84 338	272 199 146 78 198 159 114 65 50 21 27 8 136 554 32 1889 209 209 137 113	1 106 863 685 386 767 635 440 191 259 148 196 157 894 627 161 4 484 1 326 1 294 821 390	125 82 88 43 78 48 54 11 24 12 80 26 12 480 148 148 107	
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level Families Percent below poverty level Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 5 years Murried-couple families Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Unrelated individuals Nonfamily hauseholder 65 years ond over Persons Percent below poverty level Persons under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years Persons 65 years and over Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:	32 3.0 22 25 14 22 17 15 10 3 79 69 46 223 6.0 79 72 46 55	186 10.7 75 133 64 66 21 34 26 110 49 94 33 170 95 55 762 12.0 287 282 185 85	118 4.9 65 81 42 65 39 38 24 51 24 41 16 186 84 30 600 6.9 231 198 136 50	154 8.5 113 116 51 96 77 67 26 58 36 49 25 129 74 50 74 51 1.3 335 330 240 74	68 33.2 44 59 35 16 16 7 7 32 18 32 18 413 284 63 639 42.6 110 110	92 33.8 71 71 28 53 38 39 15 27 21 27 8 798 353 9 1 051 55.6 96 67	260 23.5 155 236 185 64 32 48 26 176 103 168 139 360 211 40 1 378 30.7 594 571 289 58	49.6 49.6 37 58 24 12 24 12 24 11 11 24 12 53 26 12 284 59.2 110 110	
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	23 309	197 1 027	241 993	248 1 078	364 759	562 1 211	796 1 712	96 342	

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Greeley city, Weld	Caunty—Con.	Remainder of Weld County					
Area	Troct 7.01 (pt.)	Troct 10 (pt.)	Troct 10 (pt.)	Troct 15 (pt.)	Troct 17	Troct 19.01 (pt.)	Troct 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)
CCCUPATION Emplayed persons 16 years and aver Executive, odministrative, and monogerial occupations Prafessional specialty occupations Technicians and related support occupations Administrative support occupations, including derical Private household occupations Protective service occupations Service occupations, except protective and household Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations Precision production, craft, and repair occupations Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	291 11 19 4 23 12 3 - 57 6 64 21	1 692 176 147 41 214 357 9 38 311 33 127	2 681 232 303 92 303 547 21 40 365 86 331	1 741 144 260 48 151 313 8 11 128 258 182	1 889 158 180 36 161 267 46 175 284 217 148	2 944 293 226 62 279 443 7 33 288 233 442 227	4 472 381 382 165 397 741 24 110 416 246 800 389	3 162 306 298 112 261 400 10 47 352 395 410 233 190
Transportation and material moving occupations Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and loborers INCOME IN 1989	15 56	62 81	179 56	87 37	134 83	235 176	269 152	148
Households Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 to \$9,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$15,000 to \$24,999 \$25,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$47,999 \$50,000 to \$74,999 \$100,000 or more Medion (dollars) Meon (dollars) Femilies Median income (dollors)	313 28 46 46 108 68 13 - 4 - 17 401 18 587 175 21 033 8 155	1 406 210 234 254 330 180 132 58 - 8 15 116 19 164 742 19 891 8 551	2 044 62 276 307 376 459 341 183 3 1 9 25 018 27 442 1 388 27 088	1 345 41 142 104 228 289 239 208 36 58 30 688 36 740 1 043 34 977	1 300 44 113 132 298 231 262 163 37 20 27 675 32 380 1 062 30 709 10 861	2 231 101 195 190 533 416 481 267 42 6 26 885 30 233 1 730 30 962 10 670	3 147 67 205 244 619 668 733 452 108 51 31 879 34 969 2 425 34 255 12 590	2 246 75 231 223 410 375 388 356 96 92 29 444 37 356 1 813 32 395
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Hauseholds With eomings Mean eornings (dollars) With Social Security income Mean Social Security income (dollars) With public assistance incame Mean public assistance incame (dollars)	313 230 19 068 115 6 435 23 2 527	1 406 1 296 18 898 202 5 219 124 3 056	2 044 1 763 27 433 418 7 477 146 2 730	1 345 1 107 37 720 377 7 327 54 2 697	1 300 1 118 32 617 320 8 291 49 3 461	2 231 1 865 30 260 485 7 457 164 3 952	3 147 2 752 34 992 689 8 281 100 2 981	2 246 1 954 37 122 517 7 634 93 3 219
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) Female hausehalder, no husband present (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars)	21 095 16 975 22 045 19 071 16 795 3 130	22 536 20 644 30 025 30 562 11 165 10 268	30 310 32 041 33 455 38 077 18 690 13 601	42 736 48 488 44 059 50 983 25 724 16 918	35 054 34 089 37 397 37 139 16 993 13 673	32 617 31 175 35 488 35 616 16 917 10 564	37 533 37 781 39 226 40 240 20 620 19 094	40 446 38 508 43 379 41 998 17 708 16 580
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels In 1989 Families Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years With related children under 5 years Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 5 years Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 18 years	175 132 81 24 143 109 66 14 23 18 10 5	742 624 502 246 416 364 230 129 245 189 211 84	1 388 1 181 819 403 1 057 920 601 328 207 158 146 58	1 043 927 511 162 962 851 474 157 60 55 32	1 062 898 573 226 932 809 487 205 97 63 61	1 730 1 450 1 047 531 1 422 1 223 810 438 213 145 181 63	2 425 2 019 1 277 511 2 149 1 797 1 109 465 208 159 138 38	1 813 1 574 1 005 386 1 555 1 373 841 328 173 124 117
Unrelated Individuals for whom poverty status is determined Nonfomily householder 65 years and over Persons for whom poverty status is determined Persons under 18 years Reloted children under 18 years Reloted children 5 to 17 years Persons 65 years and over	179 138 56 681 156 156 110	943 664 45 3 155 902 902 588	962 656 145 5 323 1 560 1 549 1 068 465	336 302 150 3 629 1 057 1 050 795 494	302 238 81 3 890 1 199 1 196 900 348	685 501 177 6 356 1 995 1 990 1 424 552	990 722 190 8 733 2 436 2 403 1 738 761	593 433 188 6 565 2 056 2 049 1 534 656
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level Families Percent below poverty level. Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years. With reloted children under 5 years. Married-couple families Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years. With reloted children under 18 years. Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years.	30 17.1 27 27 5 20 17 17 	197 26.5 137 176 90 44 26 32 25 138 96	113 8.1 62 100 34 48 33 35 8 52 16	32 3.1 22 25 14 22 17 15 11 10 5	86 8.1 58 70 30 60 47 46 20 19	186 10.8 75 133 64 66 21 34 26 110 49	118 4.9 65 81 42 65 39 38 24 51 24	154 8.5 113 116 51 96 77 67 26 58 36 49 25 129
Unrelated individuals Nonfomily householder 65 years and over Persons Percent below poverty level Persons under 18 years Related children under 18 years Reloted children 5 to 17 years Persons 65 years and over	5 64 44 25 164 24.1 47 47	393 239 10 1 059 33.6 380 380 242 47	26 233 105 47 621 11.7 216 213 156 54	3 79 69 46 223 6.1 79 72 46 55	5 65 42 15 432 11.1 197 197 134 26	33 170 95 55 762 12.0 287 282 185 85	16 186 84 30 600 6.9 231 198 136 50	25 129 74 50 745 11.3 335 330 240 74
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level: Persons below 50 percent of poverty level Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	43 233	434 1 302	286 977	23 309	100 656	197 1 027	241 993	248 1 078

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Dato bosed on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Grealey CO	
71102	Greeley, CO MSA	Weld County
PLACE OF BIRTH	504	524
Ali persons	524 502	502
Foreign born	22	22
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH		
Linguisticolly isoloted households	11	11
Persons 5 years and over	436 25	436 25
Do not speak English "very well" n linguistically isolated households	11 11	11 11
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL		
Preprimory school	223 10	223 10
Public school	5 75	5 75
Public school	72 138	72 138
Public callege	138	138
DUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Persons 25 years ond over	215	215
ess than 9th grade	11	11 24
th to 12th grode, no diplomoigh school groduote (includes equivolency)	24 42	42
ome college, no degreessociote degree	71	71
achelor's degreeraduate ar professional degree	20 47	20 47
ercent high school groduote or higher	83.7	83.7
ercent bochelor's degree or higher	31.2	31.2
ERTILITY hildren ever barn per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	800	800
RESIDENCE IN 1985		
Persons 5 years and over	436 61	436 61
ifferent house in United Stotes Centrol city of this MSA/PMSA	375 108	375 108
Remoinder of this MSA/PMSA	25	25 231
Different MSA/PMSA	231 11	11
broad	-	_
DURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years and over	219	219
ar, truck, or von Drove alone	154 127	154 127
Corpooled	27 3	27 3
ther means	60	60 2
forked at homelean travel time to work (minutes)	13.3 192	13.3 192
Centrol city	121	121
Outside central city	71 27	71 27
ABOR FORCE STATUS		
Persons 16 years and over	366 254	366 254
EmployedUnemployed	242 12	242 12
Percent of civilian labor force Femoles 16 years and over	4.7 96	4.7 96
mployed	44	44
Jnemployed With own children under 6 years	10	10
In labor force With own children 6 to 17 years only	5 7	5
In labar forcePersons 16 to 19 years	7 86	7 86
Not enrolled in schoal Unemployed or not in labor force	17 9	17 9
Not high school graduote Employed	Ė	_
UnemployedNot in labor force	-	-
WORK STATUS IN 1989	_	
Persons 16 years and over who worked in	000	000
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	289 200	289 200
50 to 52 weeks	108	108
DISABILITY Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64		
With a mability or self-care limitation	328 4	328 4
With a mobility limitation In lobor farce	4 -	4
With o self-care limitatian	4 9	4 9
In labar forcePrevented from working	3	9 3 6
No work disability	319 351	319
In labor force	251	251
and array	12	12
With a mability or self-care limitation With a mobility limitation	2 2	2 2

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Greeley, CO	Weld County
OCCUPATION	MSA	Weld County
OCCUPATION Employed persons 16 years and over	242	242
Executive, and monogerial occupations Professional specialty occupations	20 14	20 14
Technicions and related support occupations	_ 24	24
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	51	51
Privote household occupations	9	9
Service occupations, except protective and household Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	40	40
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations Mochine operators, ossemblers, and inspectors	17 4 7	17 47
Transportation and material moving occupations Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	7 13	7 13
INCOME IN 1989 Households	189	189
Less than \$5,000	23	23
\$5,000 to \$9,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999	35 3	35 3
\$15,000 to \$24,999 \$25,000 to \$34,999	37 39	37 39
\$35,000 to \$49,999	47 5	47 5
\$50,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$99,999	_	=
\$100,000 or more Medion (dollors)	24 453	24 453
Mean (dollors) Fomilies	23 784 103	23 784 103
Median income (dollors)	30 750	30 750
Per capita income (dollors)	7 253	7 253
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households	189	189
Mean eornings (dollors)	171 24 932	171 24 932
With Social Security income Mean Social Security income (dollars)	14 4 105	14 4 105
With public assistance income	18 2 312	18 2 312
Meon public assistance income (dollors) MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE	2 312	2 312
Families (dellors) With own children under 18 yeors (dollors)	28 718 30 299	28 718 30 299
Married-couple families (dollors) With own children under 18 years (dollors)	33 096	33 096
Femole householder no husband present	32 378	32 378
(dollors) With own children under 18 yeors (dollors)	16 557 22 500	16 557 22 500
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989		
All Income Levels In 1989		
Families	103 88	103 88
With reloted children under 18 years	80	80
With reloted children under 5 yeors Morried-couple families	50 79	50 79
Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years	77 70	77 70
With related children under 5 years Femole householder, no husband present	47 15	47 15
Householder worked in 1989	5 7	5 7
With related children under 18 yeors With related children under 5 yeors Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
determined	133	133
Nonfomily householder	86 4	86
Persons for whom poverty status is determined. Persons under 18 years	435 168	435 168
Persons under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years	168 80	168 80
Persons 65 years and over	12	12
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level	22	22
Percent below paverty level Householder worked in 1989	21.4 11	21.4
With related children under 18 years	16	16
Morried-couple tamilles	14 11	14 11
Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years	11 11	11 11
With reloted children under 5 yeors Female householder, no husband present	11 8	11 8
Householder worked in 1989	2	- 2
With related children under 5 yeors Unrelated individuals	44	44
Nonfomily householder65 yeors and over	30	30
Persons Percent below poverty level	82	82
Persons under 18 yeors	18.9 9	18.9
Related children under 18 yeors Related children 5 to 17 years	9 5	9 5
Persons 65 years and over	6	6
Persons below 50 percent af poverty level	40 114	40 114
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	114	114

Table 24. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Doto based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cracley CO	
Al Cu	Greeley, CO MSA	Weld County
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	770	770
Native	767 3	767 3
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linquistically isolated households	_	
Persons 5 years and over	638	638
Speok o longuoge other thon English Do not speak English "very well" In linguistically isolated households	103 5 —	103 5 -
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	217	217
Preprimory schoolPublic school	24 24	24 24
Elementory or high school	150 150	150 150
College	43 43	43 43
Public collegeEDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	40	40
Persons 25 years and over	366 39	366 39
9th to 12th grade, no diplomo	87 103	87 103
Some college, no degree	81	81
Associote degreeBochelor's degree	32 17	32 17
Percent high school graduate or higher	7 65.6	7 65.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	6.6	6.6
FERTILITY Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	2 011	2 011
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over	638	638
Some house Different house in United States	218 420	218 420
Central city of this MSA/PMSA Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	134 132	134 132
Different MSA/PMSA Not in on MSA/PMSA Abrood	107 47	107 47
JOURNEY TO WORK		
Workers 16 years and over	296 245	296 245
Drove olone Corpooled	173 72	173 72
Public tronsportationOther means	32	32
Worked at home	19 23.0	19 23.0
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	209	209 64
Central city Outside central city	64 145	145
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence LABOR FORCE STATUS	87	87
Persons 16 years and over	498	498
In lobor forceEmployed	374 334	374 334
Unemployed Percent of civilion lobor force	39 10.5	39 10.5
Females 16 years ond over	239 142	239 142
Unemployed With own children under 6 years	22 56	22 56
In lobor force With own children 6 to 17 years only	35 51	35 51
In lobar force	48 58	48 58
Persons 16 to 19 years Not enrolled in school Unemployed or not in labor force	23 12	23 12
Not high school groduote	21	21
Employed	12	12
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in	-	_
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	405 296 173	405 296 173
DISABILITY	1,0	,,,
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	471	471
With a mobility or self-care limitation With a mobility limitation	31 16	31 16
In labor force With a self-core limitation	10 18	10 18
With a wark disobility	66 42	66
Prevented fram workingNo work disability	15 405	15 405
In labar farce	329	329
With a mobility or self-care limitation	15 9	15
With a mobility limitation With a self-care limitation	9	9

Table 25. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons:

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Greeley, CO MSA	Weld County
OCCUPATION		
Executive, odministrative, and monogerial occupations	334 26	334 26
Professional specialty occupations Technicions and related support occupations	4 9	4 9
Soles occupations	37 34	37 34
Administrative support occupations, including clerical Private household occupations	_	- - 2
Protective service occupations Service occupations, except protective and household	2 53	2 53
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	34 76	34 76
Mochine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	26	26
Transportation and material moving occupations Handlers, equipment cleoners, helpers, and loborers	16 17	16 17
INCOME IN 1989		
Households	231	231
\$5,000 ta \$9,999	37	37
\$10,000 to \$14,999 \$15,000 to \$24,999	13 81	13 81
\$25,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$49,999 \$50,000 to \$74,999	20 31	20 31
\$50,000 to \$74,999	32	32
\$75,000 to \$99,999 \$100,000 or more	8 -	8 -
Median (dollars) Mean (dallars)	22 250 29 302	22 250 29 302
Familles	203	203
Medion income (dallars)	23 092 8 784	23 092 8 784
Per copito incame (dollors)	8 764	6 /04
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households	231	231
With earnings Meon eornings (dallars)	209 28 751	209 28 751
With Sociol Security income	31	31
Meon Social Security income (dollars)	4 969 35	4 969 35
Mean public ossistonce income (dollors)	4 924	4 924
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Fomilies (dollors)	31 653	31 653
With own children under 18 years (dollors)	27 459	27 459
Morried-couple families (dollors)	36 405 32 294	36 405 32 294
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	15 146	15 146
With own children under 18 years (dollors)	15 146	15 146
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989		
All Income Levels In 1989		
Fomilles Householder worked in 1989	203 179	203 179
With reloted children under 18 yeors With reloted children under 5 yeors	169 83	169 83
Married-couple familles	158 151	158 151
Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 yeors	126	126
With reloted children under 5 yeors Female householder, no husband present	60 26	60 26
Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 yeors	19 26	19 26
With related children under 5 years	18	18
Unrelated Individuals for whom poverty status is determined	59	59
Nonfomily householder65 years and over	28 7	28 7
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.	743 288	743 288
Persons under 18 years Reloted children under 18 years	288	288
Reloted children 5 to 17 years	156 15	156 15
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level		
Fomilies	33	33
Percent below poverty levelHouseholder worked in 1989	16.3 16	16.3 16
With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years	33 17	33 17
Morried-couple families	4	4
Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years	4	4
With related children under 5 years Female householder, no husband present	4 19	4 19
Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 yeors	12 19	12 19
With reloted children under 5 years	13	13
Unrelated individuals	37 16	37 16
Nonfomily householder	7 161	7 161
Persons Percent below poverty level	21.7	21.7
Persons under 18 years	79 79	79 79
Reloted children 5 to 17 years	42	42
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:	7	/
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	.60	60
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	181	181

Table 26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Doto bosed on somple and subject to sompling voriobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Area	Greeley, CO		
	MSA	Total	Greeley city
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	1 370	1 370	850
lotiveoreign born	1 010 360	1 010 360	538 312
ANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH	93	93	77
inguisticolly isoloted households Persons 5 years and over	1 257	1 257	784
peok o longuoge other thon English Do not speak English "very well" n linguisticolly isoloted households	524 224 165	524 224 165	368 159 134
CHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	630	630	45
reprimory school	17	17 11	ï
ementory or high schoolPublic school	299 271	299 271	19 17
ollege Public college	314 307	314 307	25 25
DUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	337		
Persons 25 years and overess thon 9th grodeess	733 23	733 23	38 1
th to 12th grode, no diplomoi igh school groduote (includes equivolency)	66 237	66 237	2
ome college, no degreessociote degree	99	99 38	
ochelor's degree roduote or professionol degree	150 120	150 120	
ercent high school groduote or higher	87.9	87.9	90
ercent bochelor's degree or higher	36.8	36.8	48
nildren ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 yeors ESIDENCE IN 1985	886	886	77
Persons 5 years and over	1 257 592	1 257 592	78 21
ifferent house in United Stotes Centrol city of this MSA/PMSA	513 139	513 139	30
Remoinder of this MSA/PMSA	63 248	63 248	18
Different MSA/PMSA Not in on MSA/PMSA brood	63	63 152	1
DURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	534 441	534 441	3
Drove oloneCorpooled	359 82	359 82	20
ther meons	66	66	
orked ot home	27 16.3	27 16.3	15
/orked in MSA/PMSA of residence	469 280	469 280	2 2
Outside centrol city	189 65	189 65	
ABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over	977	977	5
n lobor force	576 534	576 534	3 3
Unemployed Percent of civilion lobor force	42 7.3	42 7.3	10
Females 16 years and over	524	524	2
mployed	276	276 28	· ·
Vith own children under 6 yeors	84 61	84 61	
/ith own children 6 to 17 years only In lobor force	73 57	73 57	
Persons 16 to 19 years	127 2	127 2	1
Unemployed or not in lobor force Not high school groduote	1 2	1 2	
Employed Unemployed	1	1	
Not in lobor force VORK STATUS IN 1989	-	-	
Persons 16 years and over who worked in	689	689	4
Jsuolly worked 35 or more hours per week 50 to 52 weeks	465 286	465 286	1
DISABILITY Civilion noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	794	794	5
With o mobility or self-core limitotion With o mobility limitotion	43 26	43 26	
In lobor force With o self-core limitotion	12 31	12 31	
With a work disability	44	44	
In lobor force Prevented from working	21 21	21 21	
No work disobility	750 501	750 501	5
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	183	183	
With a mobility or self-core limitation	12 5 7	12 5 7	

Table 27. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on somple and subject to sampling variobility, see text. For definitions af terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Weld County			
Area	Greeley, CO MSA	Total	Greeley city		
OCCUPATION					
Employed persons 16 years and over executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	534 54	534 54	301 48		
Professional specialty accupations	84	84	37		
echnicians ond reloted support occupations	49 30	49 30	33 7		
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	91	91	47		
rivate household occupations	4	4	4		
ervice occupations, except protective ond househald orming, farestry, and fishing occupations	109 43	109 43	89		
Precision productian, craft, and repair occupations	35	35	22		
Mochine operators, assemblers, and inspectors ronsportation and material moving occupations	26	26 4	14		
landlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and loborers	5	5	Ξ.		
NCOME IN 1989					
Households	428	428	268		
ess thon \$5,0005,000 to \$9,999	47 72	47 72	47 49		
10,000 to \$14,999	64	64	43		
10,000 to \$14,999	85 41	85 41	45 7		
25,000 to \$34,999	86	86	59		
55,000 to \$74,999	14	14	6		
75,000 to \$99,999	15	15 4	8 4		
Medion (dollars)	17 500	17 500	13 214		
Aean (dollors)	24 890 277	24 890 277	22 868 141		
Aedian income (dollors)	30 078	30 078	24 659		
er copito incame (dollars)	8 635	8 635	7 764		
NCOME TYPE IN 1989					
Households	428	428	268		
Vith eornings	342 24 564	342 24 564	213 24 972		
Vith Social Security income	109	109	32		
Mean Sociol Security income (dollars)	7 877 30	7 877 30	6 216 30		
Mean public ossistance income (dollors)	5 420	5 420	5 420		
AEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE					
Families (dollars)	30 738	30 738	31 529		
Vith own children under 18 veors (dollars)	33 549 34 000	33 549 34 000	34 530 39 747		
Married-couple families (dollars)	40 092	40 092	43 182		
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	18 506	18 506	16 100		
Vith own children under 18 years (dollors)	15 062	15 062	15 062		
OVERTY STATUS IN 1989					
Ill Income Levels In 1989					
Familles	277 223	277 223	141 110		
Vith related children under 18 veors	120	120	91		
With related children under 5 yeors	42 219	42 219	22 92		
louseholder worked in 1989	181	181	71		
Vith reloted children under 18 yeors With reloted children under 5 yeors	89 34	89 34	63 14		
Female householder, no husband present	52	52	49		
louseholder worked in 1989	39 28	39 28	39 28		
With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 yeors	8	-8	8		
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	236	236	192		
lonfomily householder	151	151	127		
55 yeors and over	30 1 275	30 1 275	8 755		
Persons under 18 yeors	411	411	259		
Reloted children under 18 yeors Reloted children 5 to 17 years	411 298	411 298	259 193		
Persons 65 yeors and over	183	183	49		
ncome In 1989 Below Poverty Level					
Families	51	51	42		
Percent below poverty level	18.4	18.4	29.8		
louseholder worked in 1989Vith related children under 18 yeors	31 23	31 23	22 22		
With related children under 5 years	8	8	8		
Married-couple families	32 17	32 17	23 8		
With reloted children under 18 yeors With reloted children under 5 yeors	9	9	8		
remale householder, no husband present	19	19	19		
louseholder worked in 1989	14	14	14		
With reloted children under 18 yeors With reloted children under 5 yeors	14 8	14 8	14 8		
Unrelated individuols	109	109	106		
Nonfomily householder65 years ond aver	41	41 8	41 8		
Persons	246	246	227		
Percent below poverty levelPersons under 18 years	19.3 56	19.3 56	30.1 52		
Reloted children under 18 years	56	56	52		
Related children 5 to 17 yeorsPersons 65 years ond over	38 38	38 38	34 38		
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:	36	30	36		
Persons below 50 percent af poverty level	166	166	164		
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	307	307	234		

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Weld Co	ounty			Totals for split	tracts/BNA's in V	Veld County		
Area	Greeley, CO MSA	Total	Greeley city	Tract 6	Tract 7.01	Troct 7.02	Troct 8	Troct 10	Troct 13	Tract 14.01
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons		27 456	12 273	913	950	993	586	2 559	1 374	504
Native Foreign born	23 105 4 351	23 105 4 351	10 393 1 880	530 383	774 176	888 105	523 63	2 406 153	1 212 162	481 23
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguistically isolated households		1 062	519	72	38	7	9	43	68	20
Persons 5 years and over Speak o longuage other than English Do not speok English "very well" In linguistically isoloted households	14 893 5 609	24 055 14 893 5 609 3 022	10 605 6 289 2 584 1 353	809 731 358 202	850 613 235 106	774 417 75 14	505 282 115 30	2 105 986 268 140	1 178 582 196 179	463 250 78 32
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	9 086	9 086	3 876	273	295	257	220	846	400	189
Preprimory school Public school Elementory or high school Public school College Public college	561 476 7 119 6 940 1 406	561 476 7 119 6 940 1 406 1 323	201 146 2 888 2 783 787 756	269 258 -	9 9 267 264 19	232 232 232 20 20	21 18 151 151 48 48	56 27 682 674 108 96	16 16 378 370 6 6	127 117 62 62
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		10.717		40.			205	1 047	654	259
Persons 25 years and over Less thon 9th grade	4 693 2 824 2 862 1 420 376 343	12 717 4 693 2 824 2 862 1 420 376 343 199	5 597 2 067 1 280 1 022 665 218 177 168	431 300 113 12 - - 6	503 203 150 104 28 13 5	385 168 85 111 10 5 -	305 129 58 33 49 20 7	242 342 190 157 92 24	192 158 218 47 29	55 28 109 38 5
Percent high school groduote or higher	40.9	40.9	40.2	4.2	29.8	34.3	38.7	44.2	46.5	68.0 9.3
Percent bochelor's degree or higher FERTILITY Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 yeors		1 838	1 798	1.4	2 476	1.6 2 313	5.2 1 879	2.3	1.5	1 486
RESIDENCE IN 1985			1 770	1 707						
Persons 5 years and over Some house in United States Central city of this MSA/PMSA Remainder of this MSA/PMSA Different MSA/PMSA Not in an MSA/PMSA	9 439 13 651 5 140 4 230 3 082 1 199	24 055 9 439 13 651 5 140 4 230 3 082 1 199	10 605 3 121 6 965 4 123 812 1 461 569	809 175 547 268 114 142 23 87	850 340 466 415 27 20 4	774 276 493 274 99 73 47	505 108 373 135 43 159 36	2 105 475 1 595 647 434 244 270	1 178 316 807 460 155 177 15	463 202 246 120 47 72
Abroad JOURNEY TO WORK	965	965	519	87	44	5	24	35	55	15
Workers 16 years ond over Cor, truck, or van Drove alone Carpooled	9 562 6 726 2 836	10 550 9 562 6 726 2 836	4 801 4 373 3 058 1 315	296 265 137 128	378 311 212 99	233 214 176 38	174 161 87 74	951 860 606 254	499 465 387 78	297 292 247 45
Public transportation Other means Worked at home Mean travel time to work (minutes) Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence Central city	684 265 20.0 8 035	39 684 265 20.0 8 035 4 273	14 359 55 16.5 4 448 3 047	27 4 19.5 264 165	61 6 11.3 378 249	8 7 4 13.1 220 176	13 - 19.9 167 112	10 61 20 21.7 871 572	20 14 16.2 479 324	5 - 18.2 280 187
Outside centrol city Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	3 762 2 515	3 762 2 515	1 401 353	99 32	129	44 13	55 7	299 80	155 20	93 17
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over	17 330	17 330	7 871	608	644	528	349	1 423	797	362
In lobor force	12 025 10 784 1 231 10.2 8 267	12 025 10 784 1 231 10.2 8 267	5 426 4 894 528 9.7 3 794	345 302 43 12.5 266	435 382 53 12.2 295	299 233 66 22.1 285	188 174 14 7.4 170	1 066 999 67 6.3 764	557 517 40 7.2 382	320 297 23 7.2 156
Employed Unemployed With own children under 6 years	441 2 201	4 237 441 2 201	1 973 211 1 026	88 _ 73	136 19 63	75 31 149	59 - 40	477 18 239	213 7 126	119 15 25
In labor force With own children 6 to 17 years only In labor force	2 078	1 161 2 078 1 443	551 889 628	21 64 24	31 78 52	89 56 17	11 51 23	124 214 161	51 101 81	25 69 64
Persons 16 to 19 years Not enrolled in school Unemployed or not in labor force	1 906 602	1 906 602	834 278	70 20	87 20	69 36	12 2 -	103 13	33 9	64 14 14
Not high school graduate Employed	457 211	299 457 211	148 229 94	14 20 6	8 15 7	22 30 14	- 2 2	13 6	9 -	10
Unemployed Not in labor force	. 1 118 1	118 128	66 69	14	8 -	8 8	Ξ	7	9	6
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	12 797	19 707	5 050	270	420	220	227	1 079	637	327
Usually warked 35 or more hours per week 50 to 52 weeks	. 10 420	12 797 10 420 6 253	5 852 4 660 2 599	378 288 138	438 302 146	330 271 140	205 101	868 483	550 379	234 203
DISABILITY	0 233	0 233	2 3//	130	140	.40	.01		3,	
Civilian noninstitutionolized persons 16 to 64 years With a mobility or self-core limitation	571	16 136 571	7 324 280	545 39	600 59	497 5	316 12	1 401 73	705 31	348
In labor force	333	333 106	158	22 10	19 11	5 -	7 -	28	11 11	Ξ
With a self-care limitation	. 1 534	340 1 534 639	173 761 279	23 63 28	54 107 43	100 16	5 64 13	50 120 60	31 45 34	10
Prevented from working No work disability In lobor force	819	819 14 602	452 6 563 5 122	35 482	56 493	76 397 283	37 252 175	55 1 281 1 006	11 660 523	338 302
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	980	11 281 980	5 122 403	311 63	392 44	283	3	22	82	14
With a mobility or self-care limitation With a mobility limitation With a self-care limitation	199	199 182 105	89 72 55	34 34 11	10 4 6	Ξ	3 3 -	Ξ	10 10 10	-

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990—Con.

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Totols fa	r split tracts/BNA's	in Weld County—	-Con.		Greeley city, Weld County			
Area	Tract 14.02	Troct 15	Tract 19.01	Tract 20	Tract 21	Troct 22.02	Tract 1	Troct 4.02	Tract 5	Troct 6 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH Ali persons	451	647	3 426	1 736	1 665	659	722	478	3 376	876
Notive	. 437	507 140	2 669 757	1 461 275	1 390 275	647 12	652 70	431 47	2 578 798	503 373
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguistically isolated households		23	152	48	54		90	13	200	72
Persons 5 years and overSpeak o language other thon English	. 397	581 419	3 100 2 300	1 559 855	1 457 985	621 268	604 389	448 250	2 883 2 181	772 694
Do not speak English "very well"	. 40	162 54	908 512	299 111	305 164	55	172 151	88 45	1 074 594	338 202
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school		204	1 239	591	536	287	210	153	936	253
Preprimary school	. 17	15 15	106 99	37 30	42 42	18 18	25 25	7 7	40 40	4 4
Elementary or high school Public school	. 94 . 94	173 173	973 951	494 472	457 447	226 226	114 114	103 95	822 778	249 238
College Public college	47 39	16 16	160 160	60 45	37 31	43 37	71 71	43 43	74 74	Ξ
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Persons 25 years and over	. 229	306	1 619	888	773	311	326	259	1 388	414
Less than 9th grade 9th to 12th grade, no diploma	. 14	130 52	718 334	247 201	351 150	64	149 74	66 65	713 351	300 96 12
High school graduate (includes equivalency) Some college, no degree Associate degree	. 45	70 33 12	321 187 7	290 95 25	173 66 9	124 31 16	37 54 —	55 57 8	160 94 50	-
Bochelor's degree Graduote or professional degree	. 26	7 2	36 16	30	22 2	13	6	8 -	20	6
Percent high school groduate or higher Percent bochelor's degree ar higher	70 0	40.5 2.9	35.0 3.2	49.5 3.4	35.2 3.1	59.2 4.2	31.6 3.7	49.4 3.1	23.3 1.4	4.3 1.4
FERTILITY Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 yeors								1 246	1 879	1 948
RESIDENCE IN 1985		2 174	1 855	1 851	1 887	1 940	1 642			
Persons 5 years and over	154	581 247	3 100 1 468	1 559 729	1 457 788	621 265	604 121	448 119	2 883 820	772 175
Different house in United States Central city of this MSA/PMSA Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	. 1 186	318 58 187	1 434 7 823	761 19 371	646 67 374	356 60 250	472 299 46	317 239 15	1 827 1 178 168	510 268 77
Different MSA/PMSANot in an MSA/PMSA	40	44 29	557 47	314 57	101 104	37	82 45	33 30	317 164	142 23 87
Abrood Journey to work	-	16	198	69	23	-	11	12	236	87
Workers 16 years ond over	. 225 219	264 232	1 233 1 122	673 625	591 532	283 263	181 169	255 229	1 227 1 143	286 255
Drove olone	169	172 60	631 491	453 172	383 149	184 79	107 62	172 57	711 432	127 128
Public transportation Other means Worked at home	. 6	1 31	5 59	26 22	5 45	12	12	26	61 23	27 4
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	. 1 18.0	17.2 243	47 24.2 418	27.0 183	26.7 346	20.3	14.7 171	18.1 239	15.2 1 131	19.6 254
Central cityOutside central city	. 95 99	99 144	18 400	11 172	85 261	45 166	143 28	172 67	765 366	155 99
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence LABOR FORCE STATUS	. 31	21	815	490	245	72	10	16	96	32
Persons 16 years and over	. 231	424 324	2 183 1 525	1 103 740	1 023 674	411 315	492 193	349 279	2 119 1 454	591 335
EmployedUnemployed	. 6	267 57	1 267 252	689 51	598 76	302 13	181 12	255 24	1 275 179 12.3	292 43 12.8
Percent of civilian lobor force Females 16 years and overEmployed	. 127	17.6 186 99	16.6 1 020 460	6.9 521 281	11.3 498 231	4.1 200 134	6.2 234 104	8.6 161 90	1 047 486	259 88
Unemployed With own children under 6 years	6 23	19 30	96 282	14 108	24 140	34	60	17	90 349	73 21
In lobor force With own children 6 to 17 years only	. 31	21 55	113 250	71 129	74 118	20 89	27 13 13	- 27 16	186 279 193	57
In lobor force	. 23	43 70 29	182 236 77	93 116 25	83 126 39	59 54 11	51	46 19	238 108	24 70 20 14 20
Unemployed or not in labor force Not high school graduate	6 5	20 26	27 58	14 17	24 26	11	23 13 23	9	66 103	
Employed	. -	6 19	35 7	7 5	13	11	10 - 13	9 -	37 45 21	6 - 14
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in			16	5	10	-	13	_		
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	. 206	324 253	1 609 1 345	800 668	689 610	331 247	296 253	250 217	1 541 1 250	368 278
50 to 52 weeks	. 160	176	781	479	378	171	118	132	639	128
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	. 271	382	2 047	1 000	916	390	353	325	2 027	528
With a mobility or self-care limitation	-	12 12	68 46	39 23	49 19	2	26 10	14 14	76 60 30	39 22 10
In labor force With o self-care limitatian With a work disability	. 1 –	9 20	23 22 199	5 32 94 39	46 75 20	29	23 42	- - 20	24 251	22 10 23 63 28 35
In labor force Prevented fram working	- -	5 13	124 75	43	53	20	42	20	81 170	
No work disability In labor force	265 231	362 308	1 848 1 379	906 701	841 641	361 290	311 193	305 279	1 776 1 358	465 301
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	20	42 8	130 36	103 16	90	5	57 16	24 9	92 6	63 34
With o mobility limitation With o self-care limitation	. -	8 -	36 24	16 12	9 -	-	11 13	9	- 6	34 34 11

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990—Con.

[Persons of Hispanic arigin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on somple and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Greeley city, Weld County—Con.							Remainder of Weld County		
Area	Troct 7.01 (pt.)	Tract 7.02 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Troct 11	Troct 13 (pt.)	Troct 14.02 (pt.)	Tract 7.02 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Troct 15 (pt.)	
PLACE OF BIRTH	050	540	470	000	414		451	445	1 450	447	
All persons Notive Foreign born	950 774 176	548 488 60	472 430 42	909 838 71	414 398 16	1 166 1 039 127	451 437 14	445 400 45	1 650 1 568 82	647 507 140	
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguistically isolated households	38	-	6	26	-	48	-	7	17	23	
Persons 5 years and over	850	455	400	733	378	982	397	319	1 372	581	
Speak a language other than English Do not speak English "very well" In linguisticolly isolated households	613 235 106	244 47 -	206 85 18	276 119 74	207 58 -	498 157 123	145 40 -	173 28 14	710 149 66	419 162 54	
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	295	210	171	269	128	315	158	47	577	204	
Preprimary schoolPublic school	9 9	-	21 18	30 13	<u>-</u>	7	17	5 5	26 14	15 15	
Elementary or high school Public school College	267 264 19	194 194 16	111 111 39	210 210 29	90 90 38	302 294 6	94 94 47	38 38	472 464 79	173 173 16	
Public college	19	16	39	17	33	6	39	4	79	16	
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Persons 25 years ond over	503	210	237	350	231	546	229	175	697	306	
Less than 9th grade 9th ta 12th grade, no diploma	203 150	101 58	96 40	55 155	63 26	143 134	34 14	67 27	187 187	130 52 70	
High school graduate (includes equivalency) Some college, no degree Associate degree	104 28 13	35 10	16 49 20	25 44 64	44 41 —	189 41 29	88 45	76 - 5	165 113 28	33 12	
Bachelor's degree Groduate or professional degree	5	_ _ 6	7 9	7	29 28	10	26 22	-	17	7 2	
Percent high school graduate or higherPercent bachelor's degree or higher	29.8 1.0	24.3 2.9	42.6 6.8	40.0 2.0	61.5 24.7	49.3 1.8	79.0 21.0	46.3	46.3 2.4	40.5 2.9	
FERTILITY								1 000	1 671	2 174	
Children ever barn per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years RESIDENCE IN 1985	2 476	2 682	2 011	2 148	2 101	1 677	1 046	1 908	1 0/1	2 174	
Persons 5 years and overSame hause	850 340	455 195	400 64	733 143	378 219	982 217	397 154	319 81	1 372 332	581 247	
Different hause in United States Centrol city of this MSA/PMSA	466 415	260 166	321 129	567 231	159 82	717 426	243 186	233 108	1 028 416	318 58	
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA Different MSA/PMSA Not in an MSA/PMSA	27 20 4	13 63 18	28 133 31	114 92 130	63 14	131 152 8	17 40	86 10 29	320 152 140	187 44 29	
Abroad	44	-	15	23	=	48	Ξ	5	12	29 16	
JOURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years and over	378	110	148	315	270	463	225 219	123	636	264	
Cor, truck, or von Drove alone Corpooled	311 212 99	102 95 7	135 71	293 148	264 219	429 373 56	169 50	112 81 31	567 458 109	232 172 60	
Public transportationOther means	61	8	64 - 13	145 _ 22	45 - 6	20	- 6	7	10	1 31	
Worked at home Mean travel time to work (minutes)	6 11.3	11.6	20.6	26.0	21.0	14 16.1	18.0	4 14.4	20 19.5	17.2	
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	378 249	110 96	141 98	287 185	216 143	443 307	194 95	110 80 30	584 387 197	243 99 144	
Outside central city Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	129	14	43 7	102 28	73 54	136 20	99 31	13	52	21	
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over	644	277	277	482	287	686	291	251	941	424	
Employed	435 382	144 110	154 148	348 327	270 270	497 475	231 225	155 123	718 672	324 267	
Percent of civilian labar force	53 12.2 295	34 23.6 161	6 3.9 138	21 6.0 277	109	22 4.4 324	2.6 127	32 20.6 124	46 6.4 487	57 17.6 186	
Unemplayed	136 19	32	49	175 13	103	202	83	43	302 5	99 19	
With own children under 6 years	63 31	26 72 41	38 11	98 52	23 23	106 51	23 16	77 48	141 72	30 21	
With own children 6 to 17 years only	78 52	49 17	31 17	68 63	46 40	74 63	31 24	7	146 98	55 43 70	
Persons 16 to 19 years Not enrolled in school Unemployed or not in labor force	87 20 8	50 21 13	10	30 13 7	25 12	33 9	23 11 6	19 15 9	73 	29 20	
Not high school graduate Employed	15 7	21 8	=	13 6	6	9	5	9	=	26	
Unemployed Not in labor force	8 —	8 5	_	7	=	- 9	-	3	Ξ	19 1	
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in											
Usually worked 35 ar mare haurs per week	438 302	151 115	1 83 168	358 291	264 181	575 488	245 206	179 156	721 577	324 253	
50 to 52 weeks	146	70	83	158	140	330	160	70	325	176	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64	600	277	247	470	276	616	271	220	931	382	
With a mobility limitation	59 19	5 5		44 11		11 11	-	Ξ	29 17	12 12	
With a self-care limitation	11 54	-	-	38		11 11	-	-	12	9 20	
With a wark disability In labor farce Prevented from working	107 43 56	68 16 52	46 13 22	45 15 25	13 13	39 28 11	6	32 - 24	75 45 30	20 5 13	
In labor farce	493 392	209 128	201 141	425 333	263 257	577 469	265 231	188 155	856 673	362 308	
and over	44	-	-	12	11	60	20	-	10	42	
With a mobility or self-care limitotion With a mability limitation With a self-care limitatian	10 4	-	-	Ξ	=	10 10	-	=	Ξ	8	
v sen eare mallullull	6	-	-	-	-	10	- 1	-	-	-	

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990—Con.

[Persans of Hispanic origin may be of ony roce. Threshold is 400 persons. Data bosed on sample and subject to sampling voriability, see text. Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Remoinder of Weld County—Con.									
Area	Troct 16	Troct 17	Troct 18	Troct 19.01 (pt.)	Tract 19.02	Troct 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22.02 (pt.)	Troct 23		
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	458	1 291	709	3 426	404	1 736	1 665	659	761		
Native	391 67	1 081 210	626 83	2 669 757	269 135	1 461 275	1 390 275	647 12	606 155		
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguisticolly isoloted households	14	52	18	152	12	48	54		65		
Persons 5 years and aver Speok a language ather than English	420	1 146	626	3 100	371	1 559	1 457	621 268	675 424		
Do nat speak English "very well" In linguistically isolated households	292 74 30	800 284 180	411 127 34	2 300 908 512	231 104 54	855 299 111	985 305 164	55	254 234		
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								287	249		
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school Preprimary school Public school	166 17 13	430 41 41	236 9 9	1 239 106 99	157 13 13	591 37 30	536 42 42	18 18	17 17		
Elementory or high school	118 118	330	177 177	973 951	127 127	494 472	457 447	226 226	215 213		
College Public college	31 31	328 59 59	50 31	160 160	17 12	60 45	37 31	43 37	17 17		
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Persons 25 years and aver	243	603	352	1 619	178	888	773	311	341		
Less than 9th grade 9th to 12th grade, no diploma	90 40	228 128	152 35	718 334	47 53 54	247 201	351 150	64 63	115 124		
High school graduote (includes equivolency)	70 30	143 67	103 45	321 187	16	290 95	173 66	124 31	66 25		
Associate degree	3 10	20 14	15 2	7 36	3	25 30	9 22	16 13	5 3 3		
Groduate or professionol degreePercent high school groduote or higher	46.5	3 41.0	46.9	16 35.0	2 43.8	49.5	2 35.2	59.2	29.9		
Percent bochelor's degree or higher	4.1	2.8	.6	3.2	2.8	3.4	3.1	4.2	1.8		
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	2 308	1 604	1 687	1 855	2 083	1 851	1 887	1 940	2 386		
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and aver	420	1 146	626	3 100	371	1 559	1 457	621	675		
Some house Different house in United Stotes Central city of this MSA/PMSA	272 148 25	666 461 64	460 158 12	1 468 1 434	160 191	729 761 19	788 646 67	265 356 60	317 319 37		
Remoinder of this MSA/PMSA Different MSA/PMSA	65 11	254 64	103 29	823 557	81 97	371 314	374 101	250 37	243 33		
Not in on MSA/PMSA	47 -	79 19	14	47 198	13 20	57 69	104 23	9	6 39		
JOURNEY TO WORK	104	550	007	1 000	179	479	501	283	265		
Workers 16 years and over Car, truck, or von Drove olone	186 158 133	553 503 351	287 273 217	1 233 1 122 631	173 167 104	673 625 453	591 532 383	263 184	228 179		
CarpooledPublic tronsportation	25	152	56	491 5	63	172	149 5	79 -	49 -		
Other meons	14 14	28 22	9 5	59 47	3 -	26 22	45 9	12 8	12 25		
Meon travel time to work (minutes) Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	20.0 169	21.2 471	28.1 177	24.2 418	24.5 48	27.0 183	26.7 346	20.3 211 45	27.0 204 45		
Centrol city Outside central city Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	48 121 17	193 278 82	31 146 110	18 400 815	48 125	11 172 490	85 261 245	166 72	159 61		
LABOR FORCE STATUS	''	02	110	0.5	123						
Persons 16 years and aver	318 212	829 619	471 308	2 183 1 525	252 190	1 103 740	1 023 674	411 315	452 289		
Employed Unemployed Percent of civilion lobor force	186 26 12.3	564 55 8.9	295 13 4.2	1 267 252 16.6	173 17 8.9	689 51 6.9	598 76 11.3	302 13 4.1	266 23 8.0		
Females 16 years and aver	141 49	393 230	214 111	1 020 460	104 64	521 281	498 231	200 134	211 89		
Unemployed With own children under 6 yeors	23 17	19 100	6 47	96 282	5 26	14 108	24 140	34	62		
In labor force	7 39	64 94	25 48	113 250	14 33 25	71 129 93	74 118 83	20 89 59	37 45 18		
In lobor force	26 44 10	73 125 44	32 50 7	182 236 77	25 26 15	116 25	126 39	54 11	42 20		
Unemployed or not in labor force Not high school graduote	4 3	12 23	4	27 58	2 8	14 17	24 26	11	14 18		
EmployedUnemployed	2	16 7	3 -	35 7	6	7 5	13 3	11	6		
WORK STATUS IN 1989	1	-	3	16	2	5	10		8		
Persons 16 years and over who warked in 1989 Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	207 172	641 506	333 299	1 609 1 345	187 162	800 668	689 610	331 247	331 283		
50 to 52 weeks	103	330	189	781	93	479	378	171	209		
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64	284	784	453	2 047	245	1 000	916	390	413		
With a mobility or self-core limitation With a mobility limitation	6 6	22 13	17 15	68 46	3 3	39 23	49 19	-	8		
In lobar force With o self-core limitotion	=	2 14	3	23 22	-	5 32	5 46	- -	3		
With a work disability In labor force Prevented from warking	33 17 9	65 25 34	40 17 23	199 124 75	20 5 15	94 39 43	75 20 53	29 20 9	26 9 15		
No work disability	251 190	719 584	413 291	1 848 1 379	225 182	906 701	841 641	361 290	387 280		
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and aver	34	45	18	130	7	103	90	5	39		
With o mobility ar self-core limitation	9	9 9	17 17	36 36	=	16 16	9	Ξ	3		
With a self-core limitation	3	7	4	24	-	12	-	-	-		

Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on somple and subject to sompling voriability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Weld Co	ounty			Totals for split	tracts/BNA's in V	Veld County		
Area	Greeley, CO MSA	Total	Greeley city	Troct 6	Troct 7.01	Troct 7.02	Tract 8	Troct 10	Tract 13	Troct 14.01
OCCUPATION Emplayed persons 16 years and over	10 784 519 465 238 536 1 131 74 103 1 679 965 1 853 1 562 466 1 193	10 784 519 465 238 536 1 131 74 103 1 679 965 1 853 1 562 466 1 193	4 894 310 246 111 270 548 32 42 755 186 902 622 199 671	302 	382 16 6 - 34 15 - - 97 18 66 35 22 73	233 7 6 9 - 29 - 5 26 18 58 27 - 48	174 7 - 5 - 23 - - 21 34 36 13 20 15	999 53 49 21 55 121 - 12 247 37 186 94 53 71	517 40 10 21 55 6 80 21 121 169 19 75	297 29 19 15 28 25 - 37 17 42 45 10 30
No. No.	7 614 704 1 091 1 122 1 840 1 103 1 096 569 54 35 19 426 23 554 6 288 20 299 6 548	7 614 704 1 091 1 122 1 840 1 103 1 096 569 54 35 19 426 23 354 6 288 20 299 6 548	3 562 440 603 554 791 453 438 254 15 14 17 044 21 637 2 800 18 077 6 306	256 43 53 54 43 27 36 13 103 16 911 222 13 448 4 649	274 42 59 50 70 17 32 - 4 - 13 654 16 690 227 12 375 4 620	261 34 69 59 47 40 12 - - 13 456 14 764 218 13 235 3 760	165 24 16 40 63 8 14 - 15 284 17 327 120 17 045 5 030	714 49 133 156 174 92 81 29 - 15 990 19 876 608 14 058 5 858	409 14 63 71 107 89 55 10 20 375 21 558 17 750 6 565	165 - 6 122 48 43 16 40 - 30 074 32 663 146 27 031 10 465
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Hausehalds With eamings	7 614 6 626 24 571 1 130 5 695 1 289 3 631	7 614 6 626 24 571 1 130 5 695 1 289 3 631	3 562 3 044 22 921 490 5 359 740 3 807	256 183 20 366 44 6 149 52 4 724	274 223 17 804 53 4 795 73 2 746	261 218 15 439 7 5 000 83 4 307	165 136 15 971 25 5 380 43 4 962	714 657 19 555 77 5 605 131 3 218	409 362 21 689 56 8 184 82 3 474	165 159 32 205 24 4 972 7 7 000
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Fomilies (dollars) With awn children under 18 yeors (dallars) Married-couple families (dollors) With own children under 18 years (dollors) Female householder, no husband present (dollars) With own children under 18 yeors (dollars) POVERTY STATUS IN 1989	24 384 22 958 29 232 28 810 10 749 8 629	24 384 22 958 29 232 28 810 10 749 8 629	22 800 21 004 28 839 28 596 8 973 7 101	17 422 15 372 21 020 19 263 7 302 2 726	15 997 15 434 21 726 21 737 4 806 3 529	13 549 13 769 18 407 19 513 6 749 6 948	19 159 18 740 25 828 26 304 6 633 5 988	19 557 16 391 26 134 22 954 10 246 8 334	20 861 16 561 24 076 20 803 12 970 8 179	32 188 31 644 34 360 34 168 22 249 22 249
All Income Levels in 1989 Families	6 288 5 209 4 777 2 257 4 364 3 860 3 277 1 525 1 418 913 1 227 597 2 508 1 326 284 26 975 10 931	6 288 5 209 4 777 2 257 4 364 3 860 3 277 1 525 1 418 913 1 227 597 2 508 1 326 284 26 975 10 931	2 800 2 257 2 139 1 084 1 808 1 559 1 326 626 725 466 663 377 1 445 762 120	222 158 164 82 156 120 115 61 37 15 33 21 92 34 19 913 351	227 183 158 68 147 129 93 28 66 40 60 40 135 47 12 939 336	218 155 203 145 121 98 106 77 90 50 90 68 75 43 962 507	120 90 94 56 66 59 59 32 38 22 35 24 74 45 56	608 518 513 264 338 314 277 148 223 164 202 101 262 106 - 2 555 1 194	354 285 254 150 221 170 154 98 106 88 83 43 43 121 55 15 1364 584	146 140 124 37 124 118 102 37 15 15 15 - 27 19 6 497
Related children under 18 yeors Related children 5 to 17 yeors Persons 65 years and over Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level Families Percent below poverty level Householder worked in 1989	10 812 7 446 980 1 723 27.4 1 079	10 812 7 446 980 1 723 27.4 1 079	4 638 2 987 403 912 32.6 569	351 247 63 93 41.9 57	326 232 44 102 44.9 67	507 288 - 123 56.4 60	237 156 3 39 32.5	1 190 736 22 202 33.2 122	584 388 82 103 29.1 55	183 149 14 6 4.1
With reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 5 years Married-cauple fomilies Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 18 years Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years With related children under 5 years Unrelated individuals Nanfomily householder 65 years and aver Persons Persons under 18 years Reloted children under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children 1989 to poverty level Persons 65 years and over Ratto of incame in 1989 to poverty level Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	1 578 905 686 500 612 371 908 494 863 472 1 113 519 178 8 215 30.5 4 165 4 081 2 711 314	1 079 1 578 905 686 500 612 371 908 494 498 863 472 1 113 30.5 4 165 4 081 2 711 314	874 517 290 193 271 160 525 302 519 310 689 325 76 4 442 37.3 2 214 2 163 1 365 116	5/ 89 41 44 32 44 29 11 29 17 64 34 19 495 54.2 245 245 186	66/ 40/ 66/ 40/ 66/ 413/ 44.0 181/ 171/ 103/ 15/	600 123 90 39 16 39 22 84 44 84 68 49 17 57.0 322 322 210	26 39 28 8 8 8 8 8 31 18 31 20 46 31 - - 258 46.4 132 132 92	202 116 62 48 62 34 118 67 89 112 - 834 32.6 477 473 284	103 588 40 110 40 222 63 45 63 36 35 7 7 7 456 33.4 254 254 254 199 7	6 6 6 6 - - - - - - 22 4.4 11 11 11

Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990—Con.

[Persons of Hisponic origin may be of any roce. Threshold is 400 persons. Doto based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Totals fo	r split trocts/BNA's	in Weld County—	-Con.		, ,	Greeley city, W	eld County	
Area	Troct 14.02	Troct 15	Troct 19.01	Troct 20	Troct 21	Troct 22.02	Troct 1	Troct 4.02	Troct 5	Tract 6 (pt.)
OCCUPATION Employed persons 16 years and over Executive, odministrative, and managerial occupations Technicians ond related support occupations Soles occupations Administrative support occupations, including clerical Private household accupations Pratective service occupations Service occupations, except protective and household Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations Precision production, croft, and repoir occupations Mochine operators, ossemblers, and inspectors Transportation and material moving occupations Hondlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	16 28 - 12 10	267 - 4 2 2 20 22 4 - 44 57 46 44 8	1 267 44 29 37 39 135 7 - 187 190 189 223 51 136	689 28 45 19 29 107 3 14 120 22 105 118 38 41	598 21 29 10 14 42 3 12 101 55 90 121 20 80	302 13 31 15 6 14 10 27 5 61 92 10 18	181 11 	255 -6 9 16 69 -7 72 9 17 10 -40	1 275 21 25 17 45 102 22 10 148 40 324 250 76 195	292
NCOME IN 1989 Households	7 21 21 33 53	167 6 11 21 79 21 27 2 - 18 664 22 011 129 19 567 5 941	876 51 153 101 184 115 177 71 16 8 20 833 26 144 780 20 662 6 730	507 26 63 50 120 97 41 11 2 24 526 27 561 428 25 370 7 711	441 25 57 69 131 67 53 34 5 - 20 110 23 751 383 20 478 6 295	181 16 5 - 24 43 65 28 - 35 694 34 352 148 37 500 8 987	223 43 52 42 54 20 12 11 473 13 383 12 232 5 475	153 5 19 31 48 16 15 19 - 21 205 23 327 105 17 344 7 934	945 173 142 158 237 113 90 32 - 14 985 17 715 5 156	246 43 53 54 33 27 36 12 672 16 826 212 13 017 4 628
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households With earnings Mean earnings (dollars) With Social Security income Mean Social Security income (dollars) With public assistance income Mean public assistance incame (dollars)	156 150 37 981 28 3 947 14 4 178	167 156 21 677 27 4 559 19 3 648	876 755 27 269 127 5 274 177 3 647	507 441 28 425 106 6 775 41 4 084	441 379 24 737 102 5 741 69 2 871	181 165 36 806 11 5 062 14 636	223 142 17 427 42 5 025 58 3 683	153 138 23 918 31 5 559 5 350	945 802 18 419 108 6 170 215 4 553	246 173 20 445 44 6 149 52 4 724
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Families (dollars) With own children under 18 yeors (dollars) With own children under 18 yeors (dollars) Female householder, no husband present (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) POVERTY STATUS IN 1989	37 883 45 142 47 715 57 924 12 909 11 270	23 839 24 350 27 180 27 654 16 389 9 333	26 017 26 608 30 667 31 410 12 542 10 121	28 543 27 129 32 912 31 620 12 646 9 398	23 640 23 818 26 520 27 188 15 355 15 972	36 490 35 223 42 787 42 871 14 253 14 253	14 983 11 154 21 961 22 045 5 504 5 177	20 604 14 209 29 632 28 324 7 998 4 831	18 628 16 791 22 030 21 550 7 559 6 671	17 348 15 108 21 158 19 289 7 302 2 726
All Income Levels In 1989 Families Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 5 years Married-cuple families Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 5 years Female householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 5 years Unrelated Individuals for whom poverty status is determined Nonfomily householder 65 years and over	133 105 79 36 83 68 53 29 26 20 26 7	129 117 92 37 85 70 28 28 19 15 6	780 658 584 239 529 503 425 191 166 81 135 43	428 348 305 138 330 280 238 111 71 44 49 15	383 308 283 128 286 233 202 89 80 61 66 33	148 141 116 20 105 105 85 15 31 24 31 5	125 63 91 65 61 44 32 32 49 19 23 132 98	105 84 68 24 58 51 29 8 23 9 23 -	743 601 626 308 488 406 403 158 201 141 188 126 314 202 42	212 148 154 82 146 110 105 61 37 15 33 21
Persons for whom poverty status is determined_ Persons under 18 years	170 158 104 20	647 260 260 194 42	3 420 1 342 1 319 993 130	1 730 693 685 511 103	1 629 706 702 502 90	625 265 265 227 5	633 229 229 111 57	472 141 141 111 24	3 371 1 366 1 337 844 92	876 331 331 227 63
Families Percent below poverty level. Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years. With reloted children under 5 years. Married-couple families Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years. With reloted children under 5 years. Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years. With reloted children under 18 years. With reloted children under 19 years. With reloted children under 19 years. With reloted children under 5 years Unrelated individuals Nonfamility householder 65 years and over Persons Percent below paverty level. Persons under 18 years Reloted children under 5 to 17 years Persans 65 years and over	14 14 7 - - 14 14 14 17 35 6 7 35 16.4 36 24	23 17.8 17 23 15 14 14 14 12 6 3 3 6 - 20 14 14 151 23.3 82 82 82	217 27.8 122 190 91 90 76 90 62 116 46 100 29 128 58 47 1 026 30.0 513 501 368 83	74 17.3 47 53 30 28 19 17 12 41 23 31 13 37 14 9 316 18.3 153 145 97 29	100 26.1 66 70 52 54 35 31 26 40 25 33 22 48 19 11 433 26.6 223 221 137 29	12 8.1 5 12 5 - - 12 5 12 5 9 9 - 7 15.5 62 44	50 40.0 10 50 33 - - 40 10 40 23 76 55 7 295 46.6 135 135 79 21	29 27.6 24 29 9 6 6 6 6 - 14 9 14 - 19 - 140 29.7 56 56	276 37.1 194 260 176 103 87 55 160 110 160 108 122 81 22 1357 40.3 727 707 382 22	93 43.9 57 89 41 44 42 42 29 11 29 17 64 34 19 495 56.5 245 186 19
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level: Persons below 50 percent of poverty level Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	50	46 227	304 1 316	138 480	123 603	24 97	242 305	67 191	898 1 659	219 570

Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990—Con.

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Oata based on sample and subject to sampling variobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text

Census Tract or Block Numbering			Greeley	city, Weld County—	·Con.			Rem	ainder of Weld Co	unty
Area	Troct 7.01 (pt.)	Tract 7.02 (pt.)	Troct 8 (pt.)	Troct 10 (pt.)	Troct 11	Tract 13 (pt.)	Troct 14.02 (pt.)	Tract 7.02 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)
OCCUPATION Employed persons 16 years and over Executive, administrative, and managerial accupations Professional specialty occupations Technicians and related support occupations Sales occupations Administrative support occupations, including clerical	382 16 6 - 34 15	110 - 6 - - 15	148 7 - 5 - 23	327 32 24 21 12 33	270 22 47 16 31 36	475 35 10 - 21 55	225 47 23 - 16 28	123 7 - 9 -	672 21 25 - 43 88	267 -4 2 20 20 22
Private household occupations	97 18 66 35 22 73	15 - 31 27 - 16	21 29 15 13 20 15	89 7 47 22 - 40	- 42 15 18 8 23 12	6 -0 80 12 108 69 19 60	12 10 20 39 -	5 11 18 27 - - 32	12 158 30 139 72 53	4 44 57 46 44 8 16
INCOME IN 1989 Households Less thon \$5,000 \$5,000 to \$9,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$15,000 to \$24,999 \$25,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$49,999 \$75,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$74,999	274 42 59 50 70 17 32 	125 5 50 23 35 12 -	125 12 12 37 45 5 14	269 27 68 61 56 29 15	127 - 11 6 8 20 20 55	346 9 57 46 80 89 55	156 13 8 7 21 21 33 53	136 29 19 36 12 28 12	445 22 65 95 118 63 66 16	167 6 11 21 79 21 27 2
\$100,000 or more Median (dollars) Meon (dollars) Families Median income (dollars) Per capito income (dollars)	13 654 16 690 227 12 375 4 620	12 344 13 000 125 12 344 3 117	15 536 18 829 85 21 339 5 222	13 720 17 382 220 11 964 5 285	42 188 45 312 108 51 719 12 312	22 500 23 049 294 21 786 6 996	42 857 37 713 133 40 694 10 233	13 889 16 385 93 13 576 4 551	17 411 21 384 388 15 595 6 174	18 664 22 011 129 19 567 5 941
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households With eornings Mean earnings (dollars) With Social Security income Mean Social Security income (dollars) With public assistance income Mean public assistance income (dollors)	274 223 17 804 53 4 795 73 2 746	125 99 13 292 7 5 000 62 3 835	125 105 17 073 22 5 086 24 4 917	269 242 17 575 30 4 301 78 3 567	127 116 46 676 20 3 008 11 1 398	346 3 321 22 478 45 7 324 62 3 554	156 150 37 981 28 3 947 14 4 178	136 119 17 225 — — 21 5 701	445 415 20 709 47 6 438 53 2 705	167 156 21 677 27 4 559 19 3 648
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Fomilies (dollors) With own children under 18 years (dollars) Married-couple families (dollors) With own children under 18 years (dollars) Femole householder, no husbond present (dollors) With own children under 18 years (dollors)	15 997 15 434 21 726 21 737 4 806 3 529	12 113 12 113 17 268 19 218 5 146 5 332	21 264 20 770 29 272 30 545 6 457 6 457	17 071 13 946 26 661 21 586 8 307 8 127	51 552 57 115 53 938 60 805	23 136 18 369 25 204 21 087 16 874 10 836	37 883 45 142 47 715 57 924 12 909 11 270	15 479 15 479 19 729 19 729 9 045 9 045	20 967 17 888 25 921 23 556 11 660 8 495	23 839 24 350 27 180 27 654 16 389 9 333
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989 All income Levels in 1989 Families Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years. With related children under 5 years. With related children under 5 years. With related children under 5 years. Female householder, no husbond present Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 5 years. With related children under 5 years. With related children under 5 years. With related children under 18 years. With related children under 5 years. Unrelated individuols for whom poverty status is determined.	227 183 158 68 147 129 93 28 66 40 60 40	125 76 110 66 65 56 50 29 53 13 53 37	85 65 69 46 48 41 41 29 28 15 28 17	220 188 191 120 97 92 84 51 94 74 85 54	108 108 81 21 102 75 21 - - -	294 254 205 128 193 153 137 74 74 74 51 32	133 105 79 36 83 68 53 29 26 20 26 7	93 79 93 79 56 42 56 48 37 37 37 31	388 330 322 144 241 222 193 97 129 90 117 47	129 117 92 37 85 85 70 28 28 19 15 6
Nontamily householder 65 years and over Persons for whom poverty status is determined Persons under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years Persons 65 years and over	47 12 939 336 326 232 44	548 313 313 220	40 442 195 195 123	909 444 444 268 12	19 11 414 139 139 103 11	52 15 1 156 487 487 303 60	23 	43 414 194 194 68	57 1 646 750 746 468 10	38 17 647 260 260 194 42
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level Fomilies Percent below poverty level Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 yeors. With reloted children under 18 yeors. Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years. With related children under 5 years. Femole householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years. With related children under 7 years. Unreloted individuols Nonfamily householder 65 years and over Persons Percent below poverty level. Persons under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years Persons 5 years and over Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:	102 44.9 67 84 47 22 13 19 7 66 40 60 40 66 18 6 413 44.0 181 171 103 15	78 62.4 29 78 53 25 16 25 16 53 37 29 - 364 66.4 225 225 161	32 37.6 19 32 21 8 8 8 8 24 11 24 13 41 26 - 29 51.8 115 83	96 43.6 64 96 68 20 15 20 20 54 34 54 33 39 12 405 44.6 239 239 125 12		71 24.1 41 71 47 40 10 40 22 31 31 31 25 31 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 179 179 179	14 10.5 14 14 7 - - 14 14 14 7 35 6 - 73 16.4 36	45 48.4 31 45 37 14 6 31 31 31 20 17 - 184 44.4 97 97 49	106 27.3 58 106 48 42 33 42 14 64 25 64 34 50 - 429 26.1 238 234 159	23 17.8 17 23 15 14 14 14 12 6 - 20 14 151 23.3 82 82 54
Persons below 10 percent of poverty level Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	179 534	158 408	94 301	182 455	12 39	140 447	50 81	59 292	251 626	46 227

Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990—Con.

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Dato based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remoinde	er of Weld County-	-Con.			
Area	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Troct 19.01 (pt.)	Tract 19.02	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22.02 (pt.)	Tract 23
OCCUPATION Employed persons 16 years and over	186 18 5 3 4 10 - 26 45 22 27 14 12	564 21 20 12 49 35 - 9 95 96 85 79 23	295 9 14 6 9 23 10 4 38 48 41 53 16 24	1 267 44 29 37 39 135 7 	173 5 2 6 10 16 - 5 30 25 28 16 3	28 45 19 29 107 3 14 120 22 105 118 38 41	598 21 29 10 14 42 3 12 101 55 90 121 20 80	302 13 31 15 6 14 10 	266 12 4 - 15 36 3 - 28 64 41 43 9
INCOME IN 1989	124 12 12 12 49 14 4 5 2 20 595 25 480 112 20 556 6 967	315 26 20 36 81 71 42 35 - 4 24 083 28 486 25 167 6 861	171 10 16 12 46 26 39 17 - 5 25 938 30 152 153 26 563 7 412	876 51 153 101 184 115 177 71 16 8 20 833 26 144 780 20 662 6 730	92 3 2 9 14 35 15 12 2 2 773 31 731 79 31 250 7 396	507 26 63 50 120 97 97 41 11 2 24 526 27 561 48 25 370 7 711	441 25 57 69 131 67 53 34 5 - 20 110 23 751 383 20 478 6 295	181 16 5 - 24 43 65 28 - 35 694 34 352 148 37 500 8 987	216 14 30 40 54 25 40 13 - 17 500 22 665 178 19 688 6 712
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households With earnings Mean eornings (dollars) With Social Security income Mean Social Security income (dollars) With public assistonce income Mean public assistonce income (dollars)	124 104 26 023 29 7 706 19 4 245	315 286 29 344 66 5 203 19 1 943	171 156 30 617 25 6 208 18 2 593	876 755 27 269 127 5 274 177 3 647	92 88 31 772 7 6 573 9 3 909	507 441 28 425 106 6 775 41 4 084	441 379 24 737 102 5 741 69 2 871	181 165 36 806 11 5 062 14 636	216 182 23 828 39 6 044 30 2 501
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Fomilies (dollors) With own children under 18 yeors (dollors) Morried-cauple fomilies (dollars) With own children under 18 yeors (dollors) Female householder, no husband present (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollors)	26 426 29 220 29 486 31 160 9 409 200	29 512 28 564 32 183 31 390 17 245 12 838	29 997 26 933 31 748 29 339 13 694 15 104	26 017 26 608 30 667 31 410 12 542 10 121	34 049 31 567 34 075 31 559 32 000 32 000	28 543 27 129 32 912 31 620 12 646 9 398	23 640 23 818 26 520 27 188 15 355 15 972	36 490 35 223 42 787 42 871 14 253 14 253	24 927 22 121 26 219 25 055 13 058 9 412
All Income Levels In 1989 All Income Levels In 1989 Familias Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years	112 88 73 28 95 79 68 25 13 7 3 3 3 19 12 7 455 163 163 163 163	280 247 199 86 232 213 167 83 40 29 26 - - 62 35 4 1 289 516 513 370 45	153 125 105 61 132 112 90 56 14 7 12 2 30 18 -706 260 257 176 18	780 658 584 239 529 503 425 191 166 81 135 43 237 96 546 3 420 1 319 993 130	79 70 61 20 78 70 60 20 1 - 1 - 17 13 2 399 153 153 153 150 7	428 348 305 138 330 280 238 111 71 44 49 15 139 79 29 1 730 693 685 511 103	383 308 283 128 286 233 202 89 80 61 66 33 115 58 22 1 629 706 702 502 90	148 141 116 20 105 105 185 15 31 24 31 5 33 33 - 625 265 227 5	178 160 115 62 137 130 82 34 26 15 20 15 53 38 19 759 333 321 235 39
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level Fomilies Percent below poverty level. Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years. With reloted children under 5 years. Married-cauple families Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years. With reloted children under 5 years. With reloted children under 5 years. Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years. Persons Percent below poverty level. Persons under 18 years Reloted children onder 18 years Reloted children 5 to 17 years	20 17.9 14 13 11 13 9 10 8 5 5 3 3 7 6 4 87 19.1 35 35 20 7	43 15.4 33 38 15 33 30 28 12 7 3 7 - 31 20 4 230 17.8 117 117 89 4	24 15.7 8 15 7 17 8 10 5 7 - 5 2 9 3 - 106 15.0 40 37 25	217 27.8 122 190 91 90 76 90 62 116 46 100 29 128 58 47 1 026 30.0 513 501 368 83	10 12.7 7 10 6 10 7 10 6 10 6 84 21.1 44 44 44	74 17.3 47 53 30 28 19 17 12 41 23 31 13 37 14 9 316 18.3 153 145 97	100 26.1 66 70 52 54 35 31 26 40 25 33 22 48 19 11 433 26.6 223 221 137	12 8.1 5 12 5 - - 12 5 12 5 12 5 9 9 9 7 15.5 62 62 44	35 19.7 25 34 17 27 24 26 14 8 8 3 25 18 11 223 29.4 128 125 92
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level: Persons below 50 percent of poverty level Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	26 96	69 351	45 202	304 1 316	25 84	138 480	123 603	24 97	33 323

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and camplementory threshold are 400 persons. Data based an sample and subject to sampling voriability, see text. Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Weld Co	ounty	Totals far split tracts/BNA's in Weld Cou				Veld County		
Area	Greeley, CO MSA	Total	Greeley city	Tract 7.01	Tract 7.02	Tract 8	Tract 10	Troct 13	Troct 14.01	Tract 14.02
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	101 950	101 950	46 785	485	3 026	2 098	7 473	3 623	4 200	4 811
NativeFareign barn	100 809	100 809	46 150 635	473 12	3 021	2 060	7 425 48	3 595 28	4 130 70	4 776 35
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguisticolly isolated househalds	236	236	137		16	7	21	10	8	13
Persons 5 years and over	95 232	95 232	44 067	449	2 746	2 011	6 841	3 367	3 955	4 366
Speak a language ather than English Da not speok English "very well" In linguistically isoloted hauseholds	3 372 871 357	3 372 871 357	1 457 408 201	28 5 -	140 29 16	53 7 7	196 65 33	71 43 27	284 62 16	183 63 27
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	31 187	31 187	16 394	106	726	878	2 446	715	1 165	1 485
Preprimary schaal	2 088	2 088 1 551	868	5 5	61 46	17	174	22 22	79 49	132 57
Elementary or high schaal Public school College	16 975 16 081 12 124	16 975 16 081 12 124	6 499 6 028 9 027	71 71	493 435	141 141	1 265 1 177	502 471 191	759 746 327	938 869 415
Public callege	11 488	11 488	8 700	30 30	172 166	720 703	1 007 949	158	327 308	370
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Persons 25 years ond over	63 771	63 771	28 150	341	1 997	1 201	4 228	2 498	2 777	2 993
Less than 9th grade9th ta 12th grode, na diplomo	4 633 7 125	4 633 7 125	1 998 2 623	89 95	163 333	107 136	335 589	334 450	104 220	156 165
High schaal graduote (includes equivalency)Same_college, no degree	19 477 14 621	19 477 14 621	6 622 6 742	68 31	752 416	219 320	1 249 968	790 533	604 764	702 844
Associate degree	4 532 8 771	4 532 8 771	2 131 5 082	19 39	123 126	57 306	429 435	174 175	262 506	318 574
Graduate ar professional degree Percent high school graduate ar higher	4 612 81.6	4 612 81.6	2 952 83.6	46.0	84 75.2	56 79.8	223 78.1	42 68.6	317 88.3	234 89.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	21.0	21.0	28.5	11.4	10.5	30.1	15.6	8.7	29.6	27.0
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 ta 44 years RESIDENCE IN 1985	1 158	1 158	909	1 347	1 466	547	1 096	1 385	1 267	1 389
Persons 5 years ond over	95 232 45 450	95 232 45 450	44 067 18 303	449 240	2 746 1 209	2 011 587	6 841 2 639	3 367 1 613	3 955 1 946	4 366 1 989
Different house in United States Centrol city af this MSA/PMSA	49 445 11 883	49 445 11 883	25 500 9 026	209 99	1 537 680	1 390 312	4 185 1 424	1 727 966	2 009 674	2 338 1 132
Remainder af this MSA/PMSA Different MSA/PMSA	11 792 17 926	11 792 17 926	2 609 9 367	14 42	302 297	145 660	850 1 124	151 322	487 539	230 543
Nat in on MSA/PMSAAbrood	7 844 337	7 844 337	4 498 264	54 —	258 -	273 34	787 17	288 27	309 -	433 39
JOURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years and over	50 389	50 389	23 368	210	1 415	998	3 839	1 638	2 334	2 607
Car, truck, or van Drove olane	44 006 39 116	44 006 39 116	20 567 18 323	202 140	1 297 1 100	792 709	3 506 3 271	1 506 1 297	2 255 2 027	2 421 2 241
CorpooledPublic transportation	4 890 227	4 890 227	2 244	62	197 10	83 14	235 51	209 11	228	180 37
Other means Worked at hame	3 226 2 930	3 226 2 930	1 858 771	8 -	31 77	176 16	185 97	58 63	45 34	47 102
Mean travel time to work (minutes) Warked in MSA/PMSA af residence	18.6 38 789	18.6 38 789	15.6 21 053	13.8 196	16.6 1 <u>32</u> 0	13.3 905	18.6 3 445	16.7 1 498	19.3 2 037	18.4 2 329
Central city Outside central city Warked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	22 382 16 407	22 382 16 407	16 749 4 304	114 82	781 539	737 168	2 395 1 050	1 126 372	1 373 664 297	1 765 564 278
LABOR FORCE STATUS	11 600	11 600	2 315	14	95	93	394	140	277	270
Persons 16 years and over	79 123 53 797	79 123 53 7 97	37 929 25 010	391 252	2 263 1 485	1 913 1 117	5 621 4 187	2 886 1 762	3 240 2 444	3 423 2 697
EmplayedUnemployed	51 308 2 457	51 308 2 457	23 818 1 179	222 30	1 415 70	1 040 71	3 914 273	1 638 124	2 372 72	2 620 77
Percent af civilian labor farce Femoles 16 years and over	4.6 41 151	4.6 41 151	20 242	11.9 181	4.7 1 132	1 000	6.5 3 061	7.0 1 565	2.9 1 588	2.9 1 810
Employed Unemployed With own children under 6 years	23 496 1 028 6 065	23 496 1 028 6 065	11 393 505 2 436	80 13 26	604 50 203	435 21 97	1 991 98 544	756 27 245	1 030 47 226	1 327 34 462
In labor forceWith own children 6 ta 17 years only	3 996 7 027	3 996 7 027	1 615 2 793	11 30	122 179	57 51	391 463	114 165	115 323	376 416
Persons 16 to 19 years	5 673 6 658	5 673 6 658	2 332 3 773	18	141 117	37 153	360 378	127 159	280 209	370 257
Unemplayed or not in labor farce	993 380	993 380	401 176	Ξ	9 9	23	90 53	42 32	36 10	60 13
Employed	444 230	444 230	173 61	Ξ	Ξ	5 5	47 22	32 10	14 9	20 7
Unemplayed Not in labor farce	170	44 170	24 88	_	_	_	9 16	9 13	5	13
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in										
Usually warked 35 or mare haurs per week	60 537 45 217	60 537 45 217	28 988 20 248	256 201	1 626 1 293	1 354 851	4 536 3 411	1 960 1 498	2 555 2 041	2 874 2 179
50 to 52 weeks	31 742	31 742	13 278	94	987	435	2 288	1 084	1 552	1 695
Civilion noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64	44 902	44 000	23 502	000	1 004	1 407	r 012	2 222	2 918	3 085
With a mobility ar self-care limitatian	66 823 1 686 894	66 823 1 686 894	31 593 782 342	283	1 906 126 51	1 427 24 19	5 013 158 77	2 222 35 28	51 25	73 40
In labor farce With a self-care limitation	218 1 198	218 1 198	102 659	=	10 117	9 11	22 139	26 - 27	8 39	33 53 192
In labar force	5 081 2 544	5 081 2 544	2 099 1 071	32 12	238 80	77 57	401 188	210 79	220 148	141
Prevented from warkingNa work disability	2 028 61 742	2 028 61 742	829 29 494	13 251	124 1 668	14 1 350	175 4 612	107 2 012	2 698	45 2 893
In labor farce Civilion noninstitutionolized persons 65 years	49 587	49 587	23 225	227	1 348	1 031	3 930	1 598	2 248	2 504
Ond over With a mability or self-care limitation With a mobility limitatian	11 410 1 813 1 381	11 410 1 813	5 666 1 109	108 22	312 79 50	273 69	608 128 98	558 133 54	322 25 12	338 12 6
With a self-care limitatian	979	1 381 979	757 664	16 12	50 54	64 13	62	105	13	12

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and camplementory threshold ore 400 persons. Doto based an somple and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Totals for split tract	s/BNA's in Weld Co	untyCon.			Greeley city, We	d Caunty	
Area	Troct 15	Tract 19.01	Troct 20	Tract 21	Tract 22.02	Troct 1	Tract 4.02	Troct 5	Tract 7.01 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	3 457	5 204	7 773	5 440	4 633	1 282	2 496	2 059	485
NotiveForeign bom	3 425 32	5 176 28	7 630 143	5 411 29	4 517 116	1 228 54	2 464 32	2 050 9	473 12
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguisticolly isoloted households	4	6	23	6	14	5	6	9	_
Persons 5 years and over Speak to language other than English Do not speak English "very well" In linguistically isolated households	3 209 204 32 4	4 786 87 12 6	7 212 274 79 36	5 087 124 14 6	4 285 256 110 19	1 236 79 5 5	2 341 65 6 6	1 923 83 30 19	449 28 5 -
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	984	1 487	1 973	1 520	1 319	408	734	424	106
Preprimory school	88 56	174 168	178 157	117 98	149 138	6 - 57	67 53 306	38 27 184	5 5 71
Elementory or high school Public school College	643 596 253	993 968 320	1 428 1 346 367	1 103 1 086 300	903 891 267	57 57 345	263 361	184 202	71 30
Public college	253 235	305	295	295	201	338	349	168	30
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Personal 25 years and over	2 305 135	3 305 296	5 110 322	3 538 304	2 845 229	838 202	1 655 148	1 402 154	341 89
Less than 9th grode	214 724	408 1 170	759 1 947	405 1 275	264 915	102 173	146 339	195 446	95 68 31
Same college, no degreeAssociate degree	459 187	784 221	1 146 346	791 178	685 235	153 25	502 132	328 116 103	31 19 39
Bochelor's degree Graduate or professionol degree	354 232	338 88	433 157	445 140	284 233	130 53	260 128	60	-
Percent high school graduate or higher Percent bochelor's degree or higher	84.9 25.4	78.7 12.9	78.8 11.5	80.0 16.5	82.7 18.2	63.7 21.8	82.2 23.4	75.1 11.6	46.0 11.4
FERTILITY Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 yeors	1 308	1 683	1 308	1 421	1 324	523	1 006	960	1 347
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over	3 209	4 786	7 212	5 087	4 285	1 236	2 341	1 923	449
Some house Different house in United States	1 780 1 410	2 214 2 566	3 859 3 349	2 880 2 197	2 082 2 203	233 994	941 1 395	792 1 131 439	240 209 99
Centrol city of this MSA/PMSA Remoinder of this MSA/PMSA	316 698 210	18 884 1 243	10 1 284 1 798	129 805 1 082	250 841 760	359 153 334	595 162 365	157 393	14 42
Different MSA/PMSA Not in on MSA/PMSA Abroad	186 19	421 6	257 4	181	352	148 9	365 273 5	142	54 -
JOURNEY TO WORK			0.044	0.405	0.207	487	1 179	952	210
Cor, truck, or von Drove olone	1 680 1 429 1 291	2 463 2 106 1 834	3 946 3 484 3 018	2 695 2 277 2 036	2 327 2 106 1 883	386 352	1 028 927	845 682	202 140
CarpooledPublic tronsportotion	138	272	466 11	241 2	223	34	101	163 15	62
Other meons Worked ot home	122 124	151 200	176 275	166 250	82 139	90 11 13.4	104 47 17.0	61 31 16.5	8 - 13.8
Mean trovel time to work (minutes) Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence Central city	15.5 1 592 636	22.7 1 019 53	26.0 1 089 32	23.3 1 482 280	16.1 1 680 394	457 394	1 018 782	877 669	196 114
Outside centrol city Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	956 88	966 1 444	1 057 2 857	1 202 1 213	1 286 647	63 30	236 161	208 75	82 14
LABOR FORCE STATUS	0.505		5 947	4 073	3 350	1 195	2 027	1 719	391
Persons 16 years and over In lobor force Employed	2 585 1 739 1 693	3 780 2 670 2 526	4 289 4 059	2 867 2 742	2 440 2 358	606 511	1 292 1 202	1 040 982	252 222
Unemployed Percent of civilion lobor force	44 2.5	144 5.4	225 5.3	125 4.4	82 3.4	95 15.7	90 7.0	58 5.6 887	30 11.9 181
Females 16 years and over	1 351 741 17	1 903 1 109 48	3 006 1 791 97	2 062 1 216 49	1 769 1 106 39	617 238 45	1 078 532 43	372 25	
Unemployed With own children under 6 years In lobor force	17 194 141	407 236	515 368	342 269	341 264	52 36	181 118	125 64	80 13 26 11 30
With own children 6 to 17 years only	284 210	385 292	587 490	430 321	371 328	8 8	123 97 96	51 33 76	30 18
Persons 16 to 19 years Not enrolled in school	175 15	259 81 22	476 118 38	298 39 7	235 72 29	49 8	36 29	26 17	-
Unemployed or not in lobor force Not high school groduote Employed	3 7 7	64 47	38 21	9 7	16 11	_	10	26 9	-
UnemployedNot in lobor force	<u>-</u>	17	17	- 2	5	Ξ.	10	17	-
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in									
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 981 1 568	2 898 2 313	4 605 3 684	3 128 2 428	2 577 1 964	826 509	1 399 982	1 232 884	256 201
50 to 52 weeks	1 139	1 630	2 827	1 795	1 453	229	698	606	94
Civilian nonInstitutionalized persons 16 to 64	2 109	3 265	5 233	3 425	2 821	804	1 557	1 387	283
With a mobility or self-core limitation With a mobility limitation	22 13	89 83	95 84	137 43	43 34	37 16	75 38	84 23	
In lobor farce With a self-core limitation With a work disability	2 14 94	27 36 359	21 39 472	17 111 275	18 220	29 106	66 182	68 174	33
In labor force Prevented from working	54 27	229 122	227 202	173 71	126 81	33 61	103 79	43 97	3: 1: 1:
No work disobility	2 015 1 614	2 906 2 362	4 761 3 955	3 150 2 610	2 601 2 251	698 568	1 375 1 133	1 213 978	25 22
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	474 33	515 80	709 68	587 73	434 57	304 115	470 102	332 106	104 21
With a mobility limitation With a self-core limitation	33 33 24	68 34	63 45	73 58 39	57	99 73	63 60	82 92	10

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshald and camplementary threshald are 400 persons. Data based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.

Census Tract or Block Numbering			Greeley city, Weld (Caunty—Con.			Remainder af Weld Caunty			
Area	Tract 7.02 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14.02 (pt.)	Tract 7.02 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	1 170	2 021	2 704	4 382	3 531	4 790	1 856	4 769	3 373	
NativeFareign barn	1 165 5	1 985 36	2 687 17	4 342 40	3 503 28	4 7 55 35	1 856	4 738 31	3 341 32	
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguistically isolated hausehalds	6	7	9	21	10	13	10	12	4	
Persons 5 years and over Speak a language after than English Da nat speak English "very well" In linguistically isolated hausehalds	1 044 86 11 6	1 937 49 7 7	2 483 61 23 9	4 158 76 49 27	3 281 71 43 27	4 345 183 63 27	1 702 54 18 10	4 358 135 42 24	3 145 204 32 4	
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	327	864	1 139	1 565	708	1 478	399	1 307	970	
Preprimary school	44 35 181 181 102	17 - 135 135 712	73 32 435 417 631	85 35 838 773 642	22 22 502 471 184	132 57 938 869 408	17 11 312 254 70	101 79 830 760 376	82 56 643 596 245	
Public callegeEDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	102	695	605	642	151	363	64	344	227	
Persons 25 years and over Less than 9th grade	733 70	1 146 94	1 277 66	2 668 135	2 419 328	2 979 156	1 264 93	2 951 269	2 241 135	
9th ta 12th grade, na diplama High schaol graduote (includes equivalency) Same callege, na degree Associate degree Bachelar's degree	120 339 105 52 38	117 204 314 57 304	216 303 328 139 144	213 476 670 192 542	424 767 516 167 175	165 702 830 318 574	213 413 311 71 88	373 946 640 290 291	214 718 444 159 354	
Graduate ar prafessianal degree Percent high schaal graduate ar higher Percent bachelar's degree ar higher	74.1 6.4	56 81.6 31.4	81 77.9 17.6	440 87.0 36.8	42 68.9 9.0	234 89.2 27.1	75 75.8 12.9	142 78.2 14.7	217 84.4 25.5	
FERTILITY Children ever barn per 1,000 warnen 15 ta 44 years	1 328	534	826	1 015	1 386	1 396	1 577	1 278	1 318	
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over	1 044	1 937	2 483	4 158	3 281	4 345	1 702	4 358	3 145	
Same hause Different hause in United States Central city of this MSA/PMSA Remainder of this MSA/PMSA Different MSA/PMSA Nat in an MSA/PMSA	341 703 375 55 149	560 1 343 303 131 641 268	845 1 629 544 204 520 361	1 963 2 159 596 267 931 365	1 576 1 678 945 147 319 267	1 968 2 338 1 132 230 543 433	868 834 305 247 148 134	1 794 2 556 880 646 604 426	1 747 1 379 300 698 195 186	
Abroad	-	34	9	36	27	39	-	8	19	
JOURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years and over Car, truck, ar van Drave alone Carpaaled	575 542 475 67	954 749 675 74	1 482 1 331 1 228 103	2 359 2 223 1 948 275	1 592 1 460 1 254 206	2 599 2 413 2 233 180	840 755 625 130	2 357 2 175 2 043 132	1 616 1 387 1 249 138	
Public transpartation Other means Warked at hame Mean travel time to wark (minutes) Warked in MSA/PMSA of residence	10 14 9 14.4 539	14 176 15 13.3 863	43 91 17 18.9 1 331	21 115 15.0 2 132	11 58 63 16.8 1 458	37 47 102 18.4 2 321	17 68 18.2 781	8 94 80 18.4 2 114	5 122 102 15.3 1 528	
Central city	381 158 36	717 146 91	997 334 151	1 737 395 227	1 097 361 134	1 757 564 278	400 381 59	1 398 716 243	579 949 88	
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over	832	1 843	2 082	3 373	2 807	3 402	1 431	3 539	2 521 1 675	
In labar farce Employed Unemplayed Percent of civilian labar farce Females 16 years and over	619 575 44 7.1 445	1 068 996 66 6.2 975	1 615 1 492 123 7.6 1 181	2 442 2 401 41 1.7 1 820	1 705 1 592 113 6.6 1 520	2 682 2 612 70 2.6 1 789	866 840 26 3.0 687	2 572 2 422 150 5.8 1 880	1 629 44 2.6 1 315	
Emplayed Unemplayed With awn children under 6 years In labor farce With awn children 6 to 17 years anly	275 31 90 71 42	421 19 92 57 49	826 70 150 115	1 161 25 200 135	737 23 238 107 165	1 319 27 462 376 416	329 19 113 51 137	1 165 28 394 276 303	705 17 178 125 284	
In labar farce Persons 16 to 19 years	31 15	35 150	160 129 167	406 372 202	127 159	370 250	110 102	231 211 51	210 175	
Nat enralled in schaal	- - -	23 - 5 5 -	39 25 14 7 -	36 12 14 7	42 32 32 10 9	60 13 20 7	9 9 - - -	28 33 15 9	3 7 7	
WORK STATUS IN 1989	-	-	7	7	13	13	_	9		
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	630 516 359	1 297 815 417	1 753 1 124 697	2 664 1 975 1 422	1 901 1 451 1 061	2 859 2 171 1 687	996 777 628	2 783 2 287 1 591	1 917 1 533 1 111	
DISABILITY Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64										
years	741 59 24 4	1 366 12 12 9	1 939 60 33 19	2 892 17 10 -	2 153 35 28	3 070 73 40 33	1 165 67 27 6	3 074 98 44 3	2 052 22 13 2	
With a self-care limitation With a wark disability In labar farce Prevented fram warking	50 112 54 50	3 63 53 10	60 189 109 67	17 109 54 23	27 210 79 107	53 192 141 45	67 126 26 74	79 212 79 108	14 94 54 27	
Na wark disability	629 553	1 303 988	1 750 1 492	2 783 2 366	1 943 1 541	2 878 2 489	1 039 795	2 862 2 438	1 958 1 557	
and over	91 37 18 31	264 69 64 13	143 24 11 24	481 113 73 50	548 133 54 105	332 12 6 12	221 42 32 23	465 104 87 38	467 33 33 24	

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Dato based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Remainder of Weld County—Con.											
Area	Troct 16	Troct 17	Troct 18	Tract 19.01 (pt.)	Tract 19.02	Troct 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22.02 (pt.)	Tract 23			
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	2 614	3 001	2 109	5 190	2 385	7 773	5 440	4 633	2 585			
Native Foreign born	2 595 19	2 985 16	2 091 18	5 162 28	2 359 26	7 630 143	5 411 29	4 517 116	2 569 16			
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguisticolly isalated households	2	11	_	6	_	23	6	14	_			
Persons 5 years and over Speok o longuage ather than English	2 446 50	2 794 98	1 961 60	4 772 87	2 238 51	7 212 274	5 087 124	4 285 256 110	2 409 92 11			
Do not speak English "very well" In linguisticolly isalated households	9 2	23 15	Ξ	12 6	8 -	79 36	14 6	19	'-			
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school Preprimary school	776 69	853 64	577 36	1 487 174	572 44	1 973 178	1 520 117	1 319 149	690 38			
Public schaol Elementary ar high school	64 573	58 605	29 399	168 993	44 442	157 1 428	98 1 103	138 903	38 32 538 531			
Public school College Public college	558 134 129	587 184 174	396 142 117	968 320 305	432 86 79	1 346 367 295	1 086 300 295	891 267 201	114 105			
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Persons 25 years and over	1 657	1 915	1 353	3 291	1 599	5 110	3 538	2 845	1 689			
Less than 9th grade 9th to 12th grade, no diplomo	119 163	153 215	83 176	296 408	109 283	322 759	304 405	229 264	115 219			
High school graduate (includes equivalency) Some college, na degree	639 403	729 424	609 247	1 156 784	681 326	1 947 1 146	1 275 791 178	915 685 235	660 288 102			
Associate degree Bochelor's degree Graduate or professianal degree	75 174 84	132 180 82	81 140 17	221 338 88	76 88 36	346 433 157	445 140	284 233	222 83			
Percent high school groduate or higher Percent bachelor's degree ar higher	83.0 15.6	80.8 13.7	80.9 11.6	78.6 12.9	75.5 7.8	78.8 11.5	80.0 16.5	82.7 18.2	80.2 18.1			
FERTILITY Children ever barn per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 429	1 355	1 341	1 683	1 293	1 308	1 421 `	1 324	1 553			
RESIDENCE IN 1985					2 238	7 212	5 087	4 285	2 409			
Persons 5 years and over Some house Different house in United States	2 446 1 463 983	2 794 1 710 1 077	1 961 1 317 644	4 772 2 200 2 566	1 187 1 037	3 859 3 349	2 880 2 197	2 082 2 203	1 257 1 148			
Centrol city of this MSA/PMSA Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	98 558	274 465	26 255	18 884	5 309	10 1 284	129 805	250 841 760	123 586 243			
Different MSA/PMSA Not in an MSA/PMSA Abroad	143 184 —	197 141 7	300 63 —	1 243 421 6	594 129 14	1 798 257 4	1 082 181 10	352	243 196 4			
JOURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years and over	1 315	1 467	1 052	2 456	1 160	3 946	2 695	2 327	1 232			
Cor, truck, or von	1 027 949	1 285 1 154	893 781	2 099 1 827	971 828	3 484 3 018	2 277 2 036	2 106 1 883	984 884			
Corpooled Public tronspartation Other meons	78 - 74	131 - 94	112 4 45	272 6 151	143 11 21	466 11 176	241 2 166	223 - 82	100 4 52			
Worked at home Mean trovel time to work (minutes)	214 20.0	88 17.9	110 24.8	200 22.7	157 29.7	275 26.0	250 23.3	139 16.1	192 20.4			
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence Centrol city Outside central city	1 236 480 756	1 313 550 763	729 153 576	1 019 53 966	356 13 343	1 089 32 1 057	1 482 280 1 202	1 680 394 1 286	1 008 289 719			
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	79	154	323	1 437	804	2 857	i 213	647	224			
Persons 16 years ond over	1 918 1 388	2 214 1 548	1 585 1 127	3 766 2 663	1 826 1 256	5 947 4 289	4 073 2 867	3 350 2 440	1 920 1 271			
Employed	1 340 45	1 486 57	1 073 54	2 519 144	1 176 76	4 059 225	2 742 125 4.4	2 358 82 3.4	1 235 36 2.8			
Percent of civilion lobor force Femoles 16 years ond over Employed	3.2 962 576	3.7 1 129 656	4.8 812 473	5.4 1 896 1 109	6.1 937 502	5.3 3 006 1 791	2 062 1 216	1 769 1 106	976 559			
Unemployed With own children under 6 yeors In lobor force	25 154 101	35 188 118	25 161 94	48 407 236	38 118 62	97 515 368	49 342 269	39 341 264	16 153 86			
With own children 6 to 17 yeors only	258 206	241 190	147 114	385 292	183 132	587 490	430 321	371 328	231 176			
Persons 16 to 19 years Not enrolled in school Unemployed or not in labor force	153 16 2	149 25 10	1 26 29	259 81 22	121 34 18	476 118 38	298 39 7	235 72 29	131 20 10			
Not high school groduate Employed	11 9	11 6	19 19	64 47	19 8	38 21	, 9 7	16 11	12 4			
Unemployed Not in labor force	2	3 2	=	17	2 9	17	2	_ 5	8			
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in						4 (05	2 100	2 577	1 396			
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week 50 to 52 weeks	1 532 1 201 915	1 690 1 354 998	1 243 970 681	2 891 2 306 1 623	1 359 1 105 810	4 605 3 684 2 827	3 128 2 428 1 795	1 964 1 453	1 089 839			
DISABILITY Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64												
With a mobility or self-core limitation	1 674 18	1 900 70	1 360 29	3 251 89	1 599 30	5 233 95	3 425 137	2 821 43	1 599 29			
With o mobility limitation In labor force With o self-care limitation	16 4 9	26 2 51	25 8 9	83 27 36	23 2 10	84 21 39	43 17 111	34 _ 18	23 2 8			
With o wark disobility In labor force	101 38	140 61	88 41	36 359 229	179 83	472 227	275 173	220 126	156 46 95			
Prevented from working No work disability In lobar farce	49 1 573 1 313	62 1 760 1 445	33 1 272 1 039	122 2 892 2 355	85 1 420 1 130	202 4 761 3 955	71 3 150 2 610	81 2 601 2 251	95 1 443 1 172			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years	241	309	225	515	223	709	587	434	321			
With a mability or self-core limitation With a mability limitatian With a self-care limitation	11 11 4	29 27 15	25 25 16	80 68 34	27 27 12	68 63 45	73 58 39	57 57 6	37 35 12			

Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementory threshold are 400 persons. Data based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Weld County				Totals for split 1	rocts/BNA's in W	eld County		
Area	Greeley, CO MSA	Tatal	Greeley city	Troct 7.01	Troct 7.02	Troct 8	Tract 10	Tract 13	Tract 14.01	Tract 14.02
OCCUPATION Employed persons 16 years and over	51 308 5 638 6 511 1 718 5 960 8 228 752 5 573 3 629 5 945 2 582 2 851 1 713	51 308 5 638 6 511 1 718 5 960 8 228 208 752 5 573 3 629 5 945 2 582 2 851 1 713	23 818 3 069 3 809 783 3 416 3 956 110 402 2 989 2 219 917 975 775	222 	1 415 218 82 26 102 212 	1 040 94 147 29 134 127 - 13 184 7 112 73 67 53	3 914 382 450 123 479 815 30 66 550 108 408 200 201 102	1 638 63 113 37 229 274 17 29 200 62 261 132 132 95	2 372 392 370 95 304 353 6 43 211 46 255 114 110 73	2 620 367 407 151 343 476 15 43 212 5 346 108 84 63
INCOME IN 1989 Households Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 to \$9,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$15,000 to \$34,999 \$25,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$49,999 \$50,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$99,999 \$100,000 or more Median (dollors) Mean (dollors) Per capita incame (dollors)	39 151 2 061 4 100 3 983 7 799 7 099 7 042 4 950 1 190 927 27 080 32 688 27 245 32 805	39 151 2 061 4 100 3 983 7 799 7 099 7 042 4 950 1 190 927 27 080 32 688 27 245 32 805	18 729 1 254 2 202 2 016 3 848 3 136 2 994 2 224 560 495 25 140 31 664 11 570 33 341	244 18 40 34 88 60 4 16 974 17 734 126 20 652 8 756	1 187 71 84 155 305 243 184 94 29 22 24 302 28 763 889 27 336 11 317	916 95 162 188 212 107 103 41 - 8 15 369 20 309 323 20 687 9 647	3 143 260 445 472 624 618 435 241 31 17 21 206 24 663 1 878 26 200 10 369	1 556 81 263 215 381 322 200 83 11 	1 572 46 78 87 209 248 319 415 83 87 40 200 43 352 1 187 46 229 16 328	1 679 11 71 77 326 256 510 340 67 21 38 484 38 976 1 389 41 329
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households With earnings Mean earnings (dollors) With Social Security income Mean Social Security income (dollars) With public ossistance income Mean public ossistance income (dallars)	39 151 32 807 32 370 9 479 7 493 1 808 3 276	39 151 32 807 32 370 9 479 7 493 1 808 3 276	18 729 15 243 30 948 4 607 7 510 898 3 428	244 180 17 335 91 7 053 5 3 560	1 187 1 004 27 508 281 6 855 111 3 155	916 714 18 975 221 6 043 33 1 995	3 143 2 765 24 571 595 6 819 206 2 903	1 556 1 198 23 554 526 7 171 76 2 145	1 572 1 433 42 078 298 6 598 67 2 851	1 679 1 535 37 930 276 7 394 35 3 444
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Families (dollars) With own children under 18 yeors (dollars) Married-couple familles (dollars) With own children under 18 yeors (dollars) Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	38 507 38 374 41 012 42 527 20 914	38 507 38 374 41 012 42 527 20 914	39 935 39 531 43 346 45 279 21 570	20 188 16 978 21 326 19 588	32 020 31 944 34 005 36 969 17 158	23 934 23 742 26 201 26 876	28 794 30 123 33 019 37 305	27 670 26 139 29 196 27 973 18 315	48 737 47 510 50 773 50 958 24 778	40 850 42 529 44 131 47 332 20 055
With own children under 18 years (dollars) POVERTY STATUS IN 1989	16 559	16 559	17 399	3 130	10 414	13 000	12 665	14 295	11 499	19 624
All Income Levels In 1989 Fomilies Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years. With reloted children under 5 years. Married-couple families Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years. With reloted children under 5 years. Femole householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years. With related children under 5 years. With related children under 5 years.	25 823 21 953 13 103 5 122 22 248 19 051 10 799 4 488 2 573 2 000 1 744 474	25 798 21 940 13 103 5 119 22 212 19 027 10 788 4 485 2 579 2 006 1 750 474	10 998 9 151 5 368 2 090 9 227 7 742 4 227 1 774 1 366 1 046 923 253	49 32 17 12 25 14 7 7 19	822 658 423 193 729 603 345 151 72 34 62 34	309 235 130 71 218 163 88 69 64 45 35 2	1 649 1 373 980 452 1 220 1 043 694 358 288 220 208 75	989 811 449 219 816 674 353 192 152 124 75 20	1 129 1 017 534 189 1 006 909 454 158 82 67 65 31	1 357 1 250 853 358 1 175 1 080 712 307 156 151
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined. Nonfamily householder 65 yeors and aver Persons for whom poverty status is determined. Persons under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years Persons 65 yeors and over	15 591 11 193 3 536 95 577 24 814 24 680 18 032 11 063	15 608 11 210 3 539 95 569 24 814 24 680 18 032 11 050	9 709 6 732 1 959 42 336 9 569 9 493 6 797 5 423	94 72 38 359 100 100 64 86	380 291 39 2 873 806 800 520 298	949 528 160 1 796 218 206 113 268	1 705 1 199 192 6 996 1 947 1 947 1 333 605	617 526 257 3 421 760 760 504 538	467 376 57 4 125 1 078 1 074 829 302	398 278 62 4 713 1 505 1 492 1 056 325
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level Families Percent below poverty level Hauseholder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Married-couple families Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Female householder, no husband present Hauseholder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years With related children under 5 years With related children under 5 years Vith related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years Persons Percent belaw poverty level Persons under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years Persons 5 years and over Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:	1 707 6.3 1 121 1 203 544 913 596 520 276 676 424 589 235 2 742 831 10 474 11.0 2 743 2 623 1 813 1 141	1 710 6.3 1 124 1 206 544 916 599 523 276 676 424 589 235 4 955 2 746 831 10 481 11.0 2 743 2 623 1 813 1 141	766 6.6 496 531 267 307 201 164 102 391 235 319 153 3 655 1 944 406 5 950 14.1 1 123 1 057 678 522	11 8.7 5 5 5 - - - 11 5 5 5 - 25 18 13 71 19.8 23 23 23 23	75 8.4 41 52 44 26 13 7 7 46 25 42 34 93 41 16 298 10.4 114 108 52 32	59 18.3 30 24 8 23 6 6 6 31 19 18 2 444 164 25 561 31.2 35 28 20 33	206 11.0 139 166 555 78 45 47 25 115 81 106 30 507 296 17.7 413 413 305 84	105 10.3 61 64 27 54 46 36 19 43 15 20 81 81 81 81 56 39	36 3.0 16 20 11 21 5 5 - 15 11 15 11 64 36 7 210 5.1 85 81 60 25	36 2.6 31 36 30 36 31 36 30 63 11 183 3.9 97 84 58
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level Persons below 125 percent of paverty level	4 367 15 014	4 371 15 019	2 764 7 923	23 103	138 528	296 719	517 1 720	159 684	126 353	38 296

Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

—Con.

[Threshald and complementary threshald are 400 persons. Data based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Tatals far split tr	acts/BNA's in Weld C	aunty—Can.			Greeley city, We	ld Caunty	
Area	Tract 15	Tract 19.01	. Tract 20	Tract 21	Tract 22.02	Tract 1	Tract 4.02	Tract 5	Tract 7.01 (pt.)
OCCUPATION Emplayed persons 16 years and aver Executive, administrative, and managerial accupations Prafessianal specialty accupations Technicians and related suppart accupations Sales accupations Administrative suppart accupations, including clerical Private househald accupations Pratective service accupations Service accupations, except pratective and hausehald Farming, farestry, and fishing accupations Precisian praduction, craft, and repair accupations Machine aperatars, assemblers, and inspectars Transportation and material maving accupations Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and labarers	1 693 151 258 48 150 319 4 11 110 260 170 88 85 39	2 526 287 226 57 269 373 33 207 199 381 147 220 127	4 059 360 345 148 379 660 21 103 366 230 754 323 244 126	2 742 289 273 104 255 367 10 35 283 358 345 164 176 83	2 358 222 285 154 228 340 17 11 275 117 356 242 51 60	511 67 47 9 69 96 - 7 114 - 29 35 14	1 202 144 167 58 151 220 10 48 117 5 150 32 61	982 64 74 35 148 145 - 147 32 153 77 46 61	222
INCOME IN 1989 Househalds Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 ta \$7,999 \$10,000 ta \$14,999 \$15,000 ta \$24,999 \$25,000 ta \$34,999 \$35,000 ta \$34,999 \$50,000 ta \$74,999 \$75,000 ta \$74,999 \$75,000 ta \$99,999 \$100,000 or mare Median (dallars) Mean (dallars) Per capita incame (dallars)	1 306 41 134 97 207 292 235 206 36 58 31 120 37 357 1 015 35 670 13 912	1 921 76 147 158 459 388 390 255 42 6 27 469 31 330 1 468 31 534 11 652	2 869 53 171 221 566 615 670 423 101 49 32 191 35 475 2 196 34 592 13 168	1 919 61 189 164 316 326 352 324 95 92 31 479 39 668 1 523 35 456 14 090	1 711 86 203 121 332 310 322 275 48 14 27 921 31 699 1 261 32 724	793 124 267 115 169 44 34 28 7 5 10 179 16 019 141 18 438	1 107 82 123 141 331 204 135 75 16 	1 034 91 217 134 212 167 147 33 33 - 18 009 22 965 563 26 958 11 048	244 18 40 34 88 60 4 - - 16 974 17 734 126 20 652 8 756
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households With earnings Mean eamings (dallars) With Sacial Security incame Mean Sacial Security incame (dallars) With public assistance incame Mean public assistance income (dallars)	1 306 1 076 38 331 364 7 369 46 2 513	1 921 1 611 30 945 449 7 638 86 3 216	2 869 2 518 35 321 634 8 270 82 3 016	1 919 1 671 39 228 444 7 943 46 3 598	1 711 1 436 32 740 389 6 227 72 3 836	793 525 15 720 258 6 033 79 4 099	1 107 813 23 024 361 7 976 52 4 618	1 034 757 25 314 272 6 872 156 2 987	244 180 17 335 91 7 053 5 3 560
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Familles (dallars) With awn children under 18 years (dallars) Married-cauple familles (dallars) With own children under 18 years (dallars) Female hausehalder, na husband present (dallars) With awn children under 18 years (dallars)	43 408 49 061 44 582 51 680 26 922 16 918	34 205 32 530 35 778 35 662 21 658 12 871	38 087 38 894 39 518 41 220 22 509 20 390	43 801 42 195 46 116 44 784 19 990 18 409	36 184 37 922 39 057 42 185 18 340 18 875	22 432 23 009 25 004 29 651 15 123 4 550	27 463 30 845 30 652 36 964 16 872 16 883	30 019 30 587 33 719 42 059 16 430 2 055	20 188 16 978 21 326 19 588 16 795 3 130
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989	10 710	12 07 1	20 0/0						
All Income Levels In 1989 Familles Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years With related children under 5 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years Female hauseholder, no husband present Hauseholder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years With related children under 5 years	960 849 476 158 894 788 436 153 51 46 32	1 225 1 065 674 344 1 068 919 546 298 118 107 96	2 115 1 781 1 085 430 1 875 1 579 941 390 170 137 111 29	1 460 1 287 747 257 1 302 1 167 664 241 93 63 55	1 193 1 054 730 267 1 007 873 577 232 148 143 122 29	117 87 62 38 93 63 38 14 14	648 439 316 125 510 334 232 102 101 68 60 23	507 387 188 130 406 336 144 86 75 25 30 30	56 34 22 17 27 11 7 7 7 24 18 10
determined Nanfamily householder 65 years and aver Persans far wham poverty status is determined Persans under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children 5 ta 17 years Persans 65 years and aver	309 277 140 3 375 978 971 723 468	469 373 140 4 769 1 516 1 516 1 114 474	872 641 169 7 576 2 031 2 004 1 453 693	483 365 167 5 250 1 529 1 527 1 177 571	593 440 1188 4 420 1 369 1 369 1 008 434	732 564 225 1 084 87 87 41 296	613 425 129 2 419 530 484 328 441	623 440 133 1 907 290 280 172 321	94 72 38 366 100 100 64 91
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level Families Percent below poverty level	21 2.1 11 14 3 11 6 4 - 10 5 10 3 68 58 38 129 3.88 33 26 18 47	91 6.2 57 53 22 44 21 12 12 42 31 36 5 93 54 31 392 8.2 138 110 37	69 3.1 38 47 21 43 23 21 13 26 15 26 8 163 78 28 428 5.6 160 133 95 32	77 5.1 61 59 10 60 53 44 8 17 8 15 2 95 66 47 425 8.1 166 164 140	59 4.7 59 59 35 42 42 42 29 17 17 17 6 6 116 95 65 349 7.9 143 143 88 86	18 12.8 18 18 18 8 8 8 8 334 227 59 403 37.2 34 34 225 59	64 9.6 46 29 20 29 17 - - 31 25 25 20 184 108 10 350 14.5 84 68 39 21	37 6.6 15 37 37 37 - 30 8 30 30 252 137 17 329 17.3 40 30 - -	16 12.7 10 10 10 5 - - 16 10 10 10 5 5 25 18 13 76 20.8 23 23 23 19
Persans belaw 50 percent of poverty level Persans belaw 125 percent of poverty level	23 209	103 546	158 721	134 641	62 593	188 504	155 517	161 453	23 108

Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990
—Con.

[Threshald and complementary threshold ore 400 persons. Data based an sample and subject ta sompling voriobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings af symbals, see text

Census Tract or Block Numbering			Greeley city, Weld C	County—Con.			Rem	nainder of Weld Cau	nty
Area	Troct 7.02 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14.02 (pt.)	Tract 7.02 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Troct 15 (pt.)
OCCUPATION Employed persons 16 years ond over Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations Professianal specialty occupations Sales occupations Administrative support occupatians, including clerical Private hausehald occupations Pratective service accupations Service occupations, except pratective and household Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations Precision productian, craft, and repair accupations Mochine operators, assemblers, and inspectors Ironspartation and material moving accupations Hondlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	575 104 26 9 45 56 - 6 104 15 73 27 85 25	996 94 142 29 132 124 - 13 174 7 98 69 66 48	1 492 150 147 31 202 330 9 38 233 33 127 84 62 46	2 401 323 634 22 421 336 4 33 288 34 135 30 78 63	1 592 51 113 37 229 274 17 29 200 51 255 125 116 95	2 612 359 407 151 343 476 15 43 212 5 346 108 84 63	840 114 56 17 57 156 - 77 126 79 33 73 52	2 422 232 303 92 277 485 21 28 317 75 281 116 139 56	1 629 144 258 48 136 295 4 11 110 246 170 88 85 34
INCOME IN 1989	485 33 17 56 156 132 53 30 8 23 194 25 325 347 26 208 10 277	875 89 144 186 209 103 97 39 - 8 15 526 20 431 307 20 562 9 642	1 252 198 195 211 285 180 117 58 - 8 15 509 19 615 624 20 595 9 089	1 839 113 268 181 304 266 281 280 96 50 27 518 33 335 1 168 40 437	1 512 81 247 205 381 315 200 72 11 - 20 898 22 854 992 26 023 9 846	1 665 111 71 77 312 256 510 340 67 21 38 703 39 125 1 381 41 434	702 38 67 99 149 111 131 64 21 22 24 900 31 138 542 30 244 11 973	1 891 62 250 261 339 438 318 183 31 9 25 594 28 006 1 254 28 056 11 095	1 278 41 134 97 199 279 228 206 36 58 31 039 37 429 987 36 295
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households With earnings Mean eornings (dollors) With Social Security income. Meon Sociol Security income (dollors) With public assistance income Meon public ossistance income (dollars)	485 404 25 652 77 6 505 60 3 365	875 682 19 012 212 6 004 28 1 788	1 252 1 142 19 509 190 5 356 86 2 977	1 839 1 474 34 354 431 7 232 47 1 182	1 512 1 164 23 446 516 7 194 73 2 194	1 665 1 527 38 007 270 7 412 35 3 444	702 600 28 758 204 6 988 51 2 908	1 891 1 623 28 132 405 7 505 120 2 849	1 278 1 048 38 504 364 7 369 46 2 513
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) Married-couple families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dallars) Femole householder, no husband present (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollors)	26 625 27 980 28 624 32 477 15 224 15 224	23 831 24 189 25 983 27 117 18 474 13 904	23 637 21 892 30 389 31 469 11 578 10 462	43 888 44 367 46 361 49 226 23 195 21 016	27 490 26 323 29 025 28 239 18 315 14 295	40 952 42 529 44 131 47 332 19 887 19 624	35 475 35 284 37 153 40 106 18 995 4 320	31 360 34 261 33 999 39 092 19 807 15 813	43 674 49 759 44 905 52 528 26 922 16 918
All Income Levels In 1989 All Income Levels In 1989 Families Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Married-couple families Householder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years Femole householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years Unrelated children under 18 years Unrelated children under 18 years Verson and over Persons for whom paverty status is determined Persons under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years Persons 65 years and over	319 238 192 86 262 201 135 57 44 24 44 24 179 138 14 1 122 333 327 201 91	294 226 127 69 207 154 87 69 60 45 33 - 919 507 157 1725 211 199 109 257	552 448 318 136 332 286 152 83 162 114 128 43 826 583 40 2 556 664 664 644 443 132	1 109 970 629 148 960 828 493 131 128 121 115 17 914 667 196 4 300 1 121 1 116 892 459	964 786 434 213 800 658 347 186 143 115 66 20 589 507 247 3 329 747 747 747 747 528	1 355 1 242 853 360 1 182 1 087 719 309 147 136 122 51 392 272 56 4 698 1 505 1 492 1 056 325	497 418 229 99 465 400 208 86 24 10 18 10 208 160 32 1 752 473 473 473 319 210	1 112 949 671 311 904 773 553 278 128 108 72 24 879 616 152 4 455 1 283 1 283 1 283 890 473	933 824 464 143 869 763 426 138 49 46 30 5 306 274 137 3 289 951 723 458
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level Families Percent below poverty level. Hauseholder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years. With related children under 5 years. Hauseholder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years. With related children under 5 years. Female householder, no husbond present Hauseholder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years. Unrelated individuals Nonfamily householder 65 years and aver Persans Percent belaw paverty level. Persans under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children 18 years Related children 1989 to 17 years Persans 65 years and over	37 10.7 22 31 31 13 7 7 7 7 24 15 24 24 24 51 25 7 7 137 12.2 49 43 20	57 18.6 30 222 6 23 6 6 6 6 29 19 16 - 430 156 25 539 31.2 32 25 20 33	129 20.7 83 1114 47 30 18 24 117 99 65 90 30 323 205 5 832 32.6 303 303 202 24	63 5.4 43 50 24 39 26 26 17 17 17 7 348 256 115 534 12.4 86 86 54	105 10.6 61 64 27 54 46 36 31 15 20 8 127 96 39 39 8 12.0 81 8.1 8.1 8.1 8.1 8.1 8.1 8.1 8.1 8.1	36 2.6 31 36 30 - - 36 31 36 30 63 31 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	34 6.3 19 21 13 13 6 18 10 42 16 9 157 9.0 65 32 9	71 5.7 5.6 5.2 8 42 27 23 8 16 16 16 184 91 47 398 8.9 110 110 1103 54	19 1.9 11 12 3 11 6 4 - 8 8 5 5 8 3 3 6 8 5 8 3 3 127 3.9 3.3 26 18 47
Persons below 1089 ta poverty level Persons below 50 percent af poverty level Persons belaw 125 percent of paverty level	32 212	286 687	364 1 044	216 749	154 643	38 296	102 312	147 661	21 207

Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

—Con.

[Threshold and camplementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based an sample and subject to sampling variobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Remoinder of Weld County—Con.									
Area	Tract 16	Troct 17	Tract 18	Tract 19.01 (pt.)	Troct 19.02	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Troct 22.02 (pt.)	Tract 23	
OCCUPATION Employed persons 16 years and over Executive, administrative, and monogerial occupations Professianal specialty accupations Technicians and related support occupations Soles occupations Administrative suppart occupations, including clerical Private household occupations Protective service occupations Service occupations, except protective and household Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations Precision production, croft, and repoir occupations Mochine operators, ossemblers, and inspectors Transportation and material moving occupations Hondlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1 340 77 99 36 117 170 11 28 135 283 182 44 127 31	1 486 145 166 25 126 242 - 39 118 218 154 79 121 53	1 073 93 75 50 92 169 2 10 114 181 129 24 94	2 519 280 226 57 269 373 - 33 207 199 381 147 220 127	1 176 95 53 30 142 162 2 14 92 142 187 97 125 35	4 059 360 345 148 379 660 21 103 366 230 754 323 244 126	2 742 289 273 104 255 367 10 35 283 358 345 164 176 83	2 358 222 285 154 228 340 17 11 275 117 356 242 51	1 235 135 120 53 84 188 10 13 117 244 132 59 59	
INCOME IN 1989 Households Less than \$5,000	921 52 65 87 184 187 198 85 39 24 28 878 33 507 746 31 643 11 978	1 081 28 95 105 239 197 233 131 37 16 28 358 32 833 868 31 653 11 929	798 26 58 99 150 152 168 105 19 21 28 500 35 475 651 31 116	1 914 76 147 158 459 381 390 255 42 6 27 398 31 335 1 461 31 559	863 23 64 81 191 160 185 116 31 12 29 414 33 970 702 32 312 12 099	2 869 53 171 221 566 615 670 423 101 49 32 191 35 475 2 196 34 592 13 168	1 919 61 189 164 316 326 352 324 95 92 31 479 39 668 1 523 35 456 14 090	1 711 86 203 121 332 310 322 275 48 14 27 921 31 699 1 261 32 724 11 787	993 59 105 137 197 208 195 66 20 24 913 27 392 772 28 971 10 418	
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households With eornings Mean eornings (dollars) With Social Security income Mean Social Security income (dollars) With public ossistonce income Meon public ossistonce income (dollors)	921 818 32 744 197 7 291 43 2 837	1 081 924 32 803 270 8 815 38 3 833	798 708 34 903 198 7 298 38 5 238	1 914 1 604 30 949 449 7 638 86 3 216	863 741 34 137 204 7 440 43 1 821	2 869 2 518 35 321 634 8 270 82 3 016	1 919 1 671 39 228 444 7 943 46 3 598	1 711 1 436 32 740 389 6 227 72 3 836	993 828 26 912 277 6 987 53 1 992	
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Fomilies (dollars) With own children under 18 yeors (dollors) Married-couple families (dollars) With own children under 18 yeors (dollors) Female householder, no husband present (dollars) With own children under 18 yeors (dollars)	36 348 35 322 37 882 37 011 21 929 20 163	35 965 35 360 37 954 38 010 17 441 13 993	38 289 46 278 40 570 51 382 20 647 12 118	34 225 32 530 35 809 35 662 21 658 12 871	36 854 36 533 38 541 38 968 18 504 17 629	38 087 38 894 39 518 41 220 22 509 20 390	43 801 42 195 46 116 44 784 19 990 18 409	36 184 37 922 39 057 42 185 18 340 18 875	30 325 30 067 30 869 31 868 24 955 15 226	
All Income Levels In 1989 Fomilles Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 yeors. With reloted children under 5 yeors. Married-couple familles Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 yeors. Female householder, no husband present Householder warked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 yeors. With reloted children under 18 yeors. With related children under 18 yeors. With related children under 18 yeors. With related children under 5 yeors.	726 658 426 136 653 599 380 130 44 36 24	818 696 417 174 725 631 359 154 68 44 39	650 569 321 135 545 479 262 122 58 49 36 10	1 215 1 048 682 339 1 064 908 560 299 118 107 96 21	660 554 310 92 592 505 271 80 44 25 27	2 116 1 773 1 082 432 1 879 1 574 941 392 167 134 108	1 457 1 284 751 261 1 294 1 159 663 245 93 63 55	1 188 1 049 718 249 1 002 868 565 220 148 143 122 23	767 638 416 119 691 584 356 105 60 38 44	
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined Nonfomily householder 65 years and over Persons far whom poverty status is determined Persons under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years Persons 65 years and over	215 175 51 2 579 779 774 608 245	241 194 74 2 925 850 850 646 294	175 129 44 2 083 560 556 409 229	474 378 128 4 757 1 516 1 516 1 114 456	216 159 58 2 330 630 626 478 210	868 637 165 7 573 2 031 2 004 1 453 698	488 370 168 5 252 1 529 1 527 1 177 572	599 446 188 4 421 1 369 1 369 1 008 434	266 222 105 2 568 742 742 564 324	
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level Families Families Families Forent below poverty level Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 yeors. With related children under 5 yeors. Morried-couple families Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 5 yeors. Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years. With related children under 18 years. With related children under 18 years. Unrelated individuois Nonfamily householder 65 yeors and over Persons Reloted children under 18 years Persons 65 years and over	53 7.1 42 29 112 36 30 114 9 4 4 4 4 69 52 23 210 8.1 50 45 30 60	61 7.0 38 47 25 43 30 31 16 14 6 14 7 41 27 11 269 9.2 119 78 22	38 5.8 29 27 13 18 12 7 1 18 17 18 10 21 17 7 7 134 6.4 51 47 38 17	93 6.4 51 55 16 46 15 14 6 42 31 36 5 99 60 37 400 8.4 138 138 110 43	57 8.1 23 35 14 41 19 24 9 16 4 11 5 51 30 20 209 9.0 57 55 37 40	69 3.1 38 47 21 43 23 21 13 26 15 26 8 160 75 25 425 5.6 160 133 95 29	77 5.1 61 59 10 60 53 44 8 17 8 15 2 95 66 47 425 8.1 166 164 140 56	53 4.2 53 53 53 29 42 42 42 29 11 11 11 116 95 65 343 7.8 143 143 88 65	81 10.5 61 70 37 60 47 49 26 19 12 19 9 77 54 39 386 15.0 166 166 109 54	
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level: Persons below 50 percent of poverty level Persons below 125 percent af poverty level	72 324	60 400	45 302	103 560	54 291	158 715	134 633	56 593	167 551	

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Dato bosed on somple and subject to sompling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		-		Weld County			Totals	for split tracts/E	BNA's in Weld Co	unty
Area	Greeley, CO MSA	Total	Brighton city (pt.)	Broomfield city (pt.)	Greeley city	Northglenn city (pt.)	Tract 6	Troct 7.01	Troct 7.02	Troct 8
All housing units	51 138	51 138	8	_	23 991	-	310	606	1 532	1 258
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1960 to 1969 1950 to 1959 1940 to 1949 1939 or earlier	468 3 092 5 155 17 659 6 921 5 156 3 155 9 532	468 3 092 5 155 17 659 6 921 5 156 3 155 9 532	- - - 8 - -	-	193 1 624 2 062 8 056 4 036 3 437 1 653 2 930	-	13 9 5 47 104 44 43 45	29 16 111 33 88 94 235	3 71 353 538 182 129 73 183	26 4 35 46 200 311 301 335
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	693 5 590 16 361 18 446 7 621 2 427	693 5 590 16 361 18 446 7 621 2 427	- - - - - 8	:	525 3 395 7 584 7 313 3 912 1 262	- - - - -	8 60 149 87 - 6	12 85 282 169 58	6 123 557 640 137 69	26 283 573 249 91 36
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	599	599	_		553		_	_	_	
Renter-occupied condominium housing units Vocont condominium housing units	776 63	776 63	Ξ	Ξ	652 59	=	=	=	_	=
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	50 716 46 428 39 667 339 74 76	50 716 46 428 39 667 339 74 76	8 - - - - 8	-	23 876 23 931 23 698 57 14 31 22 647	- - - - -	310 310 270 - - - 267	600 606 606 13 7 -	1 532 1 422 951 9 -	1 258 1 258 1 255 14 - 14
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gos	36 707 5 751 3 414 245 1 222 131	36 707 5 751 3 414 245 1 222 131	8 - - - -	=	20 021 203 1 898 28 396 101	- - - - -	246 21 - -	511 7 36 - - -	1 116 225 33 6 69	988 9 124 9 12 4
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	2 792 14 020 18 852 11 806 2.0	2 792 14 020 18 852 11 806 2.0	- 8 - 2.0	=	1 888 8 059 8 733 3 967 1.7	=	37 90 90 50 1.6	100 205 163 86 1.6	67 508 565 309 1.9	124 443 398 181 1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units 1985 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier Renter-occupied housing units 1987 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier	29 040 3 178 7 686 5 125 7 741 5 310 18 430 9 618 5 735 1 658 980 439	29 040 3 178 7 686 5 125 7 741 5 310 18 430 9 618 5 735 1 658 980 439	8 - - - 8 - - - -	-	12 198 1 407 3 261 2 063 3 187 2 280 10 449 5 923 3 243 733 414	-	148 47 55 8 24 14 119 70 31 5 -	279 25 32 42 81 99 275 158 43 31 24	863 110 266 224 141 122 586 294 168 67 33 24	299 44 52 42 55 106 847 482 271 65 15
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS		,			,55					
No telephone in unit	3 056 8 910 6 547 50 218 1 279 47 320 45 460 1 860 1 150 1 33 17	3 056 8 910 6 547 50 218 1 279 47 320 45 460 1 860 1 150 1 33 17	- - - - - 8 8 8 - -	-	1 350 4 500 3 110 13 89 792 22 602 21 836 766 45 37 8	-	72 40 28 - 9 20 267 199 68 	105 114 95 - 23 547 482 65 7	230 189 178 - 15 1 440 1 373 67 9	81 230 111 6 4 63 1 132 1 113 19 14 6
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) Household income in 1989 below paverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	37 229 20 389 7 432 2 071 5 361	37 229 20 389 7 432 2 071 5 361	30 000	=	38 607 18 549 4 436 856 3 580	- - - -	24 921 12 820 133 51 82	17 317 15 102 204 84 120	28 532 19 801 279 68 211	27 318 17 043 329 8 321

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Doto bosed an sample and subject to sompling variobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Totals for split tra	cts/BNA's in Weld Co	ounty—Con.			
Area	Tract 10	Tract 13	Troct 14.01	Troct 14.02	Troct 14.03	Tract 15	Tract 19.01	Tract 20	Tract 21
Ail housing units	4 177	2 129	1 866	1 912	1 574	1 646	3 104	3 763	2 582
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1960 to 1969 1950 to 1949 1939 or earlier	6 369 704 1 941 569 323 132 133	34 229 972 432 360 78 24	79 398 317 707 211 28 39 87	45 273 299 1 063 176 42 - 14	56 471 418 567 44 3 5	13 59 87 471 114 142 77 683	14 264 541 874 304 200 154 753	40 172 544 1 570 457 124 133 723	14 108 264 937 237 178 78 766
BEDROOMS									
No bedraom	89 589 1 746 1 304 342 107	4 213 829 827 206 50	17 168 404 760 420 97	- 42 298 921 519 132	5 82 329 608 412 138	23 139 481 666 237 100	15 301 1 186 1 132 392 78	24 196 1 264 1 686 492 101	9 166 694 1 175 424 114
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units Renter-occupied condominium housing units Vocant condominium housing units	10 341 26	23 13 10	23 16 6	28 38 2	221 22 -	19 17 -	34	12 14 2	2 3 2
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen focilities Source of water, public system or private company Sewage disposal, public sewer Lacking complete plumbing focilities Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	4 162 4 164 4 122 20 20	2 117 2 116 2 081 12 -	1 866 1 845 1 371 6 	1 912 1 884 1 865 - -	1 567 1 574 1 548 - - - 1 515	1 612 1 522 925 29 3 12	3 069 2 140 1 880 26 21 -	3 717 3 484 2 522 30 5 5	2 574 2 542 1 334 8 2 -
Occupied housing units HOUSE HEATING FUEL	3 932	1 964	1 755	1 855	1 212	1 517	2 655	3 413	2 717
Utility gas	3 264 55 506 - 68 39	1 723 - 175 3 59	1 371 92 262 - 30	1 787 21 25 - 22	1 502 13	953 338 109 65 52	2 163 519 129 13 31	2 604 456 223 5	1 501 591 215 12 98
VEHICLES AVAILABLE	•	·							
None	248 1 626 1 479 579 1.6	86 756 790 332 1.7	12 374 830 539 2.3	18 449 969 419 2.0	10 374 761 370 2.0	64 354 599 500 2.2	190 726 1 161 778 2.0	113 665 1 406 1 229 2.3	82 530 973 832 2.2
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	2 031 263 716 356 513 183 1 901 1 070 632 167 32	1 232 189 400 240 227 176 732 341 249 84 58	1 287 125 408 270 404 80 468 329 85 38 12	1 451 219 471 290 368 103 404 219 152 21	1 210 139 447 366 252 6 305 157 122 14 9	985 104 218 148 296 219 532 192 176 90 52 22	1 849 215 482 395 421 336 1 006 491 338 68 89 20	2 672 311 680 563 718 400 741 360 222 82 40 37	1 652 133 423 314 484 298 765 303 271 96 67 28
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	346 509 356 17 30 3 912 3 696 216 20 20	145 407 274 — 17 62 1 964 1 886 78 — —	62 221 185 - - 1 749 1 713 36 6 6	16 256 242 - 9 5 1 855 1 847 8 - -	262 231 - - 1 515 1 500 15 - -	49 369 264 5 11 47 1 502 1 460 42 15 7	312 490 347 14 39 123 2 834 2 571 263 21	245 533 479 3 8 63 3 403 3 288 115 10	127 498 401
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollors) Renter-occupied housing units (dollors) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	30 683 15 616 829 117 712	24 616 17 542 359 176 183	47 401 27 061 82 41 41	41 352 27 902 67 20 47	64 942 30 934 51 10 41	39 386 27 399 121 50 71	33 044 21 384 485 192 293	35 989 26 736 262 127 135	40 628 27 321 294 122 172

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Doto bosed on sample and subject to sampling variobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Totols for split t Weld Coun		Brighton city (pt.) , Weld County	Broomfield city (pt.), Weld County			Greeley city, V	Weld County		
Area	Troct 22.01	Troct 22.02	Troct 19.01 (pt.)	Troct 20 (pt.)	Troct 1	Troct 2	Troct 3	Troct 4.01	Troct 4.02	Troct 5
All housing units	649	2 002	8	_	1 081	1 056	-	1 448	1 389	2 198
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to Morch 1990	29 199 24 55	18 178 179 9 70 151 46 59 401	- - - 8 8 - -	-	- 81 44 241 104 92 94 425	- - 77 264 167 222 326		3 48 153 215 413 244 372	16 16 105 220 372 184 476	35 24 617 314 325 337 546
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	3 40 119 300 116 71	290 584 715 321 92	- - - - - 8	=	177 520 221 89 38 36	70 259 463 143 52 69	-	21 107 424 419 344 133	11 254 493 386 200 45	97 401 1 023 457 198 22
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units Renter-occupied condominium housing units Vocont condominium housing units	=	7 15 —	=	- - -	Ξ	Ξ	=	43 22 -	- 9 6	24 -
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen focilities Source of woter, public system or private compony Sewage disposol, public sewer Locking complete plumbing focilities Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units Occupied housing units	74 18	1 979 1 992 1 906 12 - - 1 864	8	-	1 000 1 081 1 081 - - - - 980	1 056 1 056 1 056 - - - - 962	-	1 448 1 448 1 442 - - - 1 392	1 389 1 389 1 375 9 - 9	2 185 2 176 2 167 13 7 - 2 017
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gos	301 208 23 21 64	1 603 67 149 - 45	8 - - - - -	-	737 6 166 - 64 7	840 108 14	- - - - -	1 240 7 116 - 29	1 212 41 44 - - 6	1 734 36 192 - 21 34
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	11 72 243 291 2.7	87 494 753 530 2.0	- 8 - 2.0	-	295 460 162 63 1.0	184 384 233 161 1.5	- - - -	83 525 542 242 1.7	90 580 464 169 1.6	371 724 560 362 1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or eorlier Renter-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979	381 53 97 47 113 71 236 82 59 36	1 156 145 315 226 295 175 708 377 225 70 36	8 - - - 8 8 - - -	-	116 19 38 12 35 12 864 456 294 56	161 51 24 7 10 69 801 590 152 14	-	860 78 163 99 215 305 532 330 132 41	632 59 179 29 138 227 671 388 191 56 20	831 91 210 112 176 242 1 186 745 350 60 23
1969 or eorlier SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	28	-	-	-	17	15	-	12	16	8
No telephone in unit	6 610 599 11 7	59 278 170 - 4 49 1 864 1 833 31 - -	- - - - - - 8 8 8 - -		85 301 37 	74 104 79 - 6 17 962 942 20 - -		45 371 325 - 50 1 392 1 378 14 - -	72 388 262 - 41 1 294 1 253 41 9	349 324 259 7 35 84 2 010 1 769 241 7
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollors) Renter-occupied housing units (dollors) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	43 704 24 619 40	38 061 18 826 212 55 157	30 000 - - - -	- - - -	23 641 13 814 382 25 357	33 287 13 533 478 23 455	=	47 102 17 934 263 64 199	27 743 20 130 214 44 170	26 288 14 084 622 94 528

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Doto based on somple and subject to sompling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meonings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				G	reeley city, We	ld County—Con.	21.374			
Area	Troct 6 (pt.)	Tract 7.01 (pt.)	Tract 7.02 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9	Troct 10 (pt.)	Troct 11	Troct 12.01	Tract 12.02	Troct 13 (pt.)
All housing units	287	606	618	1 166	1 081	1 662	2 031	1 760	1 081	2 011
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	5 41	29 16 111 33 88 94 235	40 218 255 35 13 7 50	- 4 31 46 182 298 281 324	- 3 - 98 291 645 31	- 165 306 878 191 98 8	86 130 1 355 319 141 —	20 93 592 741 288 16	- 12 730 311 16 12	34 214 893 424 360 62 24
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	8 60 149 70 - -	12 85 282 169 58	6 24 223 330 35 -	24 267 512 238 89 36	5 22 247 414 276 117	51 353 686 478 75 19	17 343 471 673 360 167	217 614 492 294 143	12 148 349 492 80	4 205 774 789 189 50
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units Renter-occupied condominium housing units Vocant condominium housing units	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	=	10 322 26	60 141 3	58 18 6	87 27 -	23 13 10
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen focilities Source of woter, public system or private compony Sewoge disposol, public sewer Lacking complete plumbing facilities Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units Occupied housing units	287 287 270 - - - - 244	600 606 606 13 7 	618 612 606 - - - - 590	1 166 1 166 1 166 14 - 14	1 081 1 081 1 058 - - -	1 654 1 662 1 649 8 - 8	2 031 2 031 2 031 - - - 1 971	1 760 1 760 1 755 - - - - 1 685	1 081 1 081 1 081 1 081	2 011 1 998 1 998 - - - 1 870
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	223 - 21 - - -	511 7 36 - -	562 6 7 6 9	927 9 108 9 11	1 070 - 5 - - -	1 188 16 279 - 55 18	1 686 10 211 - 43 21	1 509 13 130 - 28 5	1 014 11 19 - 31 6	1 646 - 161 - 59 4
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	37 84 79 44 1.6	100 205 163 86 1.6	29 219 241 101 1.8	111 407 377 169 1.6	26 359 487 203 1.8	166 734 521 135 1.4	161 654 796 360 1.7	110 731 632 212 1.6	202 596 277 2.2	86 720 732 332 1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	125 36 43 8 24 14 119 70 31 5	279 25 32 42 81 99 275 158 43 31 24	381 59 137 124 61 209 91 75 23 14	287 44 48 41 51 103 777 437 254 64 13	806 71 119 38 185 393 269 139 96 29	549 61 154 155 146 33 1 007 569 361 62 15	1 024 67 250 141 481 85 947 540 271 58 78	834 68 162 103 229 272 851 338 359 88 48	886 47 223 153 364 99 195 116 67 6	1 173 184 367 219 227 176 697 328 244 73 52
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	72 40 28 - 9 20 244 176 68 - -	105 114 95 - 23 547 482 65 7	73 57 57 - 15 590 545 - -	66 217 105 6 - 61 1 050 1 038 12 14 6	32 304 292 - 15 1 075 1 058 17 -	167 138 97 - 15 1 548 1 453 95 8	19 468 228 - 121 1 971 1 965 6 - -	20 513 281 - 68 1 685 1 679 6 -	- 167 161 - 6 1 081 1 081 - -	133 390 263 - 17 62 1 870 1 801 69 - -
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	20 528 12 820 133 51 82	17 317 15 102 204 84 120	24 189 14 858 147 42 105	27 274 17 225 300 8 292	36 181 20 759 109 44 65	27 992 13 516 536 58 478	43 935 20 673 360 58 302	36 119 21 188 164 16 148	44 529 47 510 38 38	24 755 17 918 327 163 164

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Dato based an sample and subject to sampling variobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering			Greeley	city, Weld County—Co	on.			Northglenn city (pt.) , Weld County
Area	Troct 14.01 (pt.)	Troct 14.02 (pt.)	Troct 14.03 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Troct 21 (pt.)	Tract 22.01 (pt.)	Troct 22.02 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)
All housing units	963	1 898	1 574	59	-	22	-	-
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	355 188 223 85	45 273 299 1 055 170 42	56 471 418 567 44 3 5	- - - 9 - 14	- - - -	- - 10 - 5	-	-
1940 to 1949 1939 or eorlier	14	- 14	5 10	13 23	_	7	_	
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	17 142 201 271 267 65	42 298 921 505 132	5 82 329 608 412 138	- 26 10 23 -	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	- - 7 5 10	_ _ _	= = =
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	16	28 38 2	221 22 -	- -	=	=	=	= :
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								_
Complete kitchen facilities Scenage disposal, public system or private company Sewage disposal, public sewer Locking complete plumbing facilities Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units Occupied housing units	934 - - - -	1 898 1 884 1 865 - -	1 567 1 574 1 548 - - -	59 59 10 - -	- - - -	22 17 - - - -	-	
HOUSE HEATING FUEL	876	1 841	1 515	49	-	22	-	_
Utility gas	14 234	1 787 7 25 - 22	1 502 - 13 - -	13 23 13 -	=	5 7 - 10	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	5 251 409 211 2.0	18 441 969 413 2.0	10 374 761 370 2.0	- 9 40 3.4	:	- 5 - 17 3.9	- - - -	-
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.4		5.7		
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier Renter-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier	194 124 145 16 327 239	1 437 219 471 290 360 97 404 219 152 21	1 210 139 447 366 252 6 305 157 122 14 9	36 9 - - 27 13 13 - -		22 10 - - 7 5 - - - -	-	
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	80 62 - - 876 871 5	16 248 234 - 9 5 1 841 1 833 8 - -	262 231 - - 1 515 1 500 15 -	- 14 14 - - 49 49 - -		- - - - - 22 22 - - -		
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollors) Renter-occupied hausing units (dollors) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	53 609 29 255 41	41 554 27 902 67 20 47	64 942 30 934 51 10 41	39 322 22 700 - - -	=======================================	55 855 - - - -	-	=

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Remainder of Weld County										
Area	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7.01 (pt.)	Tract 7.02 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14.01 (pt.)	Tract 14.02 (pt.)			
All housing units	23	-	914	92	2 515	118	903	14			
EAR STRUCTURE BUILT											
989 to March 1990 985 to 1988 980 to 1984	Ξ	Ξ	3 31	26 - 4	6 204	- - 15	- 43 129	-			
70 to 1979	6 11	=	135 283 147	- 18	398 1 063 378	79 8	484 126	8			
250 to 1959	6	=	116 66	13 20	225 124	16	9 39				
39 or earlier	-	-	133	īi	117		73	-			
bedroom	_	_	_	2	38	_	_	_			
edroomedrooms	_	_	99 334	16 61	236 1 060	8 55	26 203	-			
edroomsedrooms	17 -	_	310 102	11 2	826 267	55 38 17	489 153	- 14			
PROMINIUM HOUSING UNITS	6	-	69	-	88	-	32	-			
ner-occupied condominium housing units	-	-	-	-	.=	-	-	-			
nter-occupied condominium housing units	Ξ.	Ξ.	- -	Ξ	19 -	=	-	=			
LECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS											
mplete kitchen facilities urce of water, public system or private company	23 23	_	914 810	92 92	2 508 2 502	106 118	903 882	14			
voge disposal, public sewerking complete plumbing facilities Dwner-occupied housing units	-	-	345 9	89 -	2 473 12	83 12	437 6				
lenter-occupied housing units	_ _ 23	Ξ.	9 - 859	- - 82	12 2 376	94	6 879	14			
USE HEATING FUEL	23	-	639	62	2 376	77	0/7	, i			
ity gas	23	-	554	61	2 076	77	743 78	-			
tled, tank, or LP gas tricity I oil, kerosene, etc	_	=	219 26	16	39 227	14 3	28				
other fuelsfuel used	=	=	60	1 4	13 21	- -	30				
HICLES AVAILABLE											
ne	- 6	-	38 289	13 36	82 892	36	7 123	į			
r more	11 6	-	324 208	21 12	958 444	58	421 328	-			
AR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT	2.0	-	2.0	1.5	1.8	1.6	2.6	1.5			
Owner-occupied housing units	23	-	482	12	1 482	59	738	14			
89 to March 1990	11 12	_	51 129	4	202 562	5 33	55 214				
30 to 1984 70 to 1979 69 or earlier	=	=	100 80 122	4 3	201 367 1 50	21	146 259 64				
Renter-occupied housing units	=	=	377 203	70 45	8 94 501	35 13 5	141 90				
35 to 1988	-	-	93 44	17 1	271 105	11	36 6				
70 to 1979 9 or earlier	Ξ	Ξ.	19 18	2 5	17	6 -	4				
LECTED CHARACTERISTICS											
telephone in unit useholder 65 years ond over	-	-	157 132	1 5 13	179 371	12 17	40 141				
Owner-occupied housing unitsacking complete plumbing facilities	-	_	121	6 -	259	11	123				
No telephone in unit No vehicle available	-	-	-	4 2	17 15	Ξ	-	:			
nplete plumbing facilities	23 23		850 828	82 7 <u>5</u>	2 364 2 243	94 85	873 842]4]4			
.01 or more persons per roomking complete plumbing facilities	=	=	22 9	7 -	121 12	9 -	31 6				
1.00 or less persons per room	=	=	9 -	Ξ.	12	Ξ.	6 -				
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	48 796	-	31 965	28 375	31 680	21 867	42 783 21 972	20 588			
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) usehold income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units	=	=	22 541 132 26	15 031 29 -	17 981 293 59	10 051 32 13	21 972 41 27				
Renter-occupied housing units	=	=	106	29	234	19	14				

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Dato bosed on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remoinder of We	ld County—Con.			
Area	Troct 14.03 (pt.)	Troct 15 (pt.)	Troct 16	Troct 17	Troct 18	Troct 19.01 (pt.)	Tract 19.02	Tract 20 (pt.)
All housing units	-	1 587	1 176	1 573	1 083	3 096	1 042	3 763
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to Morch 1990	=	13 59	10 46 68	14 36	25 29 171	14 264	11 81	40 172
1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1960 to 1969	=	87 462 114	399 127	72 645 178	346 99	541 874 296	145 437 188	544 1 570 457
1950 to 1959	=	128 64	82 52 392	116 164	49 64	200 154	54 39 87	124 133 723
1939 or earlierBEDROOMS	-	660	392	348	300	753	87	723
No bedroom	=	23 139	_ 94	11 110	10 36	15 301	2 32	24 196
2 bedrooms3 bedrooms]	455 656	372 460	477 593	374 484	1 186 1 132	317 4 9 9	1 264 1 686
4 bedrooms 5 or more bedrooms	=	214 100	163 87	310 72	146 33	3 92 70	117 75	492 101
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units Renter-occupied condominium housing units Vocont condominium housing units	=	19 17 -	=	22 -	Ξ	34	=	12 14 2
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen focilitiesSource of woter, public system or private company		1 553 1 463	1 144 1 073	1 568 1 285	1 074 679	3 061 2 140	1 039 517	3 717 3 484
Sewage disposal, public sewer	Ξ.	915 29 3	369 18	1 042 34 2	583 9	1 880 26 21	438 3 3	2 522 30 5
Renter-occupied housing units	=	12	-	-	- - 997	2 847	976	5 3 413
HOUSE HEATING FUEL	_	1 468	1 063	1 431	447	2 047	776	3 413
Utility gosBottled, tonk, or LP gos	+ :	953 325	410	1 034 298	619 33 9	2 155 519	555 305	2 604 456
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	=	86 52 52	514 57 15	40 9	20 4	129 13	305 52 3	223 5
All other fuelsNo fuel used	_	52 -	67	45 5	15	31	61	125
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	=	64 354	34 239	41 343	28 232	190 726	2 177 407	113 665 1 406
23 or moreVehicles per household	=	590 460 2.2	420 370 2.3	615 432 2.2	388 349 2.3	1 153 778 2.0	407 390 2.5	1 229 2.3
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	-	949 95	720 93	1 028 112	682 37	1 841 215	784 97	2 672 311
1985 to 1988	_	218 148	170 128	186 125	175 158	482 395	203 118 240	680 563 718
1970 to 1979 1969 or eorlier Renter-occupied housing units	_	296 192 519	198 131 343	365 240 403	176 136 315	421 328 1 006	126 192	400 741
1989 to Morch 1990] :	179 176	124 111	198 118	151 77	491 338	84 75	360 222
1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier	=	90 52 22	55 39 14	36 19 32	23 48 16	68 89 20	14 12 7	360 222 82 40 37
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit Householder 65 years and over	-	49	59	83	64	312 490	61 153	245
Owner-occupied housing units Locking complete plumbing focilities	1 -	355 250 5	198 142	233 200	183 147 —	347 14	141 3	533 479 3
No telephone in unit No vehicle availoble	=	11 47	3 24	1 19	4 12	39 123	2 2	8 63
Complete plumbing focilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 cress persons per room	1 -	1 453 1 411	1 063 1 017	1 429 1 339	997 961	2 826 2 563	973 938	3 403 3 288 115
1.01 or more persons per room Locking complete plumbing facilities 1.00 or less persons per room	1 -	42 15 7	46 - -	90 2 2	36 _ _	263 21 21	35 3 3	10 10
1.01 or more persons per room Mean household income in 1989:	-	8	=	<u>-</u>	-	-	<u>-</u>	-
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	_	39 389 27 517	34 813 24 008	34 338 25 846	36 997 26 468	33 057 21 384	36 853 22 802	35 989 26 736
Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	_	121 50 71	139 88 51	167 75 92	97 54 43	485 192 293	98 59 39	262 127 135
	_	/1	- 31	72	43	273		

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Remainder of Weld County—Con.										
Area	Troct 21 (pt.)	Troct 22.01 (pt.)	Troct 22.02 (pt.)	Troct 23	Troct 24	Troct 25.01	Troct 25.02				
All housing units	2 582	627	2 002	1 385	380	867	1 397				
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT											
1989 to Morch 1990	14 108 264 937 237 178 78 766	21 14 29 189 24 50 38 262	18 178 179 970 151 46 59 401	17 60 89 430 88 86 94 521	- 16 10 83 21 40 64 146	25 29 91 145 67 61 60 389	18 98 122 193 136 136 174 520				
BEDROOMS											
No bedroom	9 166 694 1 175 424 114	3 40 119 293 111 61	290 584 715 321 92	8 169 387 633 163 25	- 14 80 215 62 9	3 60 288 374 82 60	20 163 467 527 157 63				
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS											
Owner-occupied condominium housing units Renter-occupied condominium housing units Vocont condominium housing units	2 3 2	=	7 15 -	Ξ	- - -	Ē	=				
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS											
Complete kitchen focilities Source of woter, public system or private compony Sewoge disposal, public sewer Locking complete plumbing focilities Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units Occupied housing units	2 574 2 542 1 334 8 2 -	604 574 74 18 4 3	1 979 1 992 1 906 12 	1 370 1 251 778 12 - 4	373 143 9 3 - - -	860 309 97 20 9 -	1 356 618 595 21 2 3				
HOUSE HEATING FUEL	2 417	373	1 004	1 203	327	•	. 20.				
Utility gos	1 501 591 215 12 98	296 201 23 21 54	1 603 67 149 - 45	766 293 67 38 41	112 148 12 24 31	9 588 65 2 20	527 554 67 16 37				
VEHICLES AVAILABLE											
None	82 530 973 832 2.2	11 67 243 274 2.7	87 494 753 530 2.0	52 302 519 332 2.1	17 60 142 108 2.5	- 143 243 298 2,6	43 239 466 453 2.4				
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT		-									
Owner-occupied housing units	1 652 133 423 314 484 298 765 303 271 96 67 28	359 43 97 47 106 66 236 82 59 36 31 28	1 156 145 315 226 295 175 708 377 225 70	749 57 203 115 191 183 456 193 148 63 38	215 6 42 14 104 49 112 52 24 14 6	474 45 87 106 51 185 210 67 81 31 20	743 58 190 136 191 168 458 182 145 80 20				
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS											
No telephone in unit	127 498 401 - 1 56 2 415 2 299 116	20 81 61 - 6 588 577 11	59 278 170 - 4 49 1 864 1 833 31	84 269 213 - 7 37 1 201 1 148 53	16 60 56 - 11 327 321 6	22 197 156 8 11 - 675 657 18	102 200 146 4 17 21 1 196 1 154				
Locking complete plumbing focilities	2 2	7 7	-	4	Ξ	9 9 -	5 4 1				
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	40 628 27 321 294 122 172	42 959 24 619 40 12 28	38 061 18 826 212 55 157	30 984 19 502 182 63 119	67 933 28 089 41 26	26 888 20 498 151 87 64	36 322 20 780 180 80 100				

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Doto bosed on somple and subject to sompling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Weld County					Total	s for split trocts/I	BNA's in Weld Cour	nty
Area	Greeley, CO MSA	Total	Brighton city (pt.)	Broomfield city (pt.)	Greeley city	Northglenn city (pt.)	Troct 6	Troct 7.01	Troct 7.02	Troct 8
Specified owner-occupied housing units SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	20 415	20 415	8	-	9 953	-	82	233	320	234
With a mortgage	14 632 483	14 632 483	8	-	6 982 295	_	60 5	109 25	238	137 24
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	1 152	1 152 1 721	_	_	538 823	-	18	52 14	17 42	21 22
\$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$799	2 288	2 288 4 608	_ 8	=	961 2 077	=	21 16	10	39 97	39 24
\$800 to \$999 \$1,000 to \$1,499	2 416	2 416 1 608	-	_	1 267 828	-	-	-	23 20	7
\$1,500 to \$1,999 \$2,000 or more	246	246 110	_	=	148 45	-	-	=	- -	_
Medion (dollors)	674	674 5 783	775	=	682 2 971	-	539 22	349 124	629 82	503 97
Less than \$100	100	100	-	-	31 1 262	=	8 8	5 84	9 45	6 57
\$200 to \$299\$300 to \$399	2 455	2 455	=	=	1 329	-	6	22 13	14 14	29
\$400 to \$499	138	382 138	-	=	237 90	=	-	-	-	-
\$500 or more Medion (dollors)		67 204	=	=	22 210	Ξ	119	160	179	185
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less thon \$20,000	4 868	4 868	_	_	2 275	_	36	128	90	86
Less thon 20 percent20 to 24 percent	1 524	1 524 570	-	-	745 263	_	8 -	34 17	23	42 12
25 to 29 percent	392	392 448	-	_	163 239	-	=	9 12	_ 26	iō -
35 percent or moreNot computed	1 801	1 801 133	_	_	795 70	_	21 7	40 16	41	22
Medion	28 5	28.5 5 556	- 8	Ξ	27.9 2 603	=	40.6 17	27.8 87	34.2 79	20.4 78
Less thon 20 percent	2 117	2 117 1 008	Ě	=	1 094 405	-	6 5	55 19	23 18	43 28
25 to 29 percent	1 015	1 015	- 8	_	476 263	_	6	10	11 18	Ξ
35 percent or moreNot computed	808	808	=	=	359 6	-	_	3	9	7
Medion	23.3	23.3 4 743	32.5	=	22.5 2 232	_	22.5 18	15.2 15	24.6 80	18.8 54
Less thon 20 percent	2 568	2 568 1 257	=	_	1 251 545	=	13	15	41 30	41 13
25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent	571	571 192	=	=	302 87	=	Ž	-	9	
35 percent or more	153	153	=		47	=	=	=	_	_
Medion	19.1	19.1 5 248	=	=	18.7 2 843	=	16.0 11	10.0 - 3	19.7 71	14.4 16
Less thon 20 percent	4 120	4 120 774	Ξ	=	2 235 444	_	i <u>i</u>	3	65 6	16
25 to 29 percent	221	221 68	Ξ	=	109 35	_	_	-		_
35 percent or more Not computed	65	65	=	=	20	_	_	_	-	Ξ
Medion Specified renter-occupled housing units	14.1	14.1 16 859	=	=	13.9 10 412	-	10.0- 119	10.0- 269	13.1 502	10.0- 847
GROSS RENT Less than \$100							5		48	18
\$100 to \$199	1 668	517 1 668	-	=	327 1 077	=	21	22 44	132 106	40 198
\$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399	4 490	3 184 4 490	=	=	2 191 2 874	=	34 50 9	136 32	68 79	303 163
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	1 1 611	2 931 1 611	=	Ξ.	1 848 949	=	-	6 11	16 23	37 51
\$600 to \$749 \$750 to \$999	315	1 086 315	=	=	754 205	=		"-	- -	18
\$1,000 or more No cosh rent Medion (dollors)	959	98 959	Ξ	Ξ	76 111 354	=	297	18 340	30 239	13 362
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS		357	_	-	334	Ī	277	340	207	002
A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less thon \$10,000	5 379	5 379	_	_	3 640	_	60	105	159	282
Less thon 20 percent	270 217	270 217	-	-	192 105	_	5 -	- 9	31 9	=
25 to 29 percent	506 329	506 329	=	-	366 213	_	- 6	6	14 17	18 17
35 percent or moreNot computed	3 661 396	3 661 396	_	_	2 594 170	-	40 9	84 6	69 19	243 4
Medion \$10,000 to \$19,999	50.0+ 4 949	50.0+ 4 949	=	_	50.0+ 3 085	-	42.2 39	50.0+ 77	34.7 198	50.0+ 324
20 to 24 percent	761 876	761 876	_	_	478 603	_	6 12	12	55 91	42 74
25 to 29 percent	782 846	782 846	_	=	591 506	=	6	16 27	6 16	47 71
35 percent or more Not computed	1 400 284	1 400 284	_	=	888 19	_	9 -	22	30	83 7
Medion \$20,000 to \$34,999	29.4 4 358	29.4 4 358	_	_	28.8 2 473	_	26.3 12	31.9 69	22.4 127	29.5 148
20 to 24 percent	2 099	2 099 1 069	=	-	1 254 638	-	12	36 15	55 25	69 26 28
25 to 29 percent	590 180	590 180		-	372 107	=	-	-	30 -	-
Not computed	141	141 279	-		78 24	-		12	17	25
Medion	2 173	19.8 2 173	-	=	19.8 1 214	=	16.7 8	15.3 18	20.0 18	21.0 93 82
20 to 24 percent	1 783	1 783 155	-	-	1 040 117	_	8 -	18 -	1B -	82
30 to 34 percent	24	24 18	-	-	12 5	_	-	=	Ξ	5 -
35 percent or moreNot computed	189	189	_	-	4 36	=	=	_	Ξ	- 6
Medion	13.8		-	-	14.0	-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	13.2

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Weld County—Con.								
Area	Tract 10	Troct 13	Troct 14.01	Tract 14.02	Tract 14.03	Troct 15	Troct 19.01	Tract 20	Troct 21
Specified owner-occupied housing units SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	1 235	670	897	1 368	1 107	792	1 186	1 516	1 127
With a mortgage	1 023 42	433 39	685	1 156	872	526	892 30	1 153 8	803 28
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	105 139	64 81	47 60	28 83	6 41	27 72	50 106	19 81	71 107
\$500 to \$599	265 403	35 185	39 112	160 396	41 141	79 175	173 340	142 391	121 23 9
\$800 to \$999 \$1,000 to \$1,499	62 7	13 16	120 211	430 59	243 316	78 67	102 81	245 240	145 77
\$1,500 to \$1,999 \$2,000 or more	<u> </u>	-	76 20	-	66 18	4 15	4	23	5
Medion (dollars)	587 212	595 237	939 212	771 212	953 235	679 266	668 294	754 363	666 324
Less than \$100 \$100 to \$199	111	148	15 20	69	48	2 117	10 173	145	4 172
\$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399	78 -	83 6	100 52	122 14	109 42	124 7	102 9	185 19	96 24
\$400 to \$499 \$500 or mare	23	-	11 14	7	20 16	- 16	-	12	15 13
Medion (dollars)	197	186	264	216	262	209	182	214	193
MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000 Less than 20 percent	285 59	263 97	66 39	200 87	106 37	192 49	262 90	328 96	306 82
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent	13	28 30	3, - -	26 5	6	27 14	32 29	54 20	22 40
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	29 29 136	34 66	20	18 64	16 47	11 91	6 98	8 150	21 131
Not computed	19 35.3	8 25.4	7 16.6	22.5	33.1	32.7	7 25.9	28.5	10 31.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999 Less than 20 percent	437 143	230 121	137 46	303	134 15	219 105	403 129	410 102	302 104
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent	110 88	31 38	10	48 52 82	11 29	24 35	92 60	76 78	68 46 53
30 to 34 percent	40 56	23 17	7 68	72 49	28 51	25 30	54 68	57 97	53 31
Not computed	23.4	18.3	6 35.5	28.1	32.1	20.9	23.9	26.7	23.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999 Less than 20 percent	306 186	115 67	196 84	442 166	227 97	165 98	335 162	392 153	214 136
20 to 24 percent	112 8	33 7	20 55	146 112	66 27	32 20	94 44	133 36	48 11
30 to 34 percent	Ξ	- 8	13 22	18	24 13	4 11	7 28	42 28	16 3
Not computed	18.3	18.5	23.2	21.9	21.3	18.4	20.3	21.6	16.9
\$50,000 or more	207 183	62 54	498 317	423 314	640 456	216 179	186 152	386 258	305 245
20 to 24 percent	24 -	8 -	83 50	109	137 30	18 17	26 8	73 42 10	40 9 3
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more Not computed	Ξ	-	19 29	-	13	2	Ξ.	3	8
Median Specified renter-occupied housing units	12.3 1 889	14.1 729	16.3 41 6	15.5 404	16.4 301	13.8 389	13.7 921	16.6 644	14.5 603
GROSS RENT						2	40	1	29
Less than \$100\$ \$100 to \$199	94 115	41 77	6	14	4 - 5	66	88 171	10 42	39 105
\$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	503 705 244	101 187 169	6 56 180	61 62 64	57 97	68 61 62	176 133	124 202	140
\$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$749	119 73	79 34	67 59	66 · 101	58 46	16 18	135 43	129 58	140 90 54 19 18 13
\$750 to \$999 \$1,000 or more	15	10	16 6	27	21 8	4	37	12 8	18
No cosh rent Median (dollars)	21 328	31 348	14 468	484	5 494	92 324	98 375	58 452	96 354
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS									
A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less than \$10,000	780 33	245	75	58	41	81	266	115	153 10
Less thon 20 percent	53 57 21	26	6 -	7	-	1]	18 12 30	=	7
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	33 621	64 33 112	6 58	7 44	- 37	6 2 51	19 148	105	2 117
Not computed	15 50.0+	10 34.2	50.0+	45.0	50.0+	11 43.3	39 42.8	10 50.0+	8 50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 Less than 20 percent	581 70	202 25	109	88 17	69	125 35	254 57	163	156
20 to 24 percent	132 112	33	16	_	13	8 30	38 20	8 5	25 24 12 14
30 to 34 percent	126 135	43 28 73	38 55	22 12 37	17 39	8 14	63 52	49 77	48
Not computed	6 28.8	30.0	35.1	32.1	36.7	30 25.7	24 30.0	19 35.9	33 30.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999 Less than 20 percent	403 310	214 79	127 52	133 53	116 26	119 63	232 93	236 80	176 92 24
20 to 24 percent	53 24	78 43	39 19	40 35	49 25	10 13	33 51	80 36	24 28
30 to 34 percent	16	10	8 -	5 -	11	3 2	5 23	12 7	-
Not computed	15.2	21.7	20.9	21.7	23 <u>.0</u>	28 17.5	27 21.4	21 21.7	32 18.0
\$35,000 or more Less than 20 percent	125 119	68 47	105 88	125 103	75 67	64 35	169 139	130 103	118 76 9
20 to 24 percent	6	-	12	18 4	8 -	2 2	14	8 4 3	10
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or mare Not computed	=	- - 21	-	-	-	-	- - 16	3 - 12	23
Medion	13.6	21 12.6	5 15.4	17.0	14.7	25 12.1	14.2	15.2	13.0

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Dota based an somple ond subject to sampling voriobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meonings af symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Totals for split Weld Cour		Brighton city (pt.) , Weld County	Broomfield city (pt.), Weld County			Greeley city,	Weld County		
Area	Tract 22.01	Tract 22.02	Troct 19.01 (pt.)	Troct 20 (pt.)	Troct 1	Tract 2	Troct 3	Troct 4.01	Troct 4.02	Tract 5
Specified owner-occupied housing units	_ 200	1 047	8	-	94	110	-	825	549	563
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	. 161	823	8	_	63	52	-	459	279	318 27
Less thon \$300\$300 to \$399	1 11	6 75	_	-	11 8	-	=	7 50	14 10 28	23 111
\$400 ta \$499 \$500 to \$599	_ 19	48 110	-	=	22 18	26 10	-	12 53	81	84 46
\$600 to \$799 \$800 to \$999	- 27 - 48	340 187	8 -	_	4	9 7	=	126 99	93 37	18
\$1,000 to \$1,499 \$1,500 to \$1,999	_ 44	48 5	_	=	_	_	=	80 15	16 -	-
\$2,000 or more Medion (dollors)		4 705	775	=	478	525	_	17 749	611	499
Not mortgaged Less than \$100	_ 39	224	1 =	-	31	58	-	366	270 -	245
\$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299	32	89 119	_	_	16 15	33 25	_	93 190	84 180	163 57
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499		6	-		_	_	-	56 27	6	25 -
\$500 or moreMedion (dollors)	_ _	210	=	_	198	_ 194	_	235	218	183
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF		210								
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					07	17		177	230	216
Less thon \$20,000		206 63	_	_	37 -	17	_	58	93	63 47 20
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent		21 15	=	_	14	_	-	17 15	25 12	20 40
30 to 34 percent		32 69	=	_	23	17	_	87	19 68	46
Not computed Medion	_ 1	6 30.2	_	_	37.8	39.2	_	29.5	13 23.1	24.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999 Less thon 20 percent	_ 42	273 95	8 -	_	26 11	41 18	_	187 107	170 69	188 74
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent	_ 7	42 58	_	_	8 7	5 18	_	30 21	20 42	74 61 37
30 to 34 percent	_ 2	33 45	8	_	_	_	_	16 13	29 10	10 6
Not computed		24.9	32.5		21.3	22.5	_	18.3	24.0	21.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999	_ 51	296 129		=	19 19	32 25	Ξ	179 111	88 57	109 97
20 to 24 percent	_ 15	98	_	-	- '-	7	_	43 10	22	_
25 ta 29 percent 30 to 34 percent		53 12	=	Ξ.	-	<u>-</u>	_	15	-	12
35 percent or moreNot computed		4	_	=	10.0-	10.0-	=	16.2	17.9	15.1
\$50,000 or more	_ 68	21.0 272	-	=	12	20 20	=	282 204	61 56	50 50
Less thon 20 percent	_ 32	226 26	-	_	12	-	=	49 24	5	
25 to 29 percent		8 12		Ξ.	Ξ.	=	=	5	-	Ξ
35 percent or more Not computed			_	_		-	=	-	11.4	10.0-
Medion Specified renter-occupied housing units		14.9 668		_	10.0- 864	10.0- 801	-	13.8 532	671	1 186
GROSS RENT Less thon \$100	. 5	10	_	_	22	4	_	_	5	101
\$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299	3	68	-	_	194 338	121 296	_	33 88	52 187	229 337
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	_ 26	266 80	-	_	150 50	219 60	=	145 159	187 129	264 127
\$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$749	9	75 29	.] -	_	12	49 29	Ξ	30 55	51 38	76 41
\$750 to \$999 \$1,000 or more	-	ຳຳ		_	21 29	18	-	6 7	16	=
No cash rent	39	40 352		_	275	297	_	9 398	6 334	11 285
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT A	S	552								
A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 198 Less than \$10,000	15	246	. -	_	453	416	-	179	168	539 46
Less than 20 percent	-	10 26		=	17	4 7	_		າ້າ	22 58
25 ta 29 percent	-	13 1 <i>6</i>	-	_	83 43	31 7	_	10 12	5	43
35 percent or moreNat computed	4	136 45	-	_	277	367	Ξ	133 24	149	319 51
Medion \$10,000 to \$19,999	50.0+	44.8 144	-	_	42.9 220	50.0+ 240	_	50.0+ 156	50.0+ 189	50.0+ 351 131
Less than 20 percent20 ta 24 percent	8	14	-	_	62 45	85 53	_	19 10	36 71	83 30
25 to 29 percent	7	41	-	_	42 24	15 26	Ξ	33 36	13 1 <u>6</u>	30 49 58
35 percent or moreNat computed	9	49) -	_	47	61 -	=	58	47 6	_
Median	26.8	31.9 190	-	_	25.4 147	23.3 109	Ξ	32.2 153	23.9 229	22.7 240 152
Less than 20 percent	1	62	! -	_	87 19	87	_	79 42	131 71	61
25 to 29 percent	-	21	-	_	17	6 11	_	22 10	17 10	14 13
35 percent ar moreNot computed	_	-	-	_	24	5	_		-	
Median\$35,000 or more	23.2			=		16.5 36	_	19.8 44	18.8 85	18.4 56
Less thon 20 percent	22			, -	1 2 2	29 7	-	25 7	85	56 -
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent				-	-	_	-	3	-	
35 percent or mare			-	-	4	=	-	- 9	-	
Medion] =	14.0	12.5	_	15.8	10.3	12.8

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Gr	eeley city, We	ld County—Con.				
Area	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7.01 (pt.)	Tract 7.02 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11	Tract 12.01	Tract 12.02	Tract 13 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	59	233	99	224	806	213	927	804	788	644
With a mortgage	37	109 25	92	1 32 22	475 52	173	772 14	491 67	665 10	423 39
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	18	52 14	4 22	20 20	77 82	30 33	39 80	31 54	62 92	64 81
\$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$799	9 10	10 8	24 42	39 24	76 142	20 58	105 304	81 229	83 210	35 175
\$800 to \$999 \$1,000 to \$1,499	-	ž	-	7	23 10	18	113 117	23	146 41	13 16
\$1,500 to \$1,999 \$2,000 or more	-	_	Ξ	=	8 5	=	_	_	21	_
Median (dollars) Not mortgaged	503 22	349 124	585 7	508 92	549 331	588 40	686 155	619 313	701 123	584 221
ess than \$100 \$100 to \$199	8 8	5 84	7	6 54	170	20	- 70	6 160	32	143
\$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399	6 -	22 13	_	27 5	138 17	7	85 -	147 -	70 15	72 6
\$400 to \$499\$500 or more	-	-	-	-	6	13		-	6	185
Median (dollars) HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF	119	160	175	184	198	200	207	197	234	163
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	20	100	00	00	017	£/	174	101	107	247
Less than \$20,000	30 8	128 34	29 -	80 38	217 64	56 13	174 45	191 90 35	4 18	92 17
20 to 24 percent	=	17 9	- 18	12 8	30 16	- - 22	13 - 42	22 6	12 12	30 34
30 to 34 percent	15 7	12 40 16	11	22	102	21	53 21	38	61	66 8
Median	43.9 11	27.8 87	34.0 32	20.8 78	28.8 277	33.4 74	32.2 200	20.8 270	38.1 187	26.7 230
Less than 20 percent20 to 24 percent	6	55 19	18	43 28	175 28	25 10	81 13	159 42	65 17	121 31
25 to 29 percent	-	10	14	=	41	32	29 28	41 5	39 22	38 23
35 percent or mare Not computed	_	3 -	=	7	24	7	49	23	44	17
Median \$35,000 to \$49,999	14.6 18	15.2 15	24.4 23	18.8 51	14.4 143	25.3 41	26.0 185	14.6 221	26.5 223	18.3 115
Less than 20 percent	13 5	15 -	9 14	38 13	107 24	35 6	85 50	119 84	142 39	67 33
25 to 29 percent	_	_	=	Ξ.	10	-	37 13	18	22 20	7 - 8
35 percent or moreNot computed	-	-	-	-	2	-	- 20.7	- 19.0	17.2	18.5
Median \$50,000 or more Less than 20 percent	16.0	10.0 - 3 3	20.9 15 15	14.8 15 15	14.4 169 156	15.2 42 24	20.7 368 321	122 122	271 230	52 44
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent	Ξ.	-	-	-	130	18	34	-	41	8
30 to 34 percent	=	Ξ	Ξ	=	-	-	13	-	_	Ξ
Not computed Median	_	10.0-	11.6	10.0-	10.0-	14.1	12.8	10.8	14.6	13.3
Specified renter-occupied housing units	119	269	209	777	269	1 007	947	851	195	697
Less than \$100 \$100 to \$199	5 21	22	35 45	8 40	Ξ	72 64	9 154	7 22	-	41 74
\$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399	34 50	44 136	44 32	177 272	110	344 326 110	95 247	37 371	6 47	98 177
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	9 -	32 6	40 13	158 37	49 70	57	224 100	205 156	12 33	169 73 34
6600 to \$749	_	11	Ξ	48 18	40	13	91 14	46 7	60 31	10
\$1,000 or more	-	18	-	13		21	6 7	- 207	6 - 596	21 348
Median (dollars)	297	340	240	362	464	306	388	397	370	340
A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less than \$10,000	60	105	68	246	60	472	308	183	6	229
Less than 20 percent	5 -	9	21 _	-	-	33 29 10	26 13	7 -	_	26
25 to 29 percent	- 6	6 -	14 10	12 12	_	9	78 17	9	- -	64 33 102
35 percent or moreNot computed	40 9	84 6	23	218 4	60	376 15	166 8	149 18	6	4
Median 510,000 to \$19,999	42.2 39	50.0 + 77	29.6 101	50.0+ 309	50.0 + 77	50.0+ 298	44.3 288	50.0+ 292	45.0 25	33.4 190 19
Less than 20 percent	12	12	23 43	37 74	15	32 78 83	42 104	11 26 95	6	33 43
25 to 29 percent	6 6 9	16 27 22	6 8 21	44 64 83	20 38	63 36	36 106	50 110	13	28 67
35 percent or mare Not computed Median	26.3	31.9	23.2	7 29.5	34.9	27.2	29.9	31.4	40.8	30.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999 Less than 20 percent	12 12	69 36	29 29 15	133 54	101 31	180 154	201 68	256 125	62 21	210 79
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent	=	15	14	26 28	45 25	18 8	76 36	56 63	- 17	78 43 10
30 to 34 percent	-	6	=	_ 25	=	-	8 6	5 7	24 -	10
Nat computed	16.7	12 15.3	19.4	22.4	22.2	15.2	7 21.9	20.3	27.9	21.7
\$35,000 or mare Less than 20 percent	8 8	18 18	11 11	89 78	31 31	57 57	150 141	120 102	102 64	68 47
25 to 29 percent	-	Ξ	Ξ	5	-	=	9 -	18	38	Ξ
30 to 34 percent	=	=	=	-	-	-	=	Ξ	=	_ _ 21
Not computed Median	10.0-	10.0-	15.4	13.3	16.9	12.5	13.1	13.5	15.7	12.6

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Doto bosed on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering			Greeley	city, Weld County—Co	on.	7.		Northglenn city (pt , Weld County
Area	Troct 14.01 (pt.)	Troct 14.02 (pt.)	Troct 14.03 (pt.)	Troct 15 (pt.)	Troct 21 (pt.)	Troct 22.01 (pt.)	Troct 22.02 (pt.)	Troct 20 (pt
Specified owner-occupied housing units ELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	530	1 362	1 107	9	-	7	-	
With a mortgage	398	1 156	872	9	Ξ	7	-	
ess thon \$300	16	28	6	Ξ	_	-	-	
400 to \$499500 to \$599	25	83 160	41 41	Ξ	_	7	=	
600 to \$799	60	396 430	141 243	Ξ	_	_	Ξ.	
1,000 to \$1,499	142	59	316	9	-	_	_	
1,500 to \$1,999		Ξ	66 18	Ξ	_	_	=	
Nedion (dollors)	965	771 20 6	953 235	1 125	_	575	=	
ess thon \$100	6	_	48	-	-	Ξ	Ξ	
100 to \$199 200 to \$299	63	69 116	109	Ξ		-	-	
300 to \$399 400 to \$499	38	14 7	42 20	_		Ξ.	Ξ	
500 or more	6	216	16 262	_	Ξ	-	_	
Nedion (dollors) IOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
ess thon \$20,000 Less thon 20 percent		200 87	106 37	_	Ξ	_	=	
20 to 24 percent	-	26 5	6	_	-	_	_	
30 to 34 percent	_	18	16	-	-	-	_	
35 percent or moreNot computed	-	64	47	Ξ	-	=		
Medion	14.3	22.5 297	33.1 134	9	_	7		
Less thon 20 percent	. 28	42 52	15 11	Ξ	Ξ	7	_	
20 to 24 percent	. 10	82	29	Ξ	-	<u>-</u>	_	
30 to 34 percent		72 49	28 51	- 9	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	
Not computed	6	28.3	32.1	45.0	_	22.5	_	
Medion	. [101	442	227	45.0	_	-	-	
Less thon 20 percent	49	166 146	97 66	_	Ξ	_	_	
25 to 29 percent	. 43	112 18	27 24	-	_	Ξ	Ξ	
30 to 34 percent	. 9	-	13	Ξ.	_	-	-	
Not computed		21.9	21.3	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	-	
50,000 or more	. 298	423 314	640 456	_	_	Ξ	=	
Less thon 20 percent	. 43	109	137	_	-	-	_	
25 to 29 percent	42		30 4	_	Ξ.	=	_	
35 percent or moreNot computed	. 7	Ξ	13	_	_	Ξ	_	
Medion	. 16.8	15.5 404	16.4 301	-	_	_	_	
Specified renter-occupied housing units GROSS RENT	. 313	404	301	_	_			
ess thon \$100		14	4	-	_	_	_	
100 to \$199 200 to \$299	. -	61	5	Ξ.	=	-	-	•
300 to \$399 400 to \$499	. 22	62 64	57 97	_		Ξ	=	
500 to \$599	. 62	66 101	58 46	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	_	
600 to \$749 750 to \$999	. 16	27	21	-	-	_	_	
1,000 or more o cosh rent		3 -	8 5		=	Ξ	_	
Nedion (dollors)	_ 485	484	494	-	-	-		
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
ess thon \$10,000	_ 49	58 7	41	_	Ξ	_	_	
Less thon 20 percent		<u>-</u>	Ξ.	=	-	-	_	
25 to 29 percent		7	Ξ	_	Ξ	_	_	
35 percent or moreNot computed	_ 44	44	37 4	_	_	Ξ		
Medion	_ 1 50.0+	45.0	50.0+	-	-	_	_	
10,000 to \$19,999 Less thon 20 percent	-	88 17	69	Ξ	=	Ξ	-	
20 to 24 percent	- 16	22	13	_	=	Ξ	=	
30 to 34 percent	_ 24	12 37	17 39	-	Ξ	Ξ	_	
35 percent or moreNot computed	- -	_	-	Ξ.	=	-	=	
Medion	- 34.6 - 93	32.1 133	36.7 116	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ		
Less thon 20 percent	_ 44	53 40	26	=	-			
25 to 29 percent	_ 16	35	25		_	-		
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	_ -	5	11	Ξ	-		-	
Not computed	_ -	21.7	5 23.0	Ξ	-			
35,000 or more	_ 95	125	75	-	-	-		
Less than 20 percent	_ l 12			Ξ.	Ξ	_	-	
25 to 29 percent	:	4	_		Ξ	Ξ		
35 percent or moreNot computed	_ _	-	-	-	-			
Medion	15.7	17.0	14.7	_	_	_	-	- 1

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Doto bosed on sample and subject to sompling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meonings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Remoinder of Weld County							
Area	Troct 6 (pt.)	Troct 7.01 (pt.)	Tract 7.02 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Troct 10 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Troct 14.01 (pt.)	Troct 14.02 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	23	-	221	10	1 022	26	367	6
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	23	_	146	5	850	10	287	Ξ
Less thon \$300 \$300 to \$399	5	_	13	2	35 75	_	31	Ξ
\$400 to \$499	12	Ξ	20 15	2	106 245	Ξ	38 14	Ξ
\$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$799	6	Ξ	55	=	345 44	10	52 30	Ξ
\$800 to \$999 \$1,000 to \$1,499	_	Ξ	23 20	Ξ	-	Ξ.	69	-
\$1,500 to \$1,999 \$2,000 or more	_	_	_	_	Ξ	_	38 15	Ξ
Medion (dollors)	577	-	711 75	375 5	587 172	725 16	847 80	- 6
Not mortgaged Less than \$100	Ξ	Ξ.	9	_	-	5	9	Ī
\$100 to \$199	Ξ	_	38 14	3 2	91 71	11	37	6
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	_	Ξ	14	-	10	Ξ	14 -	=
\$500 or more	=	Ξ	-	_ 192	196	264	8 226	225
Medion (dollors)	-	-	180	192	170	204	220	
MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less than \$20,000	6		61	6	229	16	33	_
Less than 20 percent	_	-	23	4	46 13	5 11	20	
20 to 24 percent	1	Ξ.	Ξ.	2	29	<u>'-</u>	-	
30 to 34 percent	- 6	<u>-</u>	8 30	_	7 115	-	6	
Not computed	37.5	-	34.7	17.5	19 36.4	21.4	7 17.5	
\$20,000 to \$34,999	6	Ξ	47	-	363 118		39 18	6
Less than 20 percent	Ξ	Ξ	23	Ξ	100	=		
25 to 29 percent	6		11	_	56 40	Ξ	Ξ.	-
35 percent or more	=	-	ģ	-	49	Ξ	21	
Not computed Medion	27.5	=	25.2	=	23.2	-	36.3 95	12.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999 Less than 20 percent	_	_	57 32	3 3	265 151	Ξ	35	
20 to 24 percent	-	_	16 9	Ξ	106 8	_	20 12	
25 to 29 percent	=	Ξ	<u> </u>	-	ž	Ξ	13 13	
35 percent or moreNot computed	Ξ	Ξ.	Ξ.		-	=	22.9	
Medion \$50,000 or more	11	Ξ	18.2 56	11.3 1	18.9 165	10	200	-
Less thon 20 percent	ii	_	50 6	1_	159 6	10	124 40	-
20 to 24 percent	Ξ	=	=	-	<u>-</u>	Ξ	8	
30 to 34 percent	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ.	Ξ.	Ξ	-	22	
Not computed Medion	10.0-	=	13.7	10.0-	12.0	17.5	14.9	
Specified renter-occupied housing units	-	-	293	70	882	32	103	
GROSS RENT Less thon \$100	-	_	13	10	22	_	6	
\$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299	_	_	87 62	21	51 159	3	6	
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499		_	36 39	31 5	379 134	10	34 26	
\$500 to \$599	_	=	3	- 3	62 60	6	5	
\$600 to \$749 \$750 to \$999	Ξ	Ξ	23	-	15	-	=	
\$1,000 or more No cosh rent	_	_	30	_	=	10		
Median (dollors)	-	-	239	375	341	350	373	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less thon \$10,000	-	-	91 10	36	308	16	. 26	
Less than 20 percent	Ξ.	=	9	-	28 11	=	_	
25 to 29 percent	_	_	7	5	24		. 6	
35 percent or moreNot computed	_	Ξ	46 19	25	245	10 6	-	
Median	-	-	42.7 97	50.0+ 15	50.0+ 283	50.0+ 12		
\$10,000 to \$19,999 Less thon 20 percent	_	Ξ.	32	5	38	6		
20 to 24 percent	_	=	48	3	54 29		. .	
30 to 34 percent	_	-	8 9	7	63 99	6	. 14	
Not computed	_	_	21.7	29.2	31.6	35.0	35.7	
Medion \$20,000 to \$34,999	=		98	15	223	4		
Less than 20 percent]	_	40 11	15	156 35		. 1]	
25 to 29 percent	_	-	30	Ξ	16		. 3 . 3	
35 percent or more] =	Ξ.	-	_	16	-		
Not computed Median	_	_	17 20. <u>2</u>	17.1	15.3	-	22.0	
\$35,000 or more	_	_	7 7	4	68 62		- 10 - 5	
20 to 24 percent	-	-	-	-	-		_	
25 to 29 percent	_	Ξ.	=	=	-		-	
35 percent or moreNot computed	-		=	Ξ.	1		- - 5	
Medion	-	-	10.0-	12.5	15.0	-	- 12.5	

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

 $[\hbox{Doto bosed on sample ond subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms ond meonings of symbols, see text]$

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Remoinder of Weld County—Con.							
Area	Tract 14.03 (pt.)	Troct 15 (pt.)	Troct 16	Troct 17	Tract 18	Troct 19.01 (pt.)	Troct 19.02	Troct 20 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	-	783	375	796	377	1 178	282	1 516
ELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	-	517	281	575	267	884	229	1 153
ess thon \$300	=	9 27 70	14 34	23 70	3 40	30 50	6	19 81
400 to \$499 500 to \$599	=	72 79	48 60	122 117	31 43	106 173	8 36	142 391
600 to \$799	Ξ.	175 78	86 33	168 39	85 45	332 102	70 65	245 240
1,000 to \$1,499	Ξ.	58 .4	3	30 6	20	81 4	31 11	23
2,000 or more	=	15 675	3 573	562	651	6 666 294	780	754 363
Not mortgaged	=	266 2	94 4	221	110	10	53 - 19	145
100 to \$199	_	117 124	34 44	145 71	58 45	173 102 9	27 5	185 185
300 to \$399 400 to \$499 500 ar more	_	- 7 -	6 - 6	5 -	7	-	2	12
edion (dollors)	_	16 209	220	179	197	182	231	214
OUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 ss than \$20,000	_	192	117	237	106	262	47	328
Less thon 20 percent	_	49 27	20	62 29	28 18	90 32	13	96 54
25 to 29 percent	=	14 11	10 26	33 32	13	29 6	4 8	20 8
35 percent or moreNot computed	=	9i -	48 4	81	38	98 7	22	150
Medion	_	32.7 210	33.4 101	29.2 252	28.9 118	25.9 395	34.1 83	28.5 410
Less thon 20 percent20 to 24 percent	_	105 24	38 21	79 78	27 27	129 92	26 10	102 76
25 ta 29 percent	-	35 25	18 6	60 21	36 13	60 46	15 16	78 57
35 percent or moreNot computed	_	21	18	14	15	68	16	97 -
Median	-	20.0 165	23.0 100	23.0 175	25.7 87	23.7 335	26.8 78	26.7 392 153
Less than 20 percent20 to 24 percent	_	98 32	39 43	124 36	59 17	162 94	24 25	133
25 to 29 percent	_	20 4	15 —	10	10 1	44 7	16 7	36 42
35 percent or moreNot computed	_	11	3 -	5 -	-	28	6	28
Median 50,000 or more	Ξ	18.4 216	21.3 57	15.5 132	16.8 66	20.3 186	23.0 74	21.6 386 258
Less thon 20 percent	=	179 18	53 4	121 4	53 11	152 26	55 12	73
25 to 29 percent	_	17 -	Ξ	7 -	2 -	8 -	7	42 10
35 percent or moreNot computed	_	2	Ξ	_ _	=		-	3
Median Specified renter-occupied housing units	_	13.8 389	10.9 218	12.5 332	13.0 230	13.7 921	15.0 148	16.6 644
ROSS RENT ess thon \$100	_	2	16	2	7	40	_	1
100 to \$199	_	66 68	37 40	18 54	10 31	88 171	2 11	10 42
100 to \$399	_	61 62	23 31	96 50	57 44	176 133	14 50	124 202 129
600 to \$599600 to \$749	_	16 18	20 11	46 9	18 12	135 43 37	22 18	129 58 12
750 to \$999	_	4 -	5 _	=	-	-	3 -	8
cosh rentedion (dollors)	_	92 324	35 288	57 370	51 377	98 375	28 448	58 452
OUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
ess than \$10,000 Less thon 20 percent	-	81	44	49	39 3	266 18	19	115
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent	<u> </u>	11 6	11	5	- 6	12 30	=	_
30 to 34 percent	=	2 51	9 14	36	11 14	19 148	12	105
Not computed	=	11 43.3	32.2	8 50.0+	33.6	39 42.8	7 50.0+	10 50.0+
10,000 to \$19,999 Less thon 20 percent	=	125 35	64 16	111	72 2	254 57	61 4	163 5
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent	_	8 30	ij	23 15	6	38 20	5	8 5
30 to 34 percent	_	8 14	13 4	3 35	31 21	63 52	5 33	49 77 19
Not computed	_	30 25.7	11 24.8	23 28.0	12 33.5	24 30.0	13 41.0	35.9
20,000 to \$34,999	-	119 63	82 27	105 56	68 14	232	43 4	236 80
20 to 24 percent	=	10 13	19 6	23	26 2	93 33 51	21 6	236 80 80 36
30 to 34 percent	Ξ	3 2	12	3 6	4	5 23	5 2	12 7
Medion	=	28 17.5	18 21.3	17 18.3	18 22.1	27 21.4	5 23.6	21 21.7
Less than 20 percent	Ξ	64 35	28 28	67 54	51 35	169 139	25 22	130 103
20 to 24 percent	Ξ	2 2	=	-	-	14	-	8 4
35 percent or more	Ξ	=	-	-	Ξ	=	-	3 -
Not computed Median		25 12.1	12.1	13 13.0	16 10.0–	16 14.2	3 12.8	12 15.2
	_	12.1	12.1	10.0	10.0	17,2	. 2.0	

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Remainder of Weld County—Con.							
Area	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22.01 (pt.)	Tract 22.02 (pt.)	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 25.01	Tract 25.02		
Specified owner-occupied housing units SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	1 127	193	1 047	486	83	113	423		
With a mortgage	803	154	823	276	43	41	275		
ess than \$300	28 71	11	6 75	2 35	4 14	8 -			
400 ta \$499	107 121	3 12	48 110	56 77	8 9	20 7	42 22 55 71		
6600 ta \$799	239	27	340	60	6	5	71 42		
800 to \$999	145 77	48 44	187 48	20 18	<u> </u>	<u>-</u>	41		
31,500 to \$1,999	5 10	2	5 4	_ 8	Ξ	_			
Aedian (dollars)	666	891	705	564	463	439 72	649 148		
ess than \$100	324 4	39 2	224 4	210 6	40 2	13	4		
3100 ta \$199	172 96	32 5	89 119	112 77	22 14	43 15	69		
300 ta \$399	24	<u>-</u>	6	15	2		1:		
400 ta \$499	15 13	Ξ	6 -	_	Ξ	<u>-</u>			
Aedian (dallars) OUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	193	146	210	192	186	152	201		
ess than \$20,000 Less than 20 percent	306 82	39 24	206 63	179 78	27 16	43 28	153 32		
20 to 24 percent	22	2	21	31	3	4	31		
25 to 29 percent	40 21	5 1	15 32	14 18	2 2	2	1.		
35 percent ar mareNat computed	131 10	6	69	36 2	4	9	6		
Median	31.0	16.4	30.2	21.7	17.9	13.5	32.		
20,000 ta \$34,999 Less than 20 percent	302 104	35 13	273 95	146 62	21 15	44 23	9. 4		
20 to 24 percent	68 46	-	42 58	39 38	4	12 4]:]:		
30 ta 34 percent	53	2	33	2	2	=	1		
35 percent ar mareNat camputed	31	16	45 _	5 -	Ξ	5 -	19		
Median	23.5 214	31.3 51	24.9 296	21.4 87	16.8 10	18.3 25	23. 7		
Less than 20 percent	136	16	129	64	iŏ	25	5		
20 ta 24 percent	48 11	15 15	98 53	15 5	_	Ξ	1.		
30 ta 34 percent	16 3	<u>-</u> 5	12 4	3	_	Ξ			
Nat computed	-	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>			-	14		
Median	16.9 305	23.2 68	21.0 272	16.8 74	15.0 25	10.0 - 1	16.3 100		
Less than 20 percent	245 40	34 32	226 26	55 7	25	1	7: 2:		
25 ta 29 percent	9	-	8	4	_	-			
30 to 34 percent	3 8	- 2	12	- 8	Ξ	_			
Not computed	14.5	20.0	14.9	15.3	10.0-	17.5	15.		
Specified renter-occupied housing units	603	113	668	345	59	85	31		
ess than \$100	29	5	10	14	_	2	1		
100 ta \$199 200 ta \$299	39	3 9	68 89	49	- 8	4 19	5		
300 to \$399	105 140	26 19	266 80	56 78	18	13	3		
400 to \$499	90 54	19	80 75	40 30	6 2	9 -	31 34 63 31 11		
600 ta \$749	19 18	3	29 11	4	4	-	1:		
1,000 or more	13	<u>-</u>	_	_=	ī	Ξ.			
la cosh rent	96 354	39 383	40 352	74 333	20 371	38 295	6/ 37 ⁹		
OUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS									
A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	153	15	246	110	11	19	9.		
Less than 20 percent	10		10 26	12	<u>-</u>	Ξ	1		
25 to 29 percent	9	Ξ.	13	18	Ξ	Ξ	2		
30 to 34 percent	117	-	16 136	8 42	- 2	2 7	3		
Nat camputed	8 50.0+	11	45	26 35.0	9 50.0+	10 50.0+	29.		
10,000 to \$19,999	156	50.0 + 50	44.8 144	86	14	19	10		
Less than 20 percent	25 24	8	14	16 13	2 -	5 4	1		
25 ta 29 percent	12 14	7	41	2 15	7	1	1		
35 percent or more	48	9	27 49	24	3	<u> </u>	1		
Not computed	33 30.2	13 26.8	13 31.9	16 31.3	28.6	9 20.0	4 27. 7		
20,000 to \$34,999 Less than 20 percent	176 92	21	190	116 63	17 16	28 23	7		
20 to 24 percent	24	7	62 88	18	-	-	3 2		
25 to 29 percent	28 _	3	21 19	3_	-	-			
35 percent or moreNot camputed	32	10	-	32	-	_ 5	1		
Median	18.0	23.2	21.9	16.0	17.7	13.8	20.		
35,000 ar mare	118 76	27 22	88 85	33 28	17 6	19 5	3 2		
20 ta 24 percent	9	-	-	2	-	-			
30 to 34 percent	10	=	-		=	-			
35 percent or mareNat camputed	23	5	- 3	3	11	14			
Median	13.0	12.5	15.1	13.1	11.3	12.5	16.		

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Weld Cou	inty		Totals	s for split tracts/8N/	A's in Weld County		
Area	Greeley, CO MSA	Total	Greeley city	Tract 6	Tract 7.01	Troct 7.02	Troct 8	Tract 10	Troct 13
Occupied housing units	43 314	43 314	20 659	149	319	1 298	1 015	3 386	1 797
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1960 to 1969 1950 to 1959 1940 to 1949 1939 or eorlier	347 2 634 4 504 15 164 5 956 4 287 2 501 7 921	347 2 634 4 504 15 164 5 956 4 287 2 501 7 921	138 1 384 1 823 7 083 3 550 2 928 1 310 2 443	13 6 16 31 31 16 36	- 9 - 61 11 56 60 122	3 65 331 407 167 91 64 170	15 4 29 46 171 255 228 267	6 292 634 1 563 454 241 86 110	25 178 827 348 317 78 24
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	504 4 314 13 149 16 093 7 051 2 203	504 4 314 13 149 16 093 7 051 2 203	435 2 813 6 301 6 321 3 650 1 139	30 63 56 -	6 37 203 46 27	6 85 465 562 111 69	24 252 441 179 83 36	56 459 1 389 1 083 306 93	4 192 721 651 186 43
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen focilities Source of water, public system or private compony Sewage disposol, public sewer Locking complete plumbing focilities Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	43 138 39 497 33 523 119 54 65	43 138 39 497 33 523 119 54 65	20 567 20 621 20 397 30 7 23	149 149 124 - -	313 319 319 - - -	1 298 1 204 757 9	1 015 1 015 1 012 6 -	3 378 3 379 3 347 20 - 20	1 797 1 784 1 749 - -
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	33 351 5 420 3 030 240 1 158 115	33 351 5 420 3 030 240 1 158 115	18 312 167 1 701 28 363 88	134 - 15 - -	295 7 17 - -	975 221 33 6 63	878 9 103 9 12 4	2 816 55 408 - 68 39	1 573 - 158 3 59 4
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	2 278 12 540 17 436 11 060 2.0	2 278 12 540 17 436 11 060 2.0	1 552 7 289 8 121 3 697 1.7	17 52 46 34 1.7	49 105 131 34 1.5	47 435 512 304 2.0	120 367 362 166 1.6	160 1 389 1 336 501 1.7	69 708 716 304 1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or eorlier Renter-occupied heusing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1984 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or eorlier	27 251 2 866 7 163 4 821 7 255 5 146 16 063 8 360 4 932 1 505 863 403	27 251 2 866 7 163 4 821 7 255 5 146 16 063 8 360 4 932 1 505 863 403	11 516 1 274 3 060 1 946 2 999 2 237 9 143 5 193 2 840 634 366 110	91 27 34 8 13 9 58 42 16 -	186 16 10 21 47 92 133 93 13 7 7	826 92 247 224 141 122 472 218 148 55 33 18	291 44 52 42 47 106 724 398 232 65 15	1 802 225 625 323 462 167 1 584 916 478 167 23	1 149 162 377 219 221 170 648 325 181 84 58
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	42 042 1 153 119	2 304 8 513 6 336 39 158 1 162 43 195 42 042 1 153 119 111	1 039 4 323 3 050 13 67 715 20 629 20 142 487 30 30	33 28 22 - 3 14 149 123 26 -	58 102 95 23 319 303 16 	162 189 178 - 15 1 289 1 240 49 9	53 208 103 6 - 61 1 009 992 17 6	240 484 340 	145 390 268 - 17 51 1 797 1 749 48 -
1.01 or more persons per room Mean household hrome in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	37 571 21 005 6 133 1 837	37 571 21 005 6 133 1 837 4 296	38 883 19 039 3 707 764 2 943	21 743 13 464 80 43 37	17 284 17 872 85 46 39	28 895 21 439 208 55 153	27 517 17 055 271 8 263	30 764 15 797 656 107 549	25 069 17 935 286 150 136

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Totols	for split trocts/BNA's	in Weld County—Con.		Greeley city, Weld County			
Area	Tract 15	Tract 19.01	Troct 20	Troct 21	Troct 1	Troct 2	Tract 5	Troct 6 (pt.)
Occupied housing units	1 405	2 245	3 177	2 287	836	865	1 718	132
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 ta March 1990 1985 ta 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 ta 1979 1960 ta 1969 1950 to 1959 1940 to 1949 1939 or earlier	13 52 67 412 104 127 72 558	5 209 441 654 206 114 103 513	23 144 453 1 340 387 99 115 616	12 93 237 868 204 155 71 647	74 30 213 90 62 61 306	- - - 73 195 125 178 294	20 24 441 250 249 254 480	13 6 - 10 26 25 16
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	17 92 395 589 221 91	15 169 765 896 340 60	14 143 1 004 1 479 444 93	7 123 589 1 059 399 110	148 411 177 63 23 14	64 180 374 135 43 69	74 333 745 390 171 5	30 63 39 -
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen focilities Source of woter, public system or private compony Sewage disposal, public sewer Locking complete plumbing facilities Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	1 391 1 318 808 10 —	2 230 1 520 1 342 15 15	3 172 2 922 2 035 8 3 5	2 285 2 258 1 148 2 2	765 836 836 - - -	865 865 865 - - -	1 711 1 718 1 709 7 7	132 132 124 - -
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	887 307 94 65 52	1 685 445 71 13 31	2 396 450 203 5 123	1 408 562 207 12 98	629 6 151 - 50	750 - 101 - 14 -	1 495 18 162 - 15 28	117 - 15 - - -
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	58 318 558 471 2.2	122 516 944 663 2.1	101 600 1 295 1 181 2.4	75 493 923 796 2.3	259 396 125 56 1.0	143 344 225 153 1.6	314 606 473 325 1.5	17 46 35 34 1.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1970 or 1979	946 102 202 140 288 214 459 156 151 80 52	1 534 153 393 340 330 318 711 343 240 59 49	2 521 288 639 536 682 376 656 302 211 75 31	1 583 128 400 302 461 292 704 275 249 90 62	87 19 30 12 21 5 749 380 280 35 37 17	153 43 24 7 10 69 712 538 126 14 26 8	742 72 197 94 144 235 976 629 292 47 8	74 22 22 8 13 9 58 42 16 -
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	30 356 255 - 6 44	163 417 305 8 24 93	182 509 461 3 3 60	110 483 392 - 1 54	63 270 23 - 13 178	58 93 79 - 6 13	287 271 241 7 19 54	33 28 22 - 3 14
Complete plumbing facilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room 1.00 complete plumbing facilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persans per room	1 395 1 375 20 10 2 8	2 230 2 116 114 15 15	3 169 3 101 68 8 8	2 285 2 190 95 2 2	836 817 19 - -	865 845 20 - -	1 711 1 531 180 7 7	132 106 26 - -
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied hausing units	40 050 28 580 104 44 60	32 889 23 420 279 128 151	36 357 27 888 210 114 96	41 257 27 581 258 105	20 502 14 247 320 25 295	32 832 13 308 455 23 432	26 356 14 576 510 87 423	13 112 13 464 80 43 37

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Greeley city, Weld	County—Con.			Remoinder of	Weld County		
Area	Troct 7.01 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Troct 10 (pt.)	Troct 15 (pt.)	Troct 17	Troct 19.01 (pt.)	Troct 20 (pt.)	Troct 21 (pt.)
Occupied housing units	319	1 366	2 020	1 356	1 306	2 237	3 177	2 287
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to Morch 1990	61	- 118 265 721 181 57 8 16	6 174 369 842 273 184 78	13 52 67 403 104 113 59 545	4 29 58 509 162 100 134 310	5 209 441 654 198 114 103 513	23 144 453 1 340 387 99 115 616	12 93 237 868 204 155 71 647
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	6 37 203 46 27	51 280 573 376 67 19	5 179 816 707 239 74	17 92 369 589 198 91	3 54 367 532 284 66	15 169 765 896 340 52	14 143 1 004 1 479 444 93	7 123 589 1 059 399 110
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen focilities Source of water, public system or privote compony Sewage disposol, public sewer Locking complete plumbing focilities Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	313 319 319 - - -	1 358 1 366 1 353 8 -	2 020 2 013 1 994 12 - 12	1 342 1 269 808 10 - 10	1 306 1 060 847 2 2	2 222 1 520 1 342 15 15	3 172 2 922 2 035 8 3 5	2 285 2 258 1 148 2 2
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gos	295 7 17 - -	1 033 16 244 - 55 18	1 783 39 164 — 13 21	887 294 71 52 52	938 276 38 9 43 2	1 677 445 71 13 31	2 396 450 203 5 123	1 408 562 207 12 98
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	49 105 131 34 1.5	108 661 484 113 1.4	52 728 852 388 1.8	58 318 549 431 2.2	34 307 562 403 2.2	122 516 936 663 2.1	101 600 1 295 1 181 2.4	75 493 923 796 2.3
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupled housing units	16 10 21 47 92	507 52 132 155 135 33 859 474 308 62 15	1 295 173 493 168 327 134 725 442 170 105 8	910 93 202 140 288 187 446 143 151 80 52 20	953 99 175 110 335 234 353 180 95 29 19	1 526 153 393 340 330 310 711 343 240 59 49	2 521 288 639 536 682 376 656 302 211 75 31	1 583 128 400 302 461 292 704 275 249 90 62 28
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	23 319 303	130 138 97 - - 15 1 358 1 293	110 346 243 - 8 15 2 008 1 975 33	30 342 241 - 6 44 1 346 1 326	57 226 195 - 1 19 1 304 1 251 53	163 417 305 8 24 93 2 222 2 108	182 509 461 3 3 60 3 169 3 101 68	110 483 392 - 1 54 2 285 2 190 95
Locking complete plumbing facilities	_	65 8 8	12 12	20 10 2 8	53 2 2	15 15	8 8	2 2
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollors) Renter-occupied housing units (dollors) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	17 284 17 872	27 614 13 468 443 58 385	31 997 18 557 213 49 164	40 079 28 752 104 44 60	34 965 26 332 134 61 73	32 904 23 420 279 128 151	36 357 27 888 210 114 96	41 257 27 581 258 105 153

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Weld Co	unty	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Weld County					
Area	Greeley, CO MSA	Total	Greeley city	Tract 6	Troct 7.01	Troct 7.02	Troct 8	Tract 10	Tract 13
Specified owner-occupied housing units SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	19 177	19 177	9 441	55	149	320	226	1 102	625
With a mortgage	13 653 422	13 653 422	6 564 277	33 5	54 18	238	1 35 22	912 25	399 33 64
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	1 054 1 575 2 119	1 054 1 575 2 119	485 742 910	7 _ 15	21 	17 42 39	21 22 39	87 133 239	68 35
\$600 to \$799 \$800 to \$999	4 310 2 303	4 310 2 303 1 526	1 959 1 212 792	6 -	5 -	97 23 20	24 7	370 51 7	170 13 16
\$1,000 to \$1,499 \$1,500 to \$1,999 \$2,000 or more	1 526 234 110	234 110	142 45	Ξ	Ξ	-	=	-	_
Medion (dollors) Not mortgaged Less thon \$100	5 524 81	679 5 524 81	2 877 20	525 22 8	328 95	629 82 9	505 91	591 190 —	599 226 —
\$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299	2 548 2 368	2 548 2 368	1 234 1 310	8 6	70 22	45 14	57 29	111 66	143 77 6
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499 \$500 or more	344 118 65	344 118 65	208 83 22	Ξ	3 - -	14 - -	5 - -	13	_
Medion (dollars) HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	204	204	209	119	158	179	188	191	186
Less thon \$20,000 Less thon 20 percent 20 to 24 percent	4 531 1 458 544	4 531 1 458 544	2 159 738 253	30 8 	78 27 7	90 23	84 40 12	230 54 13	240 92 28
25 ta 29 percent	370 401	370 401	157 199	- - -	9	26	10	29 18 97	28 24 34 54
35 percent or more	1 627 131 27.7	1 627 131 27.7	742 70 26.7	15 7 43.9	19 16 22.9	41 - 34.2	22 	19 32.6	8 24.3
20,000 to \$34,999 Less than 20 percent 20 to 24 percent	5 184 1 999 918	5 184 1 999 918	2 449 1 071 354	6	60 50	79 23 18	72 37 28	406 130 110	208 115 24
25 to 29 percent	923 560	923 560	422 246	6 -	10	11 18	-	81 29	24 29 23 17
35 percent or more Not computed Medion	778 6 23.2	778 6 23.2	350 6 22.1	27.5	13.6	9 - 24.6	7 	5 <u>6</u> 23.3	16.9
635,000 to \$49,999 Less thon 20 percent 20 to 24 percent	4 469 2 434 1 182	4 469 2 434 1 182	2 106 1 175 529	8 8	8 8 —	80 41 30	54 41 13	284 179 97	115 67 33
25 to 29 percent	516 187	516 187	268 87	Ξ.	Ξ	9 -	Ξ	8 -	33 7 - 8
35 percent or more Not computed Medion	148 2 19.0	148 2 19.0	47 - 18.7	- - 10.0–	11.0	- 19.7	- 14.4	18.0	18.5
50,000 or more Less thon 20 percent 20 to 24 percent	4 993 3 916 730	4 993 3 916 730	2 727 2 147 416	11 11	3	71 65 6	16 16	182 169 13	62 54 8
25 to 29 percent	214	214 68	109 35	Ξ	Ξ	<u>-</u> -	Ξ	- -	Ė
35 percent or more Not computed Medion	65	65 - 14.1	20 - 13.8	- - 10.0–	10.0-	13.1	10.0-	12.4	14.1
Specified renter-occupied housing units GROSS RENT		14 573	9 112	58	133	392	724	1 572	645
Less than \$100 \$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299	1 403 2 673	413 1 403 2 673	253 896 1 941	5 - 18	11	39 107 53	16 40 158	71 62 441	66 101
300 to \$399 400 to \$499 500 to \$599	3 795 2 602 1 459	3 795 2 602 1 459	2 455 1 608 872	29 6	84 19 6	68 56 16	252 153 31	591 206 104	173 124 65 34 10
6600 to \$749 6750 to \$999	1 029	1 029 295	706 205	Ξ	= -	23	37 18	73 9	34 10
1,000 or more lo cosh rent Aedian (dollors)	98 806 362	98 806 362	76 100 358	308	13 364	30 254	6 13 360	15 331	31 343
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less thon \$10,000 Less thon 20 percent 20 to 24 percent	4 494 213 188	4 494 213 188	3 100 145 96	27 5	39 	115 25 9	247 _ _	612 - 41	207 26
25 to 29 percent	447 279	447 279	322 179	- 6	_	14 10	18 6 219	21 33 502	53 33 85
35 percent or more Not computed Medion	285 50.0+	3 082 285 50.0+	2 226 132 50.0+	16 - 37.1	33 6 49.7	44 13 31.5	4 50.0+	15 50.0+	10 33.0
510,000 to \$19,999 Less than 20 percent 20 to 24 percent	4 222 620	4 222 620 717	2 703 416 497	22 6	31	157 47 66	275 29 66	502 44 132	193
25 to 29 percent	698 699	698 699	553 425	6	20	6 8	47 57	103 108	25 33 43 19 73
35 percent or more Not computed Median	229	1 259 229 29.7	799 13 28.9	4 - 29.2	5 - 32.4	30 - 22.4	69 7 29.1	115 - 28.6	29.5
520,000 to \$34,999 Less thon 20 percent 20 to 24 percent	3 923 1 864	3 923 1 864 958	2 209 1 110 561	9	58 30 15	102 45 10	121 50 26	361 277 44	177 63 78
25 to 29 percent	555 174	555 174	342 107	Ξ	6	30	28	24	63 78 22 10
35 percent or more Not computed Medion	253	119 253 19.9	70 19 19.9	- - 17.5	- 7 17.2	17 18.6	17 - 22.0	16 _ 15.0	4 21.5
35,000 or mare Less than 20 percent	1 934	1 934 1 590	1 100 937	-	5 5	18 18	81 70	97 97	68 47
20 to 24 percent	18	144 18 18	106 12 5	-	=	<u>-</u>	5	Ξ	Ξ
35 percent or more Not computed Median	160	4 160 13.8	4 36 14.0	-	- 10.0-	- 10.0-	- 6 12.5	- - 14.0	21 12.6
	13.01	13.0	14.0 1	_	10.0-	10.0-	12.3	14.0	12.0

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Totols t	for split trocts/BNA's in	Weld County—Con.		Greeley city, Weld County				
Area	Troct 15	Troct 19.01	Troct 20	Troct 21	Troct 1	Troct 2	Troct 5	Troct 6 (pt.)	
Specified owner-occupied housing units	761	970	1 426	1 076	65	110	516	38	
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	502	708	1 094	765	48	52	285 27	16	
Less than \$300 \$300 to \$399	9 22	20 36	19	28	11 8		23 97	7	
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	68 75	89 131	71 132	92 117	14 11	26 10	70	9	
\$600 to \$799 \$800 to \$999	166 76	276 85	375 227	233 145	4 -	9 7	41 18	-	
\$1,000 to \$1,499 \$1,500 to \$1,999	67 4	65	238 23	76	- -	_	9 -	_	
\$2,000 or more Medion (dollors)	15 684	6 672	4 760	10 678	- 468	525	- 496	506	
Not mortgaged	259	262 4	332	311	17	58	231	22 8	
Less thon \$100 \$100 to \$199	115	165	124	169	9	33 25	156 57	8 6	
\$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399	119 7	84 9	177 19	22	<u> </u>	-	18	Ĭ	
\$400 to \$499 \$500 or more	16	=	12	13 13	.	<u>-</u>		110	
Medion (dollors)	209	181	217	192	197	194	182	119	
MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF									
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less thon \$20,000	182	216	297	287	37	17	204 63	30 8	
Less thon 20 percent	45 24	78 32	90 50	80 20	.=	=	47	-	
25 to 29 percent	14 11	22 6	20 6	35 18	14	=	20 33	_	
35 percent or more	88	7Ĭ 7	131	126	23	17 -	41 -	15 7	
Medion	33.6	24.1	27.1 384	31.3	37.8 11	39.2 41	24.1 176	43.9	
\$20,000 to \$34,999 Less thon 20 percent	204 101	345 92	89	98	ii	18	74 61	-	
20 to 24 percent	22 33	85 46	74 73	58 46	Ξ	18	25	-	
30 to 34 percent	20 28	54 68	54 94	52 31	_	=	10 6	_	
Not computed Medion	20.2	24.7	27.0	23.8	16.1	22.5	21.1	_	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	159 96	287 140	373 142	204 129	5	32 25	93 81	8	
Less thon 20 percent	32	73	126	48	=	- 7	Ë	-	
25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent	16 4	44 7	35 42	16	Ξ	<u>-</u>	12	-	
35 percent or moreNot computed	11	23	28 -	3	Ξ	Ξ	.	_	
Medion \$50,000 or more	18.3 216	20.2 122	21.8 372	17.1 300	10.0 <u>–</u> 12	10.0 - 20	15.1 43	10.0-	
Less thon 20 percent	179 18	100 18	244 73	242 38	12	20	43	_	
25 to 29 percent	17	4	42 10	9 3	=	Ξ	Ξ =	_	
30 to 34 percent	2	Ξ	3	8	=	-	_	_	
Not computed Medion	13.8	13.9	16.8	14.5	10.0-	10.0-	10.0- 976	58	
Specified renter-occupied housing units GROSS RENT	318	639	559	555	749	712	976		
Less thon \$100 \$100 to \$199	2	28 75	1 7	26 36	13 164	112	70 191	5	
\$200 to \$299	39	68	32 94	91 137	318 103	278 178	286 205	18 29	
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	49 54	119 123	184	81	41 12	51 41	96 76	6	
\$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$749	16 18	104 43	112 57	54 18	48	29	41	-	
\$750 to \$999 \$1,000 or more	4	23	12 8	18 13	21 29	18 5	.=	-	
No cosh rent Medion (dollors)	70 334	56 402	52 458	81 357	274	294	11 286	308	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		-						
A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less thon \$10,000	78	151	87	143	400	387	441	27	
Less thon 20 percent 20 to 24 percent	11	18 12	_	10	14 14	7	46 22	5	
25 to 29 percent	6	i7 19	Ξ	9	73 31	27 7	45 36	- 6	
35 percent or more	48	72	79 8	112	255 13	346	258 34	16	
Not computed Medion	11 42.1	13 35.5	50.0+	50.0+	44.1	50.0+	49.4 286	37.1 22	
\$10,000 to \$19,999 Less thon 20 percent	75 22	173 33	129 2	142 19	179 51	201 73	109	-6	
20 to 24 percent	5 18	15 20	2 5	24 9	31 34	42 15	57 30	- 6	
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	2 14	45 52	38 66	14 45	16 47	10 61	32 58	6	
Not computed	14 26.0	8 31.6	16 36.9	31 31.3	26.1	23.3	23.0	29.2	
\$20,000 to \$34,999 Less thon 20 percent	113 57	177 61	226 78	166 90	126 87	88 66	193 118	9	
20 to 24 percent	10	33	76 78 34 11	22 27	7 8	- 6	48 14		
25 to 29 percent	13	51		-	_	11	13	-	
35 percent or moreNot computed	2 28	9 23	7 18	27	24	5	_	17.5	
Medion\$35,000 or more	17.7 52	22.4 138	21.7 117	17.9 104	15.9 44	15.6 36 29	18.7 56	17.5	
Less thon 20 percent	29	112 14	90	67	35	29 7	56 -		
25 to 29 percent	2	-	4	10	- 5	Ξ	-		
35 percent or more	, ,	-	3 12	18	4		-		
Not computed	19 12.7	12 14.2	15.4	13.3	14.0	12.5	12.8	-	

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Greeley city, Weld	County—Con.			Remainder of	Weld County		
Area	Tract 7.01 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 17	Tract 19.01 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	149	191	911	752	745	962	1 426	1 076
With a mortgage		15]	761	493	537	700	1 094	765
Less thon \$300 \$300 to \$399	1 21	19	18 68	9 22	18 63	20 36	5 19	28 61
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	10	33 20	100 219	68 75	117 113	89 131	71 132	92 117
6600 to \$799	5	58	312	166	154	268 85	375 227	233 145
\$800 to \$999 \$1,000 to \$1,499	_	7	44	76 58	36 30	65	238	76
\$1,500 to \$1,999 \$2,000 or more		_		4 15	6	- 6	23 4	3 10
Nedian (dollars)	328	588	591	679	563	670	760 332	678 31 1
Less than \$100	_	40	150	259 2	208	262 4	-	
\$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299	70	20	91 59	115 119	137 66	165 84	124 177	169 92
300 to \$399 400 to \$499	1 3	12	-	7	5	9	19 12	9: 2: 1:
500 or more	-	13		16	-	. .	_	13
Nedian (dollars) HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less than \$20,000	158	200	188	209	179	181	217 297	192
Less than 20 percent	27	45 13	185 41	182 45	219 57	78	90	80
20 to 24 percent			13 29	24 14	27 33	32 22	50 20	20 3:
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	-	11 21	7 76	11 88	32 70	6 71	6 131	12
Not computed	16	-	19	-	_	7	27.1	31.
Median	60	34.3 74	30.0 332	33.6 195	28.9 224	24.1 337	384	28
Less thon 20 percent20 to 24 percent	50	25 10	105 100	101 22	71 71	92 85	89 74	9.
25 to 29 percent	10	32	49 29	33 20	52 16	46 46	73 54	28: 9: 5: 4: 5:
35 percent or more	-	7	49	19	14	68	94	3
Not computed		25.3	23.0	19.5	22.9	24.5	27.0	23.
35,000 to \$49,999	8	41	243 144	159	173	287 140	373 142	20 12
Less than 20 percent	-	35 6	91	96 32	122 36	73	126	4
25 to 29 percent		_	8	16 4	10	44 7	35 42	1
35 percent or moreNot computed	-	-	-	11	5	23	28	l j
Medion	11.0	15.2	18.5	18.3	15.7	20.2	21.8	17.
550,000 or more Less than 20 percent	3 3	31 24	151 145	216 179	129 118	122 100	372 244	300 241
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent	_	7	6	18 17	4 7	18	73 42	3
30 to 34 percent	-	=	Ξ	-	<u>-</u>	= =	10	
35 percent or more Not computed		-	_	2 -	_	Ξ	3 -	
Median Specified renter-occupied housing units	100-	12.5 859	12.4 713	13.8 318	12.4 284	13.9 639	16.8 559	14. 55
GROSS RENT				310				
.ess than \$100	_	49 39	22 23	2 66	2 10	28 75	1 7	2 3
3200 to \$299	11	299	142	66 39 49	10 42 90 42 38	68 119	32 94	9 13
400 to \$499	19	302 85	289 121	54	42	123	184	18
500 to \$599600 to \$749	_	57 13	47 60	16 18	38 9	104 43 23	112 57	8 5 1
750 to \$999	-	-	9	4	_	23	12 8	i 1 8
lo cash rent	13	15		70	51	56	52 458	8 35
Median (dollars)HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS	364	315	343	334	371	402	436	33
A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		270		70	40	161	87	14
Less than \$10,000	_	379	233	78 —	40	151 18	-	'i
20 to 24 percent	_	29 10	12 11	11 6	_ 5	12 17	Ξ	
30 to 34 percent	-	9	24	2	27	19 72	_ 79	11
35 percent or moreNot computed	6	316 15	186	48 11	8	13	8	
Median	49.7	50.0+ 274	50.0+ 228	42.1 75	50.0+ 100	35.5 173	50.0+ 129	50.0 14
Less than 20 percent	-	23 78	21	22	12	33 15	2	1 2
20 to 24 percent	_	74	54 29	18	23 15	20 45	5	
30 to 34 percent	20	63 36	45 79	2 14	3 27	45 52	38 66	1 4
Not computed Median	1 -	27.4	31.1	14 26.0	20 26.7	8 31.6	16 36.9	3 31.
20,000 to \$34,999	58	156	205	113	86	177	226	16
Less than 20 percent	l 15	130 18	147 26	57 10	49 14	61 33	78 78	
25 to 29 percent	_	8	16	13	3	51	34 11	2
35 percent or more	_		16	2	6	9	7	
Not computed	17.2	15.5	14.7	28 17.7	14 18.1	23 22.4	18 21.7	2 17.
35,000 or moreLess than 20 percent	1 5	50 50	47 47	52 29	58 45	138 112	117 9 0	10
20 to 24 percent	_	-	-	2	-	14	8	
25 to 29 percent	-	=	=	2	-	-	4 3	1
35 percent or moreNot computed	_	_	-	_ 19	13	12	12	1
Median	10.0-	13.1	15.8	12.7	13.4	14.2	15.4	13.

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Doto bosed on somple and subject to sompling variobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Greeley, CO MSA	Weld County
Occupied housing units	187	187
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT		
1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1960 to 1969 1950 to 1959 1940 to 1949 1939 or eorlier	4 18 13 64 22 24 38 4	4 18 13 64 22 24 38 4
BEDROOMS		
No bedroom	75 62 32 18	75 62 32 18
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS		
Complete kitchen focilities Source of woter, public system or private compony Sewoge disposol, public sewer Locking complete plumbing focilities Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	187 176 172 - - -	187 176 172 - -
HOUSE HEATING FUEL		
Utility gos_ Bottled, tonk, or LP gos Electricity Fuel oil, kerosene, etc All other fuels No fuel used	145 4 27 - 11	145 4 27 - 11
VEHICLES AVAILABLE		
None	33 73 76 5 1.3	33 73 76 5 1.3
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT		
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or cortier Renter-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979	33 6 18 7 2 	33 6 18 7 2 - 154 114 19 8
1969 or earlier	13	13
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS		
No telephone in unit Householder 65 years ond over Owner-occupied housing units Locking complete plumbing focilities No telephone in unit No vehicle ovoiloble	33 17 - - 4	33 17 - - 4
Complete plumbing focilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room Locking complete plumbing focilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room	187 177 10 - - -	187 177 10 - -
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollors) Renter-occupied housing units (dollors) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	35 523 19 857 55 - 55	35 523 19 857 55 - 55

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Doto bosed an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Greeley, CO MSA	Weld County
Specified owner-occupied housing units	21	21
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	0.1	91
With a mortgageess than \$300	21 -	21 -
6300 to \$399	-	-
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	15	15
600 to \$799	6	6 -
1,000 to \$1,499	_	=
51,500 to \$1,999	_	Ξ
Median (dollars)	581	581
Not mortgaged	_	-
\$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299	-	-
\$200 to \$299\$300 to \$399	_	_
\$400 to \$499	-	-
\$500 or more	_	_
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED		
MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF		
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less than \$20,000	_	-
Less thon 20 percent	-	-
20 to 24 percent	Ξ	=
30 to 34 percent	-	-
Not computed	_	=
Median	- 6	- 6
Less than 20 percent	° –	
20 to 24 percent	-	- - 5 1
25 to 29 percent	5	1
35 percent or more	-	-
Not computed	28.0	28.0
Medion	13 13	13 13
Less thon 20 percent	13	-
20 to 24 percent	-	-
30 to 34 percent	Ξ.	Ξ
Not computed	17.5	17.5
\$50,000 or more	2 2	17.5 2 2 -
Less thon 20 percent	2	2
25 to 29 percent	_	Ξ
30 to 34 percent	_	_
Not computed	=	.
Medion Specified renter-occupied housing units	12.5 151	12.5 151
GROSS RENT		
Less thon \$100 \$100 to \$199	15	15
\$200 to \$299	43	43 41
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	41 38	38
\$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$749	9	38 9 5
\$600 to \$749 \$750 to \$999	5 -	5
\$1,000 or more	-	-
No cosh rent Medion (dollors)	361	361
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS		
A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		(1)
Less thon \$10,000 Less thon 20 percent	61	61
20 to 24 percent	-	-
25 to 29 percent	1 -	Ξ
35 percent or more	50	50
Not computed Medion	50.0+	11 50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	18	18
Less than 20 percent		<u>′</u>
25 to 29 percent	. .	,-
30 to 34 percent	111	1.1
Not computed		
Medion	30.9	30.9 40
Less thon 20 percent	33	33 7
20 to 24 percent		_
30 to 34 percent	-	_
35 percent or moreNot computed	_	-
Medion	16.7	16.7
\$35,000 or more	32 32	32 32
Less than 20 percent	. 02	
Less thon 20 percent	-	-
Less thon 20 percent	=	
Less thon 20 percent		=

Table 38. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Doto bosed on somple and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Greeley, CO MSA	Weld County
Occupied housing units	214	214
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT		
1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1960 to 1969 1950 to 1959 1940 to 1949 1939 or earlier	20 33 53 51 14 19 24	20 33 53 51 14 19 24
BEDROOMS		
No bedroom	36 16 53 64 40 5	36 16 53 64 40 5
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS		
Complete kitchen focilities Source of woter, public system or private company Sewage disposal, public sewer Locking complete plumbing focilities Owner-occupied hausing units Renter-occupied housing units	214 204 168 - -	214 204 168 - -
HOUSE HEATING FUEL		
Utility gos	146 32 34 - 2	146 32 34 - 2
VEHICLES AVAILABLE		
None	16 67 58 73 1.9	16 67 58 73 1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT		
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier Renter-occupied housing units 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier	132 18 60 19 30 5 82 47 31 4	132 18 60 19 30 5 82 47 31 4
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS		
No telephone in unit	33 12 4 - -	33 12 4 - -
Complete dumbing focilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room Locking complete plumbing focilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room	214 160 54 - -	214 160 54 - -
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollors) Renter-occupied housing units (dollors) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	35 587 17 361 44 9 35	35 587 17 361 44 9 35

Table 39. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Greeley, CO MSA	Weld County
Specified owner-occupied housing units	60	60
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	48	48
ess thon \$300	-	-
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	-	=
5500 to \$5996600 to \$799	13 24	13 24
\$800 to \$999[6	6 5
\$1,000 to \$1,499 \$1,500 to \$1,999	5	5 -
52,000 or more	705	705
Nedion (dallors) Not mortgaged	725 12	725 12
ess thon \$100	<u>-</u>	
\$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299	5 2	4 5 2
\$300 to \$399	2	2
500 or more	_	<u> -</u>
Medion (dollars)	220	220
MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less thon \$20,000	10	10
Less thon 20 percent	4	4
25 to 29 percent	- 2 2 2	2 2 2 2
30 to 34 percent	2 2	2
Not camputed	27.5	27.5
Median \$20,000 to \$34,999	15	15
Less than 20 percent	3 9	3 9
25 to 29 percent	-	, 3
30 to 34 percent	3	3
Not computed		
Medion \$35,000 to \$49,999	22.5 13	22.5 13
Less thon 20 percent	5 6	13 5 6 2
20 to 24 percent	2	2
30 to 34 percent	-	-
35 percent or more Not computed	_	Ξ
Medion \$50,000 or more	21.3 22	21.3 22
Less thon 20 percent	21	21
20 to 24 percent	1	- 1
30 to 34 percent	<u> -</u>	-
35 percent or moreNot computed	_	Ξ.
MedionSpecified renter-occupied housing units	13.2 78	13.2 78
GROSS RENT		,,
Less than \$100 \$100 to \$199	- 6	- 6
\$200 to \$299	16	16
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	21 14	21 14
\$500 to \$599	6 2	6 2
\$600 to \$749 \$750 to \$999	2	2
\$1,000 or more	_ 13	13
No cosh rent Medion (dollors)	328	328
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS		
A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less thon \$10,000	34	34
Less thon 20 percent	3-	-
20 to 24 percent	- 6	- 6
30 to 34 percent	ž	2
35 percent or moreNot computed	26	26
Medion	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 Less thon 20 percent	11 -	11
20 to 24 percent	8	8
25 to 29 percent	_	
35 percent or more Not computed	-	3
Median	3 22.5	22.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999 Less thon 20 percent	26 9	26
20 to 24 percent	, 5 2	9 5 2
25 to 29 percent	2	2
35 percent or more	.=	,-
Not computed	10 19.4	10 19.4
\$35,000 or more	7 7	7
Less than 20 percent	7	7
25 to 29 percent	-	-
30 to 34 percent	_	_
35 percent ar more	_	

Table 40. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Octa bosed on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Weld County			
Area	Greeley, CO MSA	Total	Greeley city		
Occupied housing units	379	379	245		
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT					
1989 to Morch 1990	- 15 46 137 79 31 31 40	- 15 46 137 79 31 31 40	- 10 25 92 71 23 17 7		
BEDROOMS					
No bedroom	16 43 134 127 33 26	16 43 134 127 33 26	16 31 103 70 20 5		
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS					
Complete kitchen facilities Source of water, public system or private compony Sewage disposal, public sewer Locking complete plumbing facilities Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	379 361 315 - - -	379 361 315 - - -	245 245 245 - - -		
HOUSE HEATING FUEL					
Utility gos	301 31 36 5 -	301 31 36 5 - 6	207 - 32 - - 6		
VEHICLES AVAILABLE					
None	16 169 143 51 1.7	16 169 143 51 1.7	16 144 77 8 1.3		
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT Owner-occupied housing units	190	190	80		
1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier Renter-occupled housing units 1980 to 1988 1980 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier	19 17 53 62 39 189 94 60 31	19 17 53 62 39 189 94 60 31	10 41 24 - 165 92 52 21 -		
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS					
No telephone in unit	10 110 76 - 4 10	10 110 76 - 4 10	6 31 11 - - 10		
Complete plumbing facilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room 1.00 complete plumbing focilities 1.00 ar less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per roam	379 368 11 - -	379 368 11 - -	245 240 5 		
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dallars) Renter-occupied housing units (dallars) Rousehold income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	35 597 12 935 100 10 90	35 597 12 935 100 10 90	46 806 11 630 90 - 90		

Table 41. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Doto based on sample and subject to sompling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Weld County			
Specified owner-occupied housing units ECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage than \$300 0 to \$399 0 to \$499 0 to \$499 0 to \$799 0 to \$799 0 to \$799 0 to \$799 0 to \$1,499 0 to \$299 0 to \$1,999 0 to \$1,999 0 to \$1,999 0 to \$299 0 to \$1,999 0 to \$299 0 to \$499 0 to mare ition (dollars) USEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED INTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF OUSSHOLD INCOME IN 1989 1 than \$20,000 ess than 20 percent 0 to 24 percent 0 to 24 percent 0 to 34 percent 5 to 29 percent 0 to 549,999 ess than 20 percent 0 to 549,999 ess than 30 percent 0 to 549,999 ess than 50 percent	Greeley, CO MSA	Total	Greeley city		
Specified owner-occupied housing units	155	155	72		
With a mortgage	92	92	52		
	6	6	6		
400 to \$499	12 20	12 20	-		
600 to \$799	12	12	5 5 11		
1,000 to \$1,499	11 31	11 31	25		
1,500 to \$1,999	-	Ξ	-		
edion (dallars)	700	700	942		
ss than \$100	63	63	20		
00 to \$199	7 30	7 30	-		
300 to \$399	10 10	10 10			
00 or mare	-	-	001		
OUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF	259	259	233		
ss thon \$20,000	60	60	10		
Less thon 20 percent	13	13 3			
25 to 29 percent	7	- 7			
35 percent or more	37	37			
Not camputed	50.0+	50.0+	42.		
0,000 ta \$34,999	36 28	36 28	1		
20 to 24 percent	20 2	20			
25 to 29 percent	- 6	- 6			
35 percent or more	-	Ξ			
Median	13.5	13.5	12.		
5,000 to \$49,999	39 17	39 17	2		
20 ta 24 percent	2 20	2 20	1		
30 ta 34 percent	-	-			
	=	Ξ			
Median	25.1 20	25.1 20	10.0 1		
Less thon 20 percent	14	14	1		
25 to 29 percent	6	6 -			
30 to 34 percent	=	Ξ			
Not computed	17.1	17.1	17.		
Specified renter-occupied housing units	180	180	16		
ROSS RENT	13	13	1		
100 to \$199	5	5	1		
300 to \$399	26 81	26 81	7		
400 to \$499	24 23	24 23	2		
500 to \$749	6	6			
1,000 or more	=1	=			
edian (dollors)	2 351	2 351	35		
OUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS					
	92	92	9		
Less than 20 percent	_	Ξ			
25 to 29 percent	13	13	1		
30 to 34 percent	73	73	7		
Not computed	50.0+	6 50.0 +	50.0		
Median	51	51	2		
Less thon 20 percent 20 to 24 percent	6	6 -			
25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent	12	2 12			
35 percent or more	29	29	2		
Not computed	36.9	36.9	37		
20,000 to \$34,999 Less thon 20 percent	18	18	1		
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent	13	13	1		
30 to 34 percent	5	5			
35 percent or moreNot computed	_				
Medion	23.5 19	23.5 19	22		
	14	14 5	i		
Less thon 20 percent					
20 to 24 percent	5 -	_			
20 to 24 percent	5 - -	- - -			

Table 42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders af Hisponic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Weld Co	ounty			Totals for split t	rocts/BNA's in V	Veld County		
Area	Greeley, CO MSA	Totol	Greeley city	Troct 6	Troct 7.01	Troct 7.02	Troct 8	Troct 10	Troct 13	Tract 14.01
Occupied housing units	7 554	7 554	3 501	237	297	235	154	708	377	134
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1960 to 1969 1950 to 1959 1940 to 1949 1939 ar earlier	58 330 693 2 551 1 042 769 627 1 484	58 330 693 2 551 1 042 769 627 1 484	13 189 216 1 077 577 492 402 535	13 9 5 41 74 30 29 36	14 16 55 22 27 52	- 6 43 99 12 16 16 43	9 4 6 20 57 50 8	40 103 35B 13B 46 23	- 14 56 165 71 45 26	- 4 37 84 - 2 - 7
BEDROOMS										
No bedroam	139 875 2 953 2 504 817 266	139 875 2 953 2 504 817 266	85 467 1 366 1 041 391 151	8 38 115 70 - 6	6 40 114 100 37	23 84 93 35	2 31 60 49 12	33 59 319 193 B1 23	53 79 186 52 7	5 4 27 70 28 –
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen focilities Source af water, public system or private company Sewage dispasal, public sewer Locking complete plumbing facilities Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	7 515 7 083 6 623 44 24 20	7 515 7 083 6 623 44 24 20	3 501 3 501 3 501 15 7	237 237 231 - - -	297 297 297 7 7	235 224 216 - - -	154 154 154 B - 8	708 708 704 — —	377 377 366 - - -	134 134 114 - -
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas Bottled, tonk, or LP gos	6 253 571 637 4 79 10	6 253 571 637 4 79 10	3 052 39 369 - 34 7	216 - 21 - - -	278 - 19 - - -	222 7 - 6 -	137 - 17 - -	606 10 92 - - -	343 - 34 - - -	108 - 26 - - -
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	854 2 513 2 580 1 607 1.7	854 2 513 2 580 1 607 1.7	572 1 232 1 087 610 1.6	37 79 79 42 1.6	58 114 65 60 1.7	28 112 82 13 1.4	8 76 51 19 1.6	130 267 186 125 1.4	19 130 181 47 1.7	- 22 49 63 2.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 Renter-occupied housing units 1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or eorlier	3 500 532 1 021 506 958 483 4 054 2 151 1 345 313 205 40	3 500 532 1 021 506 958 483 4 054 2 151 1 345 313 205	1 329 229 450 129 372 149 2 172 1 215 720 133 91 13	123 42 43 - 24 14 114 65 31 5 -	128 9 27 28 34 30 169 76 38 31 24	58 18 33 - 7 7 177 107 26 19 19	15 - - 15 - 139 86 53 - -	274 38 127 29 56 24 434 214 211	203 47 100 30 20 6 174 78 70 11	85 6 32 6 34 7 49 38 11 -
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	1 323 648 391 111 7 6 211 7 510 6 287 1 223 44 27 17	1 323 648 391 11 76 211 7 510 6 287 1 223 44 27	628 307 151 - 25 122 3 486 2 967 519 15 7	64 40 28 - 9 20 237 169 68 - -	47 23 10 - 7 290 231 59 7 7	89 - - - - 235 201 34 - -	24 2 2 - 2 146 138 8 8 - 8	145 9 - 9 - 708 567 141 - -	25 51 25 - 11 377 338 39 - -	- 10 10 - - 134 117 17 - -
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) Renter-occupied hausing units (dollars) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	31 033 16 066 2 307 493 1 814	31 033 16 066 2 307 493 1 814	31 261 14 717 1 248 202 1 046	21 529 13 163 120 43 77	17 643 14 154 138 53 85	19 125 12 236 133 20 113	39 739 16 369 63 - 63	29 760 14 863 199 4 195	23 794 15 196 111 41 70	37 199 27 174 6 6

Table 42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990—Con.

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any roce. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Totals for	split tracts/BNA's	in Weld County—	·Con.			Greeley city, Weld County			
Area	Tract 14.02	Tract 15	Tract 19.01	Tract 20	Tract 21	Troct 22.02	Troct 1	Troct 4.02	Troct 5	Troct 6 (pt.)	
Occupied housing units	164	167	897	486	442	199	205	131	954	231	
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT											
1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1960 to 1969 1950 to 1959 1940 to 1949 1939 or eorlier	33 24 92 15 - -	- 6 12 40 4 14 14 77	9 42 166 191 83 112 38 256	12 23 68 186 33 32 25 107	- 8 43 177 47 30 11 126	7 32 90 35 - 5 30	18 4 21 14 43 25 80	9 - 11 19 35 26 31	297 144 96 180 202	13 9 5 41 68 30 29 36	
BEDROOMS											
No bedroom	6 38 45 49 26	5 20 56 70 11 5	8 118 458 260 34 19	33 177 201 65 10	3 48 159 175 53 4	26 65 92 16	4 74 65 39 7 16	- 9 74 42 6 -	48 119 498 163 109 17	8 38 115 70 - -	
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS											
Complete kitchen focilities Source of water, public system or private company Sewage disposal, public sewer Locking complete plumbing facilities Owner-occupied housing units	164 164 164 - - -	154 144 82 13 3	886 690 637 6 6	484 477 433 2 2	440 426 380 2 2	199 195 183 - - -	205 205 205 - - -	131 131 131 - - -	954 954 954 - - -	231 231 231 - -	
HOUSE HEATING FUEL											
Utility gas	157 - 7 - - -	103 44 17 3 -	761 82 54 - -	409 33 39 - 5	345 40 50 1 6	181 4 9 - 5 -	164 - 20 - 14 7	104 9 18 - -	786 30 132 - 6	210 - 21 - - -	
VEHICLES AVAILABLE											
None	6 30 94 34 2.1	13 52 68 34 1.9	92 308 338 159 1.7	18 137 213 118 2.0	17 148 179 98 1.9	20 52 64 63 1.9	53 97 42 13 1.1	16 62 32 21 1.4	159 374 255 166 1.5	37 79 79 36 1.5	
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT											
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990	126 18 34 6 59 9 38 25 13 —	2016 2118 9101 42238 1083	448 84 103 121 102 58 429 232 131 25 41	325 46 69 62 64 84 161 63 63 14 11	245 38 63 36 75 33 197 96 64 29 8	105 18 32 11 44 - 94 37 41 16	42 8 8 - 14 12 163 122 21 16 4	31 	288 54 78 34 74 48 666 413 206 24 23	117 36 43 - 24 14 114 65 31 5 -	
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS											
No telephone in unit	7 30 30 - - -	26 20 13 5 9	206 84 52 6 23 40	101 61 46 8 6	73 43 32 - 1 7	20 4 4 - - -	48 38 27 - - 11	25 17 - - - 5	209 82 37 - 16 36	64 40 28 - 9 20	
Complete plumbing focilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room Locking complete plumbing focilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room	164 164 - - - -	154 125 29 13 5 8	891 685 206 6 6	484 410 74 2 2	440 354 86 2 2	199 199 - - - -	205 173 32 - - -	131 97 34 - - -	954 765 189 - - -	231 163 68 - - -	
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollors) Renter-occupied housing units (dollors) Household income in 1989 below paverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	43 233 15 952 20 20	25 758 21 028 37 10 27	32 339 16 249 285 83 202	31 766 19 632 96 29 67	27 608 19 724 126 51 75	40 883 10 692 53 - 53	25 308 11 853 90 5 85	34 207 20 001 25 - 25	24 976 12 593 376 41 335	21 65 8 13 163 120 43 77	

Table 42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990—Con.

[Hauseholders of Hispanic origin may be of any roce. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text

Census Tract or Block Numbering			Greeley	city, Weld County-	-Con.			Remoinder of Weld County		
Area	Tract 7.01 (pt.)	Tract 7.02 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Troct 11	Troct 13 (pt.)	Troct 14.02 (pt.)	Tract 7.02 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)
Occupied housing units	297	124	124	263	119	322	164	111	445	167
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1960 to 1969 1950 to 1959 1940 to 1949 1939 or earlier	14 16 55 22 27 52 111	- 6 34 40 8 8 7 21	- 4 6 - 16 57 35 6	16 58 142 13 34	- 6 66 47 - -	14 41 133 66 45 23	33 24 92 15 - -	- - 9 59 4 8 9	24 45 216 125 12 23	- 6 12 40 4 14 14 77
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	6 40 114 100 37	- 35 69 20	29 41 42 12	- 30 115 97 21 -	- 28 11 50 3 27	- 48 72 160 35 7	- 6 38 45 49 26	23 49 24 15	33 29 204 96 60 23	5 20 56 70 11 5
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen focilities Source of water, public system or private company Sewage disposal, public sewer Locking complete plumbing focilities Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	297 297 297 7 7 -	124 124 124 - -	124 124 124 8 -	263 263 263 - - -	119 119 119 - -	322 322 322 - - -	164 164 164 - -	111 100 92 - - -	445 445 441 - -	154 144 82 13 3 10
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gos	278 - 19 - - -	124 - - - - -	110 14 -	218 45 	116 - 3 - -	291 - 31 - - -	157 - 7 - - -	98 7 - 6	388 10 47 - -	103 44 17 3 -
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	58 114 65 60 1.7	8 60 51 5 1.4	4 62 46 12 1.5	91 79 62 31 1.1	44 - 18 57 1.8	19 103 153 47 1.7	6 30 94 34 2.1	20 52 31 8 1.3	39 188 124 94 1.6	13 52 68 34 1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or eorlier 1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or eorlier	128 9 27 28 34 30 169 76 38 31 24	47 7 33 - 7 - 77 43 8 12 14	13 - - 13 - 111 73 38 - -	64 9 35 9 11 - 199 89 110 -	56 	171 42 84 19 20 6 151 71 65 -	126 18 34 6 59 9 38 25 13	11 - - - 100 64 18 7 5	210 29 92 20 45 24 235 125 101	66 2 16 21 18 9 101 42 38 10 8
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	47 23 10 - - 7	37 - - - - -	22 - - - - -	83 - - - - -	- 28 - - - 28	16 40 14 - - 11	7 30 30 - - -	52 - - - - -	62 9 - - 9 -	26 20 13 5 9
Complete plumbing focilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room Lacking complete plumbing focilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room	290 231 59 7 7	124 102 22 - -	116 110 6 8 - 8	263 210 53 - -	119 119 - - -	322 292 30 - -	164 164 - - -	111 99 12 - -	445 357 88 - - -	154 125 29 13 5
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) Hausehald income in 1989 belaw paverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	17 643 14 154 138 53 85	15 409 10 370 82 20 62	43 675 17 159 55 - 55	31 358 14 552 97 - 97	51 949 24 479 28 - 28	25 530 15 929 82 28 54	43 233 15 952 20 - 20	35 000 13 672 51 - 51	29 272 15 127 102 4 98	25 758 21 028 37 10 27

Table 42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990—Con.

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any roce. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Remoinder of Weld County—Con.											
Area	Troct 16	Troct 17	Tract 18	Troct 19.01 (pt.)	Troct 19.02	Troct 20 (pt.)	Troct 21 (pt.)	Tract 22.02 (pt.)	Tract 23			
Occupied housing units	140	316	190	897	84	486	442	199	193			
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT												
1989 to Morch 1990	7 4 8 37 22 14 3 45	5 10 147 37 25 36 56	3 2 17 97 9 7 13	9 42 166 191 83 112 38 256	2 21 34 16 5 3	12 23 68 186 33 32 25 107	- 8 43 177 47 30 11 126	7 32 90 35 - 5 30	2 6 68 18 4 7 88			
BEDROOMS												
No bedroom	20 57 46 12 5	23 123 90 59 21	2 10 44 98 29 7	8 118 458 260 34 19	- - 22 44 9 9	33 177 201 65 10	3 48 159 175 53 4	26 65 92 16	31 61 76 23 2			
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS												
Complete kitchen focilities	136 138 50 - -	314 279 256 - - -	190 155 150 - -	886 690 637 6 6	84 48 45 - -	484 477 433 2 2	440 426 380 2 2	199 195 183 - -	193 183 157 1 -			
HOUSE HEATING FUEL												
Utility gos	49 73 9 - 9	267 35 7 - 4 3	144 33 13 - -	761 82 54 - -	52 18 7 - 7	409 33 39 - 5 -	345 40 50 1 6	181 4 9 - 5	168 23 2 - -			
VEHICLES AVAILABLE												
None	16 35 50 39 2.0	15 96 102 103 2.1	14 42 54 80 2.4	92 308 338 159 1.7	13 32 39 2.5	18 137 213 118 2.0	17 148 179 98 1.9	20 52 64 63 1.9	12 70 66 45 1.8			
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT												
Owner-occupied housing units 1985 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier Renter-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier	94 11 9 15 33 26 46 19 16 8 3	208 32 39 27 80 30 108 51 35 16 4	125 3 41 19 50 12 65 50 8 4 3	468 84 103 121 102 58 429 232 131 25 41	61 6 26 9 10 10 23 14 7 2	325 46 69 62 64 84 161 63 14 11	245 38 63 36 75 33 197 96 64 29 8	105 18 32 11 44 - 94 37 41 16	94 4 25 10 26 29 99 45 30 11			
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS												
No telephone in unit	5 22 16 - - 6	44 21 21 - 1 5	19 12 7 - - 5	206 84 52 6 23 40	12 8 8 - -	101 61 46 - 8 6	73 43 32 - 1 7	20 4 4 - - -	40 27 14 - - 8			
Complete plumbing focilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room 1.00 or less persons per room 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room	140 111 29 - -	316 250 66 - -	190 165 25 - - -	891 685 206 6 6	84 73 11 - -	484 410 74 2 2	440 354 86 2 2	199 199 - - - -	192 160 32 1 1			
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollors) Renter-occupied housing units (dollors) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	24 370 23 734 30 17 13	34 181 20 289 61 23 38	30 790 27 591 34 14 20	32 339 16 249 285 83 202	36 210 20 324 14 2 12	31 766 19 632 96 29 67	27 608 19 724 126 51 75	40 883 10 692 53 - 53	27 156 17 892 53 21 32			

Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of ony roce. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Weld Co	ounty	unty Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Weld County						1
Area	Greeley, CO MSA	Total	Greeley city	Troct 6	Troct 7.01	Tract 7.02	Troct 8	Tract 10	Tract 13	Troct 14.01
Specified owner-occupied housing units	2 578	2 578	995	65	114	7	15	173	128	28
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	1 977	1 977	789	43	62	_	15	153	100	28
Less than \$300	85	85 210	12 74	18	7 38	Ξ	2	17 18	7	_
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	312	312	147	_	14	Ξ	-	15	28	-
\$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$799		324 638	98 268	15 10	3	Ξ	13	43 49	65	6
\$800 to \$999	270	270 118	159 25	-	-	Ξ	-	11	-	15 7
\$1,000 to \$1,499 \$1,500 to \$1,999	14	14	6	_	=	Ξ	-	-	-	-
\$2,000 or more Median (dollars)	616	6 616	633	519	359	_	771	546	620	927
Not mortgaged	601	601	206 13	22 8	52 5	7	=	20	28	
Less than \$100 \$100 to \$199	307	33 307	88	8	31	7	-	_	.5	-
\$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399		189 58	54 44	6	3 13	Ξ	-	20	17 6	=
\$400 to \$499	9	9	7	-	-	Ξ	-	-	-	_
\$500 or more	190	190	203	119	179	175	-	225	264	-
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED										
MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less thon \$20,000	660	660	219	36 8	67 7	7	2 2	39 5	55 5	
Less than 20 percent	. 74	123 74	15 17	e e	17	Ξ	_	_	1]	-
25 to 29 percent	56	56 75	19 41	_	12	7	_	11	<u>.</u>	Ξ.
35 percent or more	311	311	110	21	21	_	-	23	33	
Not computed	34.4	21 34.4	17 36.3	40.6	10 31.9	32.5	17.5	36.6	37.3	-
\$20,000 to \$34,999 Less than 20 percent	820	820 269	305 65	11 6	34 12	Ξ	-	79 21	30	<u>•</u>
20 to 24 percent	237	237	116	5	19	=	-	24	12	-
25 to 29 percent	178	178 73	73 36	_	_	_	-	7 11	12	=
35 percent or more	. 63	63	15	-	3	-	_	16	6	6
Not computed	23.0	23.0	23.8	14.6	21.3	=	-	23.9	26.3	37.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999 Less thon 20 percent	590 311	590 311	253 125	18 13	10 10	_	13	30 15	36 24	Ξ
20 to 24 percent	. 159	159	61	5	-	-	13	15	12	Ξ
25 to 29 percent		61 36	36 31	_	=	=	_	-	_	-
35 percent or more	. 23	23	-	-	=	-	=	-	_	I
Not computed	. 19.5	19.5	20.1	16.0	10.0-	_	22.5	17.5	18.1	_ 22
\$50,000 or more		508 390	218 164	_	3	_	-	25 14	7	_
20 to 24 percent	. 107	107	54	-	_	-	-	11	_	22
25 to 29 percent		11	_		=	Ξ	-	_	-	-
35 percent or moreNot computed	. -	_	=	_	Ξ	Ξ	-	Ξ	_	Ξ
Median	. 15.2	15.2	16.3	l .	10.0-		139	10.0- 434	12.5 174	22.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units GROSS RENT	. 3 867	3 867	2 166	114	163	173	197	707	.,,	"
Less than \$100 \$100 to \$199	. 264	264	171		-	26	8	33	13	Ξ
\$200 to \$299	. 1 812	591 812	413 457	21 34 50	22 32 85	54 47	40	63 53	40	,=
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	. 1 048	1 048	590 333	50	85 13	5 38	54 10	183 67	31 45	17 15 7
\$500 to \$599	. 227	533 227	101	-	_	3	18	15 8	30	7 6
\$600 to \$749 \$750 to \$999	. 102	102 28	84 5	_	11	Ξ	-	å	-	-
\$1,000 or more	. -	262	12	_	_	_	-	- 6	4	4
No cosh rent		313	306	302	326	225	359	324	345	470
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS										
A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less than \$10,000		1 442	878	55	70	83	35	180	64	-
Less thon 20 percent	_ 160	160 73	134 37	_	9	31	_	33 16	13	Ξ
20 to 24 percent	. 174	174	132	-	6	14	10	10	- 11	_
30 to 34 percent	- 95 - 805	95 805	132 75 455	40	55	7 25	11 14	121	40	Ξ
Not computed	135	135	45	9	50.0+	6 27.7	33.4	50.0+	50.0+	Ξ
Medion \$10,000 to \$19,999		50.0+ 1 358	44.0 724	43.8	46	57	59	165	46	11
Less than 20 percent	_ 308	308 254	162 154	12	- 6	15 19	18 8	36 23	. 14 . 11	Ξ
20 to 24 percent	_ 145	145	95	6	1 <u>6</u>	-	19	9 29	15	5
30 to 34 percent		215 315	121 180	6 9	17	8 15	14	62	6	=
Not computed Median	_ 121	121 26.9	12 27.1	26.3	30.7	23.6	30.9	6 32.0	24.1	30.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999	736	736	433	12	29	33 15	39	53	64 29	28 8
Less than 20 percent	_ 1 448	448 164	267 103	12	21 8	15 18	15 16	44 9	10	16
25 to 29 percent	- 69	69	55	-	-	•	-	-	21	
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	_ 22	22	8	_	-	-	8	-	-	4
Not computed Median	_ 32	32 18.1	18.3	16.7	15.9	20.4	21.4	13.7	20.5	21.3
\$35,000 or more	_ 331	331	131	8	18		6	36 30	_	10
Less than 20 percent		270	125 6	8 -	18	-	-	_	-	6
25 to 29 percent	_ 6	6	_	-	-	=	-	6	_	
35 percent or more		_	_	-	=	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	_ 49	49			_		_	_	_	

Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990—Con.

[Householders of Hisponic origin may be of onl roce. Threshold is 400 persons. Doto bosed on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Totals for	r split trocts/BNA's		Greeley city, Weld Caunty					
Area	Troct 14.02	Troct 15	Troct 19.01	Troct 20	Tract 21	Tract 22.02	Troct 1	Tract 4.02	Tract 5	Troct 6 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	126	58	346	219	196	105	42	31	180	59
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	119	49	275	144	145	101	15	22	128	37
Less than \$300 \$300 to \$399	_	5 10	25 18	3 -	3 34	12	-	-	_	18
\$400 ta \$499 \$500 to \$599	10	13 6	24 65	19 15	32 26	12	8 7	1]	38 52	9
\$600 to \$799 \$800 to \$999	61	11	81 17	55 43	27 8	43 13	Ξ	5 -	20 18	10 -
\$1,000 to \$1,499 \$1,500 to \$1,999	11 -	_	35 4	9 -	13 2	15	=	=	=	Ξ.
\$2,000 or more Median (dollars)	835	487	6 620 71	717 75	517 51	676	497 27	573 9	530 52	503 22
Not mortgaged Less thon \$100 \$100 to \$199	-	- 2	10 43	39	2 32	- 4	12	ź	22	 8 8
\$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399	=	7	18	34	10	3	1 <u>5</u>	9 -	15 15	6
\$400 to \$499 \$500 or more	7 -	-	-	_ 2	2 3	-	Ξ	_	_	=
Median (dollors)HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED	475	218	151	197	176	175	209	275	213	119
MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less than \$20,000	9	10	58	72	71		13		16	30
Less than 20 percent	-	18 2 3	16	9 14	14		-		- -	8 -
25 to 29 percent	<u> </u>	- 2	11	2 4	9	=	8	<u>-</u>	5 6	Ξ
35 percent or moreNot computed	9	11	31	43	30 2	-	5		5 -	15 7
Medion \$20,000 to \$34,999	50.0+	37.5 27	36.7 104	38.5 58	32.5 56	37	29.1 15	_ 17	32.5 113	43.9 11
Less thon 20 percent	10 7	16 2	66 13	24 4	17 25	13	- 8	_	29 50	6 5
25 to 29 percent	9	2 5	25 -	14 5	8 5	11	7	6 11	24 10	=
35 percent or moreNat computed	_	2		11	1	7	-	-	-	-
Median \$35,000 to \$49,999	36	19.2 11	14.5 110	25.4 44	22.2 30	24.6	24.7 14	31.1 5	22.7 38 26	14.6 18 13
Less thon 20 percent20 to 24 percent	-	/	59 30	25 16	26 3	23	14 -	5	-	5
25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	11	-	_ _ , 21	- 2	-	5	Ξ	=	12	-
Not computed Medion	-	16.3	19.6	19.1	12.5	23.3	10.0-	22.5	18.1	16.0
\$50,000 or more	46	2	74 53	45 45	39 23	20		9	13 13	-
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent	14	=	17 4	<u>-</u>	16	5	_	_	_	Ξ
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	_	_	-	_	-	-	_	Ξ.	=	-
Not computed Medion	18.2	10.0-	14.2	13.8	17.5	14.5	- 163	10.0- 100	10.0- 666	114
Specified renter-occupied housing units GROSS RENT		93	408	152	181 16	78	9	-	88	
Less thon \$100 \$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299	14 6 6	11	25 45 120	3 19	25 39	Ξ	44 36	6 34	149 186	21 34
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	-	29 12 14	79 50	49 40	41 16	58	65 9	24 30	115 78	34 50 9
\$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$749	-	Ë	33	27 2	13	=	=	-	36 14	_
\$750 to \$999 \$1,000 or more	5	_	14 -	3 -	-	-	_	=	=	-
No cosh rent Medion (dallars)	_	27 282	42 294	8 400	30 289	20 340	272	6 316	279	302
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less thon \$10,000 Less thon 20 percent	19 7	6	147 8	57 -	48 2	53	71 3	18	299 46	55 -
20 to 24 percent	=	_	7 19	_	7 7	-	11	6 -	22 34	- -
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	12	3	87	55	2 27	19	18 27	12	36 137	6 40 9
Not computed	37.1	50.0+	26 50.0+	50.0+	50.0 +	50.0+ 18	12 34.3 52	50.0 + 32	24 34.9 258	43.8 39
\$10,000 to \$19,999 Less thon 20 percent 20 to 24 percent	7	60 21 3	144 37 38	46 3 6	52 17 9	-	16 14	16	80 54	6 12
25 to 29 percent	. 7	15 3	43	<u>-</u> 11	6	18	8 8	_	17 49	6
35 percent or moreNot computed	-	18	10 16	23	16 4	-	6	10 6	58 -	9 -
Medion \$20,000 to \$34,999	17.5	20.0 12	23.6 77	36.5 21	23.9 52	27.5 7	23.6 40	24.1 37	24.5 91	26.3 12
20 to 24 percent	_	12	52 -	9 7	36 7	7	19 12	14 23	77	12
25 to 29 percent	. -	_	7	2 1	1 -	_	9	Ξ	14	
35 percent or mare Not computed Median	. -	15.7	14 4 17.7	2 20.4	- 8 16.1	22.5	20.4	21.0	15.9	16.7
\$35,000 or more	. 1 5	15.7	40 36	28 25	29 14	-		13 13	18 18	8 8
20 to 24 percent	. -	-	-	- -	-	-	_	-	-	_
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	:] =	Ξ	-	Ξ	=	_	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ
Not computed Median		11.3	13.8	3 15.8	15 11.5	=	=	10.0-	12.5	10.0-

Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990—Con.

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of ony roce. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on somple and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.

Census Tract or Block Numbering			Greeley	city, Weld County-	—Con.			Rem	Remainder of Weld County		
Area	Troct 7.01 (pt.)	Troct 7.02 (pt.)	Troct 8 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Troct 11	Troct 13 (pt.)	Troct 14.02 (pt.)	Troct 7.02 (pt.)	Troct 10 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	
Specified owner-occupied housing units	114	7	13	22	56	112	126	-	151	58	
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	62	_	13	22	48	100	119	_	131	49	
Less than \$300	7 38	=	-	11		7	_		17 7	5 10	
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	14	_	-	<u>'-</u>	5	28	10	-	15	13	
\$500 to \$599\$600 to \$799		_	13	Ξ	24	65	37	_	43 49	11	
\$800 to \$999	-	-	-	11	12	_	61 11	_	_	4	
\$1,000 to \$1,499 \$1,500 to \$1,999	Ξ.	=	_	=	-	=	- "-	-	-	-	
\$2,000 or more		_	775	625	713	620	835	_	- 546	487	
Not mortgaged	52	7	-	-	8	12	7	_	20	9	
Less than \$100 \$100 to \$199	31	7	_	=	8	Ξ.	_	Ξ.		2	
\$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399	3	_	1	Ξ	_	6	_	_	20		
\$400 to \$499	-	-	_	-	<u>-</u>	_	7	-	-	-	
\$500 or moreMedion (dollors)	179	175	_	_	175	300	475	_	225	218	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF											
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less thon \$20,000	67	7	_	11	5	39	9	_	28	18	
Less thon 20 percent	7	_		-	-	-		-	5	2	
20 to 24 percent	17	_	-	-	_	6	_	_	-	-	
30 to 34 percent	12	7	-	11	5	33	9	-	23	2 11	
35 percent or more		Ξ	_	Ξ	-	-	<u>-</u>	-	-	-	
Median	31.9	32.5	-	32.5	32.5 12	42.1 30	50.0 +	_	39.1 79	37.5 27	
Less thon 20 percent	12	Ξ	_	_	8	-	10	-	21	16	
20 to 24 percent		Ξ	_	_	4	12 12	9] =	24 7	2	
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-	- 6	9	_	11 16	5	
35 percent or more		_	_	Ξ	_	_		_	_	10.0	
Medion \$35,000 to \$49,999	21.3	-	13	Ξ	10. 0 –	26.3 36	25.3 36	_	23.9 30	19.2 11	
Less thon 20 percent	10	-	_	Ξ.	=	24	14	-	15 15	7	
20 to 24 percent	_	Ξ	13	_	3	12	11	_	13	4	
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	_	Ξ		
35 percent or moreNot computed		Ξ	_	_		Ξ.		_		1/2	
Medion \$50,000 or more	10.0-	Ξ	22.5	11	23.6 2 9	18.1	26.8 46	_	17.5 14	16.3 2	
Less thon 20 percent	3	_	-	-	23	7	32	-	14	2	
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent		_	_	11	6	=	14	Ξ	=	_	
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	_	-	Ξ	_	_	_		
35 percent or more	-	=	_	_				-	10.0	10.0	
Medion Specified renter-occupied housing units	10.0- 163	77	111	22.5 199	16.1 63	12.5 151	18.2 38	96	10.0- 235	10.0 – 93	
GROSS RENT								,,,	10		
Less thon \$100 \$100 to \$199		13 34	9	23 35	28	13 11	14 6	13 20	28	11	
\$200 to \$299	32	<u>-</u>	30	36 55 44	-	37 21	6	47 5	17 128	29 12	
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499		30	44 10	44	11	45	7	8	23	14	
\$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$749	-	Ξ	18	Ξ	24	24	=	3 -	15 8		
\$750 to \$999	-	-	-	=	-	-	5	-	6		
\$1,000 or more No cosh rent		_	=	- 6	_	Ξ	_] =	.	27	
Medion (dollars)	326	139	364	306	408	342	196	232	334	282	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less thon \$10,000		40	24	87	28	54	19	43	93	6	
Less than 20 percent	-	21	-	33	-	13	7	10	16	I	
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent		14	4	10	28	11	=	-	-	_	
30 to 34 percent	-	_	,6	44	=	30	12	7 20	77	3	
35 percent or more Not computed	55	5	14	-	_	-	-	6	_	50.0	
Median	50.0+	19.8	42.5 47	40.8 61	27.5 11	50.0+ 37	37.1 14	38.8 27	50.0 + 104	50.0 1 60	
\$10,000 to \$19,999 Less thon 20 percent	46	7	13	9	'-	11	7	8	27 13	21	
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent	16	=	8	10	_	11 15	7	19	-	15	
30 to 34 percent	. 7	8 15	12 14		11	_	=	_	18 46	3	
35 percent or more Not computed		_	-	6	-	- -			33.3	18 20.0	
Median \$20,000 to \$34,999	30.7	35.0	31.0 34	29.7 44	45.0	23.4	17.5	21.4	33.3	12	
Less thon 20 percent	. 1 21	=	10	44	_	29 10	_	15	9	12	
20 to 24 percent	. -	7	16	-	_	21	_	'-			
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	. -	-	- 8	-	_	-	_	_	=		
Not computed		_	_		_		-	-	22.5	15.7	
Median \$35,000 or more	. 15.9	22.5	22.2	13.1	24	20.5	5	18.0	29	15.7	
Less thon 20 percent	. 18	-	6	Ź	24	-	5	_	23	9	
20 to 24 percent	. -	_	-	-	_	=	_	_	6		
30 to 34 percent		_	-	_	-	_	_		-		
Not computed	. -	-			17.6	-	_ 17.5	-	14.8	11.3	
Medion	10.0-	-	17.5	10.0-	17.5	-	17.5	_	14.0	11.3	

Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990—Con.

[Householders of Hisponic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Remoinder of Weld County—Con.										
Area	Troct 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19.01 (pt.)	Troct 19.02	Troct 20 (pt.)	Troct 21 (pt.)	Troct 22.02 (pt.)	Troct 23		
Specified owner-occupied housing units	62	178	97	346	31	219	196	105	75		
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	37	134	73	275	20	144	145	10]	47		
Less than \$300 \$300 to \$399	10	8 20	21	25 18	Ι	3 -	3 34	6 12	2		
6400 to \$4996500 to \$599	13	18 28	18 6	24 65		19 15	32 26	12	12		
\$600 to \$799 \$800 to \$999	8 -	50 6	14 11	81 17	7	55 43	27 8	43 13	19		
51,000 to \$1,499 51,500 to \$1,999	_	2 2	3	35 4	2	9	13 2	15 _	1		
\$2,000 or more	464	568	486	6 620	- 817	- 717	_ 517	- 676	556		
Not mortgaged	25	44	24	71 10	ii	75	51 2	4	26		
ess thon \$100	13	30	14	43	5	39	32 10	4	22		
5200 to \$299	3	11 3	3	18 -	6	34	2	Ξ			
\$400 to \$499 \$500 or more		_	_	_	_	2	3				
Median (dollors)HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED	177	178	190	151	208	197	176	175	178		
MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF											
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less than \$20,000	37	57	25	58	2	72	71	-	3: 1:		
Less than 20 percent	11 9	17 2	7 3	16	2	9 14	14 7	Ξ			
25 to 29 percent	4 8	5 7	2	11	_	2 4	9 9	Ξ			
35 percent or moreNot computed	5 -	26	13	31	_	43	30 2				
Medion	24.2 14	33.2 63	35.4 36	36.7 104	17.5 19	38.5 58	32.5 56	37	23. 1		
Less thon 20 percent	6	17 17	11 16	66 13	9	24	17 25	13			
25 to 29 percent	4	21	7	25	2 3	14	8 5	11			
30 to 34 percent	Ξ	8 -	2	-	3	11	í	7			
Not computed	21.3	24.3	22.2	14.5	21.3	25.4	22.2	24.6	21.		
35,000 to \$49,999 Less thon 20 percent	2 2	19 16	21 12	110 59	3 -	44 25	30 26	48 9	1: 1.		
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent	_	3 _	4 5	30	3	16 1	3 1	23 11			
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more		_	-	21	_		Ξ	5 -			
Not computed	12.5	11.8	18.5	19.6	27.5	<u>-</u> 19.1	12.5	23.3	17.		
550,000 or more	9	39 34	15.5 15	74 53	27.5 7 5	45 45	39 23	20 15	1		
Less thon 20 percent	_	1	'i	17	_	-	16	5	·		
25 to 29 percent		4 -	-	4 -	2 -	-	Ξ	=			
35 percent or moreNot computed	_	-	_	-			=		10		
MedionSpecified renter-occupied housing units	12.5 33	13.1 101	12.1 60	14.2 408	17.5 17	13.8 152	17.5 181	14.5 78	15. 8		
GROSS RENT Less thon \$100	8	_	4	25	_	1	16	_			
\$100 to \$199\$200 to \$299	3 9	10 28	3	45 120	-	3 19	25 39	Ξ	2		
3300 to \$399	, <u>,</u>	20 21	6 10	79 50	- 2	49 40	41 16	58	i		
5500 to \$599	- 2	2	7	33	4 5	27 2	13	Ξ	1		
\$600 to \$749 \$750 to \$999		-	-	14	-	3	<u>-</u>	Ξ			
51,000 or more No cosh rent	9	20	24	42	2	8	30	20	28		
Median (dollors)	229	307	367	294	519	400	289	340	20		
A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	9	20	20	147	4	57	48	53	2		
Less than \$10,000	7	20 -	-	8	-	-	2 7	-	2		
20 to 24 percent	3	-	3	7 19	_	=	7	Ξ			
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	- 6	20	4 8	87	2	55	27	19	1		
Not computed	50.0+	50.0÷	5 36.3	26 50.0+	2 50.0+	50.0+	3 50. 0 +	34 50.0+	41.		
510,000 to \$19,999 Less thon 20 percent	5 -	34 6	15 2	144 37	11	46 3	52 17	18	3 1		
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent	_	6	2	38	_	6	9	18			
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	_	- 9	-	43 10	11	11 23	16	Ξ			
Not computed	5	11 24.6	7 30.0	16 23.6	50.0+	3 36.5	23.9	27.5	23.		
520,000 to \$34,999	14	35	30.0	77	-	21	52 36	7	1		
Less thon 20 percent	2	24 6	3	52 -	=	7	7	7	'		
25 to 29 percent	_	-	-	7	-	2 1	-	=			
35 percent or moreNot computed	4	<u> </u>	-	14 4	_		- 8				
Median	13.3	17.4 12	22.5 22	17.7 40	- 2	20.4 28	16.1 29	22.5	14.		
Less thon 20 percent	5	8	10	36	2	25	14 -	_			
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-	-	=	-	-			
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-	=	-	-			
Not computed	10.0-	4 10.0–	12 10.0 	13.8	10.0-	3 15.8	15 11.5	_	11.		

Table 44. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Weld Co	ounty			Totals for split	rocts/BNA's in W	eld County		
Area	Greeley, CO MSA	Total	Greeley city	Tract 7.01	Troct 7.02	Troct 8	Troct 10	Tract 13	Troct 14.01	Troct 14.02
Occupied housing units	39 170	39 170	18 700	246	1 208	966	3 116	1 558	1 597	1 656
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1960 to 1969 1950 to 1959 1940 to 1949 1939 ar earlier	318 2 480 4 116 13 730 5 396 3 922 2 195 7 013	318 2 480 4 116 13 730 5 390 3 922 2 195 7 013	125 1 315 1 705 6 444 3 223 2 703 1 088 2 097	- 9 - 49 11 48 35 94	3 59 310 397 159 83 57 140	9 29 46 167 239 209 267	6 282 557 1 440 408 227 86 110	20 131 704 333 294 52 24	51 336 267 599 205 26 33 80	30 236 261 922 153 40 -
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	457 3 848 11 573 14 695 6 504 2 093	457 3 848 11 573 14 695 6 504 2 093	404 2 528 5 488 5 792 3 391 1 097	6 32 149 38 21	6 77 441 519 96 69	24 247 419 161 79 36	56 449 1 250 1 029 248 84	150 666 554 141 43	12 124 323 670 377 91	36 246 802 466 106
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities Source of water, public system or private compony Sewage disposol, public sewer Locking camplete plumbing facilities Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	39 010 35 550 29 866 106 50 56	39 010 35 550 29 866 106 50 56	18 608 18 662 18 438 30 7 23	240 246 246 - - -	1 208 1 117 672 9 9	966 966 963 6 -	3 108 3 109 3 077 20 - 20	1 558 1 545 1 521 - -	1 597 1 576 1 140 6 -	1 656 1 628 1 609 - -
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	29 896 5 109 2 684 236 1 130 115	29 896 5 109 2 684 236 1 130 115	16 605 155 1 469 28 355 88	222 7 17 - -	888 218 33 6 6	829 9 103 9 12 4	2 575 45 389 - 68 39	1 368 - 124 3 59 4	1 244 92 231 - 30	1 602 21 18 - 15
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	1 873 11 192 15 994 10 111 2.0	1 873 11 192 15 994 10 111 2.0	1 253 6 593 7 510 3 344 1.8	42 85 93 26 1.4	39 390 483 296 2.0	116 351 337 162 1.6	100 1 304 1 258 454 1.7	61 611 601 285 1.8	12 340 769 476 2.3	5 412 862 377 2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or eorlier Renter-occupied housing units 1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or eorlier	25 216 2 616 6 603 4 543 6 679 4 775 13 954 7 226 4 267 1 304 7775 382	25 216 2 616 6 603 4 543 6 679 4 775 13 954 7 226 4 267 1 304 775 382	10 759 1 161 2 790 1 893 2 784 2 131 7 941 4 502 2 435 571 323 110	151 16 5 14 47 69 95 77 5 -	805 92 233 224 134 122 403 187 136 48 14	278 44 52 42 34 106 688 376 218 65 15 14	1 711 225 582 314 447 143 1 405 803 412 167 23	1 009 136 300 202 201 170 549 263 170 73 43	1 196 113 376 264 370 73 401 280 67 38 12	1 304 201 437 269 303 94 352 180 139 21
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	1 660 8 110 6 063 39 134 1 058 39 064 38 463 601 106	1 660 8 110 6 063 39 134 1 058 39 064 38 463 601 106	689 4 136 2 941 13 64 660 18 670 18 440 230 30 30	53 85 85 - 16 246 240 6 -	135 189 178 - 15 1 199 1 172 27 9	53 208 103 6 - 61 960 949 11 6	185 484 340 - 8 30 3 096 3 030 66 20 20	120 356 249 - 17 51 1 558 1 519 39 -	62 211 175 - - 1 591 1 572 19 6	9 226 212 - 9 5 1 656 1 648 8 -
Not or more persons per room Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollors) Renter-occupied housing units (dollors) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	38 111 21 762 4 934 1 556 3 378	38 111 21 762 4 934 1 556 3 378	39 495 19 738 3 026 648 2 378	17 040 16 804 60 31 29	29 210 23 245 140 48 92	26 761 17 132 256 8 248	30 823 16 043 588 107 481	24 824 18 376 233 129 104	48 117 27 670 76 35 41	41 128 29 002 47 20 27

Table 44. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Weld Caunty—Con. Greeley city, Weld County								
Area	Troct 15	Tract 19.01	Troct 20	Tract 21	Tract 22.02	Tract 1	Tract 4.02	Tract 5	Tract 7.01 (pt.)
Occupied housing units	1 341	1 915	2 899	1 953	1 659	758	1 140	1 010	246
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1960 to 1969 1950 to 1959 1940 to 1949 1939 or earlier	13 48 67 404 104 115 63 527	5 183 337 591 194 75 103 427	23 129 431 1 224 368 75 103 546	12 89 212 70B 169 135 65 563	15 162 141 810 97 46 49 339	- 63 30 208 84 49 49 275	- 7 16 74 183 306 134 420	- 24 219 135 194 139 299	- 9 - 49 11 48 35 94
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	14 88 364 568 221 86	7 120 622 782 330 54	14 128 919 1 343 408 87	4 94 466 931 348 110	217 441 613 296 92	148 375 148 50 23 14	6 218 364 322 185 45	49 225 385 269 77 5	6 32 149 38 21
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities Source of water, public system or private company Sewoge disposal, public sewer Locking complete plumbing facilities Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	1 335 1 262 782 2 - 2	1 900 1 236 1 076 15 15	2 894 2 649 1 801 8 3 5	1 953 1 936 851 — —	1 648 1 659 1 591 - -	687 758 758 - - -	1 140 1 140 1 126 9 - 9	1 003 1 010 1 001 7 7	240 246 246 - - -
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gos	843 292 92 62 52	1 364 437 70 13 31	2 173 417 184 5 120	1 144 541 165 11 92	1 416 63 140 - 40 -	568 6 134 – 50	1 090 23 21 - 6	901 6 60 - 15 28	222 7 17 - -
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	51 297 527 466 2.3	98 406 797 614 2.2	95 520 1 180 1 104 2.4	65 378 783 727 2.3	67 436 689 467 2.1	242 346 120 50 1.0	74 507 411 148 1.6	203 319 292 196 1.5	42 85 93 26 1.4
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier Renter-occupied housing units 1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier	915 102 198 127 278 210 426 150 138 77 44	1 343 131 367 274 293 278 572 259 207 38 48 20	2 329 263 605 496 649 316 570 289 159 66 29 27	1 392 93 353 276 407 263 561 204 203 67 59 28	1 051 127 283 215 251 175 608 340 178 54 36	74 11 30 12 21 - 684 328 267 35 37	601 59 168 24 138 212 539 299 152 52 20 16	531 32 132 78 95 194 479 323 118 30 -	151 16 5 14 47 69 95 77 5 -
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	23 343 247 - 2 37 1 339 1 326 13 2	97 392 286 8 12 83 1 900 1 843 57 15	140 472 433 3 - 57 2 891 2 850 41 8	54 451 365 - 49 1 953 1 927 26 -	39 274 166 - 49 1 659 1 628 31 -	37 257 10 - 13 178 758 751 7	41 371 262 - 36 1 131 1 124 7 9	131 235 215 7 19 48 1 003 951 52 7	53 85 85 - 16 246 240 6
1.01 or more persons per room	40 432 29 110 84 40 44	33 129 25 248 200 109 91	36 576 28 897 164 98 66	43 092 29 835 168 71 97	37 779 20 132 159 55 104	22 695 14 494 280 20 260	27 410 20 138 184 44 140	27 412 16 405 224 53 171	17 040 16 804 60 31 29

Table 44. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remainder of Weld County					
Area	Tract 7.02 (pt.)	Troct 8 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Troct 11	Troct 13 (pt.)	Troct 14.02 (pt.)	Troct 7.02 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Troct 15 (pt.)
Occupied housing units	460	918	1 240	1 823	1 519	1 642	748	1 876	1 292
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990 1985 ta 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 ta 1979 1960 ta 1969 1950 ta 1959 1940 to 1949 1939 or earlier	- 34 184 181 27 5 - 29	- 25 46 156 226 204 261	118 227 660 168 43 8	83 116 1 223 260 141	20 131 681 330 294 39 24	30 236 261 914 147 40 -	3 25 126 216 132 78 57	6 164 330 780 240 184 78 94	13 48 67 395 104 101 50 514
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	6 24 188 233 9	24 233 391 157 77 36	51 270 495 351 54	17 294 416 602 357 137	4 147 642 542 141 43	36 246 802 452 106	53 253 286 87 69	5 179 755 678 194 65	14 88 338 568 198 86
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Camplete kitchen facilities Source of water, public system or privote campany Sewage disposal, public sewer Lacking complete plumbing focilities Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	460 454 448 - - -	918 918 918 6 - 6	1 232 1 240 1 227 8 - 8	1 823 1 823 1 823 - - -	1 519 1 506 1 506 - -	1 642 1 628 1 609 - -	748 663 224 9 9	1 876 1 869 1 850 12 - 12	1 286 1 213 782 2 - 2
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gos	432 6 7 6 9 -	795 9 94 9 11	926 16 225 - 55 18	1 541 10 208 - 43 21	1 343 - 113 - 59 4	1 602 7 18 - 15	456 212 26 - 54 -	1 649 29 164 - 13 21	843 279 69 49 52
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	21 153 190 96 1.9	107 333 321 157 1.6	57 629 450 104 1.5	107 635 778 303 1.7	61 602 571 285 1.8	5 404 862 371 2.0	18 237 293 200 2.1	43 675 808 350 1.8	51 297 518 426 2.2
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or eorlier Renter-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or eorlier	334 52 104 124 54 - 126 48 61 11 -	268 44 48 41 32 103 650 348 216 64 13	485 52 119 146 135 33 735 427 251 62 15	968 67 234 128 454 85 855 494 263 20 78	982 136 283 192 201 170 537 257 170 73 37	1 290 201 437 269 295 88 352 180 139 21	471 40 129 100 80 122 277 139 75 37 14	1 226 173 463 168 312 110 650 376 161 105 8	879 93 198 127 278 183 413 137 138 77 44
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	30 57 57 - - 15	44 201 99 6 - 61	84 138 97 - - 15	19 430 228 - - 83	117 350 249 - 17 51	9 218 204 - 9 5	105 132 121 - -	101 346 243 - 8 15	23 329 233 - 2 37
Complete plumbing focilities 1.00 or less persans per room 1.01 or more persans per room Lacking complete plumbing facilities 1.00 ar less persons per roam 1.01 or mare persans per room	460 443 17 - -	912 906 6 6	1 232 1 190 42 8 8	1 823 1 817 6 - -	1 519 1 480 39 - -	1 642 1 634 8 - - -	739 729 10 9 9	1 864 1 840 24 12 12	1 290 1 277 13 2 2
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) Renter-accupied housing units (dollors) Hausehald incame in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	25 425 17 755 59 22 37	26 595 17 264 235 8 227	27 548 13 540 403 58 345	43 472 20 569 322 58 264	24 666 18 577 230 129 101	41 350 29 002 47 20 27	31 894 25 743 81 26 55	32 119 18 951 185 49 136	40 478 29 312 84 40 44

Table 44. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990-Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Remoinder of Weld County—Con.											
Area	Troct 16	Troct 17	Troct 18	Troct 19.01 (pt.)	Troct 19.02	Troct 20 (pt.)	Troct 21 (pt.)	Troct 22.02 (pt.)	Troct 23			
Occupied housing units	905	1 091	795	1 907	877	2 899	1 953	1 659	987			
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT												
1989 to Morch 1990	3 38 53 327 96 66 40 282	4 29 51 417 132 81 108 269	20 24 137 222 72 40 46 234	5 183 337 591 186 75 103 427	11 69 110 370 155 42 36 84	23 129 431 1 224 368 75 103 546	12 89 212 708 169 135 65 563	15 162 141 810 97 46 49 339	10 48 77 294 61 62 66 369			
BEDROOMS												
No bedroom	56 256 377 145 71	3 38 300 466 239 45	23 290 353 103 26	7 120 622 782 330 46	2 27 272 414 101 61	14 128 919 1 343 408 87	4 94 466 931 348 110	217 441 613 296 92	84 265 481 134 23			
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS												
Complete kitchen focilities Source of woter, public system or private compony Sewage disposol, public sewer Locking complete plumbing focilities Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	900 828 288 - - -	1 091 865 669 2 2	795 477 390 - -	1 892 1 236 1 076 15 15	874 435 361 3 3	2 894 2 649 1 801 8 3	1 953 1 936 851 -	1 648 1 659 1 591 - -	985 884 536 3 -			
HOUSE HEATING FUEL												
Utility gos	358 430 48 15 54	750 256 33 9 41 2	465 304 7 4 15	1 356 437 70 13 31	494 285 41 3 54	2 173 417 184 5 120	1 144 541 165 11 92	1 416 63 140 - 40	588 265 61 33 40			
VEHICLES AVAILABLE												
None	18 204 363 320 2.4	26 241 502 322 2.2	14 190 327 264 2.3	98 406 789 614 2.2	2 162 371 342 2.5	95 520 1 180 1 104 2.4	65 378 783 727 2.3	67 436 689 467 2.1	40 227 440 280 2.1			
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT												
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or eorlier Renter-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or eorlier 1979 to 1979	614 80 161 110 158 105 291 105 89 47 36	808 80 147 98 277 206 283 137 83 20 15	545 34 131 135 123 122 250 101 69 19 45 16	1 335 131 367 274 293 270 572 259 207 38 48 20	708 91 175 107 224 111 169 70 68 12 12	2 329 263 605 496 649 316 570 289 159 66 29	1 392 93 353 276 407 263 561 204 203 67 59 28	1 051 127 283 215 251 175 608 340 178 54 36	636 52 178 101 163 142 351 146 116 50 29			
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS												
No telephone in unit	54 169 119 - 3 18 905 892 13 - -	34 208 177 - 14 1 089 1 067 22 2	45 166 135 - 4 7 795 784 11 - -	97 392 286 8 12 83 1 892 1 835 57 15	49 142 130 3 2 2 2 874 850 24 3 3	140 472 433 3 57 2 891 2 850 41 8 8	54 451 365 - 49 1 953 1 927 26 - -	39 274 166 - 4 49 1 659 1 628 31 - -	44 227 186 - 7 29 984 963 21 3 3			
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollors) Renter-occupied housing units (dollors) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	36 425 24 359 103 71 32	34 506 27 969 95 45 50	38 757 26 176 63 40 23	33 148 25 248 200 109 91	36 738 23 140 84 57 27	36 576 28 897 164 98 66	43 092 29 835 168 71 97	37 779 20 132 159 55 104	31 503 19 990 129 42 87			

Table 45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Weld Co	ounty			Totals for split t	racts/8NA's in Weld County				
Area	Greeley, CO MSA	Total	Greeley city	Troct 7.01	Tract 7.02	Tract 8	Tract 10	Tract 13	Tract 14.01	Tract 14.02	
Specified owner-occupied housing units	17 603	17 603	8 862	119	313	213	1 033	536	863	1 221	
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	12 503	12 503	6 124	47	238	122	857	327	651	1 030	
Less than \$300 \$300 to \$399	392 939	392 939	277 464	18 14	17	22 21	25 87	33 57	47	28	
\$400 to \$499	1 397	1 397	676	-	42	22	118	53 35	60	73	
\$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$799	1 918 3 935	1 918 3 935	853 1 792	10 5	39 97	39 11	215 354	120	39 106	160 359	
\$800 to \$999 \$1,000 to \$1,499	2 132 1 454	2 132 1 454	1 097 778	Ξ	23 20	7	51 7	13 16	105 198	369 41	
\$1,500 to \$1,999	232	232	142	=	-	=	<u>-</u>	-	76	-	
\$2,000 or more Median (dollars)	104 685	104 685	45 690	331	629	441	594	570	20 941	764	
Not mortgaged	5 100 61	5 100 61	2 738	72	75	91	176	209	212 15	191	
\$100 to \$199	2 316	2 316	1 167	53	38	57	111	143	20	69	
\$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399	2 231 312	2 231 312	1 269 185	19	14 14	29 5	52	66	100 52	116	
\$400 to \$499	118 62	118 62	83 22	Ξ	_	=	13	-	11 14	_	
Median (dollars)	205	205	210	142	180	188	187	182	264	212	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
Less than \$20,000 Less than 20 percent	4 130 1 384	4 130 1 384	2 039 730	61 27	83 23	84 40	230 54	208 92	66 39	191 87	
20 to 24 percent	493	493	246	9	-	12	13 29	17 24	-	26 5	
25 to 29 percent	334 357	334 357	144 186	-	19	10	18	34	-	18	
35 percent or more Not computed	1 450 112	1 450 112	680 53	19	41	22	97 19	33 8	20 7	55 -	
Median	27.0	27.0	25.6	25.3	34.9	20.8	32.6	22.4 194	16.6 131	21.6 268	
Less than 20 percent	4 679 1 817	4 679 1 817	2 275 1 017	53 43	79 23	72 37	352 116	115	46	38	
20 to 24 percent	760 832	760 832	289 398	10	18 11	28	86 81	19 26	10	45 73 63	
30 to 34 percent	519	519	221	-	18	7	29 40	23 11	7 62	63 49	
35 percent or moreNot computed	745 6	745 6	344	-	9 -	_	-	-	6	_	
Median \$35,000 to \$49,999	23.4 4 088	23.4 4 088	22.0 1 941	12.9 5	24.6 80	19.7 41	23.5 269	15.0 79	34.6 190	28.5 385 138	
Less than 20 percent	2 222	2 222	1 106	š	41	41	164 97	43	84 20	138 146	
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent	1 090 488	1 090 488	478 254	Ξ	30 9	=	8	21 7	49	94	
30 to 34 percent	156 130	156 130	56 47	_	Ξ	=	-	- 8	13 22	7	
Not computed	2	2	-	_	-	10 -	10.4	18.9	2 22.5	21.9	
Median \$50,000 or more	19.1 4 706	19.1 4 706	18.5 2 607	12.5	19.7 71	12.5 16	18.4 182	55	476	377	
Less than 20 percent	3 703 661	3 703 661	2 059	Ξ	65 6	16	169 13	47 8	317 61	282 95	
25 to 29 percent	209	209	109	-	Ĭ	-	-	-	50 19	-	
30 to 34 percent	68 65	68 65	35 20	_	Ξ	=	_	_	29	=	
Not computed Median	13.9	13.9	13.7	-	13.1	10.0-	12.4	14.7	15.7	14.8	
Specified renter-occupied housing units	12 583	12 583	7 910	95	323	688	1 393	546	349	352	
GROSS RENT Less than \$100	240	240	143	_	22	10	61	28	6	_	
\$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299	1 051	1 051	638	-	78	31	52 414	66 61	6	- 55	
\$300 to \$399	2 287 3 304	2 287 3 304	1 657 2 184	6 51	53 63	158 235 153	513	147	33	55 55 57 59 101	
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	2 322 1 337	2 322 1 337	1 445 814	19	41 13	153 31	160 104	124 49	160 53	57 59	
\$600 to \$749	973	973	659	-	23	33 18	65	34 10	53 53 16	101 22	
\$750 to \$999 \$1,000 or more	287 98	287 98	200 76	<u> </u>	Ξ.	6	_	_	6	3	
No cash rent Median (dollars)	684 372	684 372	94 368	13 383	30 277	13 361	15 330	27 352	10 469	515	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS											
A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less than \$10,000	3 765	3 765	2 600	29	76	237	554	181	69	39	
Less than 20 percent	110	110	58	-	_	-	-	13	6	-	
20 to 24 percent	144 313	144 313	68 215	Ξ	9	- 8	41 11	53	=	=	
30 to 34 percent35 percent or more	232 2 722	232 2 722	138 2 011	23	10 44	6 219	33 454	53 33 72	6 52	7 32	
Not computed	244	244	110	6	13	4	15	10	5	50.0+	
Median	50.0+ 3 494	50.0 + 3 494	50.0+ 2 288	46.8 31	42.1 135	50.0+ 265	50.0+ 416	33.0 147	50.0 + 86	74	
Less than 20 percent	440 614	440 614	303 443	- 6	40 66	24 66	34 109	11 22	=	10	
25 to 29 percent	629	629	496	_	ö	47	103	28	11	15 12	
30 to 34 percent	599 1 052	599 1 052	360 679	20 5	8 15	52 69	97 73	19 67	32 43	37	
Not computed	160 29.9	160 29.9	7 29.0	32.4	22.1	7 29.1	28.2	33.3	35.0	35.0	
\$20,000 to \$34,999	3 540	3 540	1 987	35	94	105	334	150	99 44	126 53 33 35	
Less than 20 percent	1 609 880	1 609 880	959 515	15 7	40 7	50 10	250 44	50 68	23	33	
25 to 29 percent	521 174	521 174	317 107	- 6	30	28	24	22 10	19 8	35 5	
35 percent or more	119	119	70	_	.=	17	16	-	-	-	
Nat computed	237 20.2	237 20.2	19 20.2	7 14.7	17 18.1	21.3	15.7	21.8	5 20.7	21.5	
\$35,000 or more Less than 20 percent	1 784 1 460	1 784	1 035 872	-	18 18	81 70	89 89	68 47	95 84	113 91	
20 to 24 percent	144	1 460 144	106	-	-	-	-	-	6	18	
25 to 29 percent	18 18	18 18	12	-	-	5 -	Ξ	-	-	4	
35 percent or moreNot computed	140	140	4 36	-	-	- 6	-	_ 21	- 5		
Median	13.9	140	14.0	_	10.0-	12.5	13.5	12.6	14.8	16.9	

Area									Greeley city, Weld County				
Area	Tract 15	Tract 19.01	Tract 20	Tract 21	Tract 22.02	Tract 1	Tract 4.02	Tract 5	Tract 7.01 (pt.)				
Specified owner-occupied housing units	730	812	1 289	925	942	52	518	371	119				
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	475	589	T 004	654	722	48	257	185	47				
Less than \$300 \$300 to \$399	4 17	5	5 19	25 37	63	11 8	14 10	27 23	18 14				
\$400 to \$499	59	32 77	62	75 95	48 98	14 11	22 70	73 32	10				
\$500 to \$599 \ \$600 to \$799	73 162	90 254	122 336	208	297	4	88	21	5				
\$800 to \$999 \$1,000 to \$1,499	74 67	85 46	202 231	137 64	174 33	-	37 16	9	_				
\$1,500 to \$1,999	4	-	23	3	5	_	Ξ	-	_				
\$2,000 or more Median (dollars)	15 695	688	766	10 698	712	468	626	472	331				
Not mortgaged Less than \$100	255	223	285	271	220	4	261 -	186	72				
\$100 to \$199	115 115	130 84	106 148	140 84	85 119	4	84 171	134 42	53 19				
\$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399	7	9	19	22	6	-	6	10	_				
\$400 to \$499 \$500 or more	16	Ξ	12	13 10	6	_			_				
Median (dollars)	208	189	217	196	211	175	216	179	142				
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			254	205	201	0.4	230	188	61				
Less than \$20,000	172 45	193 74	254 87	235 68	206 63	24	93	63	27				
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent	24 14	32 18	40 18	15 31	21 15	- 6	25 12	47 15	9				
30 to 34 percent	9	6	2	12	32	-	19 68	27 36	- 19				
35 percent or more	80	56 7	107	101 8	69	18	13	_	6				
Median	31.7 192	23.0 287	25.0 351	29.9 242	30.2 236	38.8 11	23.1 153	23.3 75	25.3 53				
Less than 20 percent	89	58 72	78	85	82	ii	69 20	45 11	53 43 —				
20 to 24 percent	22 33	35	72 64	41 38	36 47	_	36	13	10				
30 to 34 percent	20 28	54 68	51 86	48 30	33 38	-	18 10	- 6					
35 percent or more Not computed	-	-	-	_	-	-	21.9	10.0-	12.9				
Median \$35,000 to \$49,999	21.6 152	26.9 225	27.0 343	24.4 182	25.0 248	16.1 5	83	71	5				
Less than 20 percent	91 32	103 64	123 117	110 45	120 75	5	57 17	71	5				
25 to 29 percent	14	44	35	8	42	-	9	-					
30 to 34 percent	4 11	7 7	42 26	16 3	7 4	=	Ξ	=	-				
Not computed	18.4	20.7	22.1	17.6	20.3	10.0-	17.5	13.5	12.5				
\$50,000 or more	214	107	341	266	252 211	12 12	52 47	37 37	_				
Less than 20 percent	177 18	94 9	213 73	222 24	21	-	5	-	-				
25 to 29 percent	17	4	42 10	9	8 12	_	_	-	_				
35 percent or more	2	-	3	8	-	-	_	_	_				
Not computed	13.9	13.5	17.2	14.3	15.0	10.0-	12.4	10.0-	95				
Specified renter-occupied housing units	293	508	482	418	584	684	539	479	72				
Less than \$100	2	15	_	13	10	13	.5	_	-				
\$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299	55 39	43 51	7 23	14 66	68 89	144 296	35 153 157	71 145					
\$300 to \$399	46 48	51 97 83	23 75 160	66 99 70	202 80	80 41	157 93	149 36	51 19				
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	16	97	100	41	75	12	42	40 27					
\$600 to \$749	18 4	43 23	56 9	18 18	29 11	48 21	38 16	-	-				
\$1,000 or moreNo cosh rent	65	56	8 44	13 66	20	29	-	11	13				
Medion (dollars)	337	427	468	376	360	275	334	310	383				
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS													
A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less than \$10,000	75	119	56	105	193	365	145	218	29				
Less than 20 percent20 to 24 percent	11	10 5	Ξ	8 -	10 26	14 14	5	-	-				
25 to 29 percent	6 2	11	-	2	13 16	66 25	5	11 7					
30 to 34 percent	48	19 61	50	90	117	239	132	182	23				
Not computed	8 42.1	13 37.1	6 50.0+	5 50.0+	11 40.5	7 43.6	3 50.0+	18 50.0+	46.8				
\$10,000 to \$19,999	62 14	110	114	104 8	120	168 46	142 36	87 45	3				
Less than 20 percent	5	20	2	15	14	31	55	29 13	9				
25 to 29 percent	15 2	20 20	5 38	6 14	17 27	34 16	13 _7	-	2				
35 percent or more Not computed	14 12	42 8	38 54 13	32 29	49 13	41	31	_					
Median	27.0	32.7	35.8	33.0	34.2	26.0 107	23.2 186	19.8 136	32. 3				
\$20,000 to \$34,999 Less than 20 percent	107 51	150 41	210 71	124 56	183 62	68	111	75	3 1				
20 to 24 percent	10 13	33 44	71 34	17 27	81 21	7 8	48 17	48					
30 to 34 percent	3	-	11		19	-	10	13					
35 percent or moreNot computed	2 28	9 23	7 16	24	Ξ	24			14				
Median\$35,000 or more	17.9 49	23.4 129	21.8 102	19.1 85	21.8 88	16.8 44	18.4 66	19.5 38	14.				
Less than 20 percent	26	103	78	58	85	35	66	38					
20 to 24 percent	2 2	14	8	9	=	-	=	-					
30 to 34 percent	-	-	3	10	-	5	Ξ	-					
Not computed Median	19 12.9	12 14.5	9 14.9	8 13.8	3 15.1	14.0	11.5	13.2					

Table 45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering			Remainder of Weld County						
Area	Troct 7.02 (pt.)	Troct 8 (pt.)	Troct 10 (pt.)	Troct 11	Troct 13 (pt.)	Troct 14.02 (pt.)	Troct 7.02 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Troct 15 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	92	205	191	871	526	1 215	221	842	721
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	92	119	151	724	317	1 030	146	706	466
Less than \$300		22	7	14 39	33 57	28	13	18 68	4 17
\$300 to \$399\$400 to \$499	. 22	20 20	19 33	75	53	73	20	85	59
\$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$799	. 24	39 11	20 58	101 280	35 110	160 359	15 55	195 296	73 162
\$800 to \$999	. -	7	7	101	13 16	369 41	23 20	44	74 58
\$1,000 to \$1,499 \$1,500 to \$1,999		_	7	114	-	-	20	_	4
\$2,000 or more	_	444	588	683	_ 559	764	711	_ 595	15 691
Not mortgaged	-	86	40	147	209	185	75	136	255 2
Less than \$100 \$100 to \$199		- 54	20	62	143	69	38	91	115
\$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399	-	27 5	7	85	66	110 6	14	45 _	115 7
\$400 to \$499		_	13	-	-	_	-	_	_ 16
\$500 or more Medion (dollars)		188	200	210	182	211	180	183	208
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						101		185	172
Less thon \$20,000	22	80 38	45 13	169 45	208 92	191 87	61 23	41	45
20 to 24 percent	. -	12	-	13	17 24	26 5	_	13 29	24 14
25 to 29 percent	. 11	_	11	37	34	18	8	7	9 80
35 percent or moreNot computed	. 11	22	21	53 21	33 8	55 -	30	76 19	_
Medion	. 35.0	20.8	34.3	32.2 188	22.4 194	21.6 262	34.7 47	30.0 278	31.7 183
\$20,000 to \$34,999	32	72 37	74 25	73	115	32	23	91	89
20 to 24 percent	. 18	28	10 32	13 25	19 26	45 73	11	76 49	22 33
30 to 34 percent	. 14	=	_	28	23	63	4 9	29 33	20 19
35 percent or moreNot computed		7	7	49	11	49 -	_	-	<u> </u>
Medion	_ 24.4	19.7	25.3	26.6 175	15.0 79	28.7 385	25.2 57	23.2 228	20.6 152
\$35,000 to \$49,999 Less thon 20 percent	23 9	38 38	41 35	85	43	138	32	129	152 91 32
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent		Ξ	6	43 34	21 7	146 94	16	91 8	14
30 to 34 percent		_	-	13	-	7	-	_	4
35 percent or moreNot computed		Ξ	Ξ	_	8 -	-	-	-	-
Medion \$50,000 or more	20.9	12.7 15	15.2 31	20.3 339	18.9 45	21.9 377	18.2 56	19.0 151	18.4 214
Less than 20 percent	. 15	15	24	298	37	282 95	50	145 6	177 18
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent		_	7	28	8 -	73	-	_	17
30 to 34 percent		_	Ξ	13	Ξ	_	_	_	2
35 percent or moreNot computed	-	ΞΞ	_	_		14.0	12.7	12.4	13.9
Medion Specified renter-occupied housing units	11.6	10.0– 650	12.5 755	12.6 855	13.5 537	14.8 352	13.7 197	638	293
GROSS RENT								12	2
Less thon \$100 \$100 to \$199		8 31	49 29	9 126	28 63	_	67	23	55
\$200 to \$299	_ 38	147 218	272 271	85 236	61 147	55 55	15	142 242	39 46
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	_ 10	148	49	210	124	55 57	31	111	48 16
\$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$749		31 30	57 13	95 67	49 34	59 101	23	52	18
\$750 to \$999	-	18	=	14	10	22 3		9 -	4
\$1,000 or moreNo cosh rent	_ _	13	15	7	21	_	30	343	65 337
Medion (dollars) HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS		359	310	389	352	515	302	343	33,
A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								015	75
Less than 20 percent	_ 28	212	339	270 26	175 13	39	48	215	75 -
20 to 24 percent	- I -	=	29	13	_	-	9	12 11	11 6
25 to 29 percent		8 6	9	50 17	53 33 72	7	_	24	2
35 percent or more	_ 18	194	286 15	156	72 4	32	26 13	168	48
Not computed	_ 1 38.3	50.0+	50.0+	49.3	33.0	50.0+	47.5	50.0+	42.1
\$10,000 to \$19,999 Less than 20 percent	_ 65	262 24	237 23	266	144 8	74 10		179 11	62 14 5
20 to 24 percent	_ 37	66	68	42	22 28	15	29	41 29	15
25 to 29 percent	- 6	44 52	74 52	104 36	19	12	8	45	14
35 percent ar moreNot computed	- 6	69 7	20	84	67	37	9 -	53 -	12
Median	_ l 22.2	29.3	26.9	29.4	33.7	35.0		30.9 205	27.0 107
\$20,000 to \$34,999 Less thon 20 percent	_ 1 15	99 44	129 103	198 65	150 50	126 53 33		147	51
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent	_ 7	10 28	18	76 36	68 22	33 35		26 16	10 13 3
30 to 34 percent	- -	_	Ξ.	8	10	5	-	16	3
35 percent or more Not camputed		17	Ξ	6	_	=	17	-	28
Medion	_ 15.0	22.7	16.7	22.0 121	21.8 68	21.5 113		14.7 39	17.9 49
\$35,000 or more Less thon 20 percent	_ 11	77 66	50 50	117	47	91	7	39	26
20 to 24 percent	_ _	5	-	4		18 4		Ξ	2
30 to 34 percent	. -	-	Ξ.	_	-	-	-	_	
35 percent or mareNat computed	_	6	=	Ξ	21				19 12.9
Median	_ l 15.4	12.5	13.1	12.0	12.6	16.9	10.0-	15.1	12.9

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Remoinder of Weld County—Con.												
Area	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Troct 19.01 (pt.)	Tract 19.02	Troct 20 (pt.)	Troct 21 (pt.)	Troct 22.02 (pt.)	Tract 23				
Specified owner-occupied housing units SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	311	608	271	804	243	1 289	925	942	392				
With a mortgage	242 12	433 15	191 3	581 5	203	1 004	654 25	722	223				
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	24	47 104	19 13	32 77	6	19 62	25 37 75	63 48	31 43				
\$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$799	35 56 76	87 118	37 68	90 246	30 61	122 336	95 208	98 297	43 68 41				
\$800 to \$999	33	30 28	34 17	85 46	56 29	202 231	137 64	174 33	20 12				
\$1,500 to \$1,999\$2,000 or more	3	4	_	_	11	23 4	3 10	5 4	8				
Wedion (dollors)	589 69	562 175	671 80	685 223	783 40	766 285	698 271	712 220	562 169				
less than \$100	21	113	40	130	14	106	140	85 119	87 61				
5200 to \$299 5300 to \$399 5400 to \$499	39 3	60 2	38 2	84 9	21 3 2	148 19 12	84 22 13	6	15				
\$500 or more	6 240	180	200	189	233	217	10 196	211	193				
MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989													
Less than \$20,000	80 9	173 43	74 17	193 74	43 11	254 87	235 68 15	206 63 21	137 59 24				
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent	- 6 18	27 28 25	15 7 13	32 18 6	- 2 8	40 18 2	31 12	15 32	12				
35 percent or more Not computed	43 4	50	22	56 7	22	107	101	69 6	28				
Median	36.9 87	27.9 186	28.6 80	23.0 279	40.5 64	25.0 351	29.9 242	30.2 236	22.0 129				
Less thon 20 percent	32 17	62 61	16 9	58 72	17 8	78 72	85 41	82 36	129 55 3				
25 to 29 percent	14 6	39 10	29 13	35 46	13 13	64 51	38 48	47 33	36				
Not computed	18	14	13	68	13	86	30	38					
Medion	23.4 98	22.5 156	27.6 66	26.4 225	27.7 73	27.0 343	24.4 182	25.0 248 120	21.5 68 49				
Less thon 20 percent	37 43 15	108 33 10	47 13 5	103 64 44	24 23 13	123 117 35	110 45 8	75 42	î j				
30 to 34 percent	3	5	1	7 7	7	42 26	16 3	7 4	3				
Not computed	21.4	16.2	15 3	20.7	22.7	22.1	17.6	20.3	16.6				
50,000 or more Less thon 20 percent	46 42	93 87	51 39	107 94	63 46	341 213	266 222	252 211	58 41				
20 to 24 percent	4 -	3 3	10 2	9 4	12 5	73 42	24 9	21 8	2				
30 to 34 percent	_	_	=	=	=	10 3	3 8	12	8				
Not computed Medion Specified renter-occupied housing units	10.4 179	12.3 221	13.4 170	13.5 508	15.2 131	17.2 482	14.3 41 8	15.0 584	14.2 25 2				
GROSS RENT Less thon \$100	8	2	3	15	_	-	13	10					
3100 to \$199	34 25	8 26	7 25	43 51	7	23	66	68 89	29 37				
300 to \$399 400 to \$499 500 to \$599	23 29 20	72 29 38	51 34 11	97 83	14 48 18	75 160 100	99 70 41	202 80 75	37 57 34				
600 to \$749	9 5	36 9 -	12	97 83 97 43 23	13	56	18 18	29 11					
1,000 or more	- 26	37	27	56	26	8 44	13	20	6				
Medion (dollors)HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS	338	380	379	427	446	468	376	360	350				
A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less than \$10,000	33	29	19	119	15	56	105	193	81				
Less thon 20 percent	4 -	- - -	3 -	10		=	8 -	10 26					
25 to 29 percent	8 7	5 -	3 7	11 19	=	-	2 -	13 16	10				
35 percent or moreNot computed	8 6	16 8	6	61 13	10 5	50 6	90 5	117 11	20				
Medion	31.1 55	50.0 + 73	32.5 57	37.1 110	50.0+ 50	50.0+ 114	50.0+ 104	40.5 120	32.9 49				
Less thon 20 percent	16 11	6 17	4	20	5	2 2 5	8 15 6	14 17					
25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	9 9 4	13 3 22	31 17	20 20 42	5 22	38 54	14 32	27 49	1				
Not computed	23.9	12 27.9	5 33.5	8 32.7	13 37.2	13 35.8	29 33.0	13 34.2	10 33.4				
\$20,000 to \$34,999 Less thon 20 percent	68 21	67 32	65 14	150 41	43	210 71	124 56	183 62	96 51 11				
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent	17 4	14	23 2	33 44	21 6	71 34	17 27	81 21	13				
30 to 34 percent	12	3 6	4	- 9	5 2	11 7	-	19 -					
Not computed	14 21.8	12 18.8	18 22.1	23 23.4	23.6	16 21.8	24 19.1	21.8	16. 16.				
635,000 or more	23 23	52 43	29 25	129 103	23 20	102 78 8	85 58 9	88 85	2				
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent	=	-	-	14	=	4	9 - 10	=	-				
35 percent or more	-	- - 9	- - 4	- 12	- 3	3 - 9	- 8	- - 3					
Medion	13.1	13.6	10.0-	14.5	13.1	14.9	13.8	15.1	13.7				

Table 46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990

[Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Persor	ns	Housing	units	Census Tract or Block Numbering	Persar	ns	Hausing	units
Area 100-percent Percent in count sample 100-percent sample Area			100-percent caunt	Percent in sample	100-percent caunt	Percent i sampl			
Greeley, CO MSA	131 821	21.8	51 138	21.7	GREELEY CITY, WELD COUNTY	2 059	12.0	1 134	14.
					Tract 1	4 948	13.8 15.4	1 003	15.
WELD COUNTY					Tract 3	2 050	1/ 2	1 448	16.
					Tract 4.01	3 250 3 044	16.2 15.8	1 389	15.
					Tract 5	5 554	11.0	2 198	11.
Tatal	131 821	21.8	51 138	21.7	Tract 6 (pt.)	940	16.1	287	15.
8righton city (pt.)	17	11.8	7	14.3	Troct 7.01 (pt.)	1 566 1 679	15.8 14.5	609 615	15. 13.
Braamfield city (pt.)	60 536	14.3	23 991	14.3	Tract 7.02 (pt.)	2 562	14.7	1 136	15.
Narthglenn city (pt.)	-	-		-	Tract 9	2 805	15.0	1 111	15.
		i			Tract 10 (pt.)	3 706	12.6	1 662	12.
					Tract 11	4 856	12.1	2 031	11.
OTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNA'S IN WELD					Tract 12.01	3 880 3 045	15.2 17.1	1 774 1 067	15. 16.
COUNTY					Tract 12.02	4 778	10.8	2 011	10.
					Tract 14.01 (pt.)	2 273	15.4	1 016	14
					Tract 14.02 (pt.)	5 371	15.1	1 879	15.
Tract 6	1 023	15.8	317	15.1	Tract 14.03 (pt.)	4 108 60	16.6	1 574 26	16. 19.
Tract 7.01	1 570 3 933	15.8 14.7	610 1 474	15.1 14.2	Tract 15 (pt.)	13	20.0	3	17.
Tract 8	2 761	16.2	1 224	17.2		39	25.6	18	16.
Tract 10	10 272	11.8	4 228	11.7	Tract 22.02 (pt.)	-	-	-	
Tract 14.01	5 157 4 755	10.9	2 147 1 907	11.0					
Tract 14.02	4 /33 5 387	15.5	1 887	14.8 15.4	Tract 20 (pt.)	-	-	_	
Tract 14.03	4 108	16.6	1 574	16.3	Tract 6 (pt.)	83	13.3	30	13
Tract 15	4 113	35.4	1 613	35.2	Tract 7.01 (pt.)	4	- 1	1	
					Tract 7.02 (pt.)	2 254	14.8	859	14
					Tract 8 (pt.)	199	34.7 11.3	88 2 566	36 11
Tract 19.01	8 764	14.7	3 097	14.5	Tract 10 (pt.)	6 566 379	12.7	136	12
Tract 20	9 620 7 172	35.7 35.8	3 763 2 585	34.7 35.4	1 - 11461411	2 482	15.5	891	14
Tract 22.01	1 646	34.6	627	34.4	Tract 14.02 (pt.)	16	18.8	8	25
Tract 22.02	5 383	15.6	2 020	15.8	Tract 14.03 (pt.)	4 053	35.6	1 587	35
					Tract 15 (pt.)	3 113	37.1	1 181	37
					Tract 17	4 355	41.4	1 573	42
RIGHTON CITY (PT.), WELD COUNTY		l			Tract 18	2 923	31.9	1 090	31
					Tract 19.01 (pt.)	8 747 2 841	14.7 42.9	3 090 1 040	14 43
Tract 19.01 (pt.)	17	11.8	7	14.3		9 616	35.8	3 761	34
(ide: 17.01 (pi.)	17	11.0	,	14.3	Tract 21 (pt.)	7 159	35.9	2 582	35
					Tract 22.01 (pt.)	1 607	34.8	609	35. 15.
ROOMFIELD CITY (PT.), WELD COUNTY					Tract 22.02 (pt.)	5 383 3 419	15.6 41.6	2 020 1 394	42
V					Tract 24	839	31.5	371	30.
					Tract 25.01	1 807	25.6	866	29.
Tract 20 (pt.)	4	-1	2	-	Tract 25.02	3 419	32.8	1 395	32.

APPENDIX A. Area Classifications

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

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

Land Area (See Area Measurement)

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

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

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

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

BLOCK

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

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts; voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

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

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

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

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

- 1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
- 2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
- 3. Establishment of new governmental units.
- 4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
- 5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida East South Central Division:
Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-ofvessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

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

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

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a threedigit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

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

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme;* in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme;* in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

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

United States
Region
Division
State
County
County subdivision
Place (or part)
Census tract/block numbering area
(or part)
Block group (or part)

Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census

tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State

County "A"

County "B"

County "C"

Place "X"

Place "Y"

Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

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

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

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

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

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

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

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

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

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

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively freestanding MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

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

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

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

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

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

- 1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
- 2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
- 3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

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

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

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

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

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

- Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
- 2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
- 3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

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

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

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

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels— although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

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

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

Urbanized Area Title and Code

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

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

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

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

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.



APPENDIX B. Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The openended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

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

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

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

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

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

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

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

Presentations Based on Responses:

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

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

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

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, Social and Economic Characteristics and the 1990 CPH-3, Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

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

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

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

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

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

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

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

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

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

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

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

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

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

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

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

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

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

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

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

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

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) "at work"—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were "with a job but not at work"—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based or reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

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

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

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

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

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

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

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

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

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

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

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

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

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

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used entirely for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used partially for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide temporary sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

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

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

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

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. No Classification (unknowns)—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an "Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List." (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, General Population Characteristics.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

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

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

- 1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
- 2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
- 3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
- 4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
- 5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
- How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by censustakers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

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

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

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

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

In 1990 census data products, the phrase "inmates of institutions" was changed to "institutionalized persons." Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as "other persons in group quarters," and the phrase "staff residents" was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include "hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse" and "military hospitals for the chronically ill." The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—"Mexican," "Puerto Rican," or "Cuban"—as well as those who indicated that they were of "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin. Persons of "Other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the "other Spanish/Hispanic" category were coded only for sample data.

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

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

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

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

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word "descent" was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term "Mexican-Amer." used in 1980 was shortened further to "Mexican-Am." to reduce misreporting (of "American") in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as "other Spanish/Hispanic" to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the "Mexican-Amer." category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-American" and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

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

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

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

Relationship to Householder

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

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

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Unrelated Individual

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

Family Type

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

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

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

Other Family:

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

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

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

Subfamily

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

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

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

Unmarried-Partner Household

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

Unmarried-Couple Household

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

Foster Children

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

Stepfamily

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

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

INCOME IN 1989

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

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

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

Income Type in 1989

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

- Wage or Salary Income—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piecerate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
- 2. Nonfarm Self-Employment Income—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
- 3. Farm Self-Employment Income—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
- 4. Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

- Social Security Income—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.
- 6. Public Assistance Income—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.
- 7. Retirement or Disability Income—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.
- 8. All Other Income—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

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

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

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

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

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

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

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

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

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

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

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

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

· Wage or salary income

- · Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- · Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- · Social Security income
- · Public assistance income
- · Income from all other sources

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

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

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

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

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

Occupation

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

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

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these subcategories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

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

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

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

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

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

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

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

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

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

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

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level. persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

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

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

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

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

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

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

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

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

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

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

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

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

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

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

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

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

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

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

Figure 1. Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish Other Indo- European	Spanish French Italian Portuguese	Spanish, Ladino French, Cajun, French Creole
	German Yiddish Other West Germanic Scandanavian	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish Russian South Slavic Other Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene Czech, Slovak, Ukranian
	Greek Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese Armenian, Gaelic,
Languages of	European, not elsewhere classified Chinese	Lithuanian, Persian
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Japanese Mon-Khmer Tagalog Korean Vietnamese	Cambodian
	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
All other languages	Arabic Hungarian Native North American languages Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa

Ability to Speak English

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

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

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

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

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

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

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child: one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

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

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

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

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

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

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

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

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

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

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

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

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

Separated—Defined above.

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

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

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

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

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

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

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

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

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

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

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

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as "Native." Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

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

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

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

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989.

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

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 (\$12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

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

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

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

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

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

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

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

- 2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.
- 3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

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

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

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

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

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

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

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

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

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

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

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

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

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

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flathead) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

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

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

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philipine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

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

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)" and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

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

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese Filipino Japanese Asian Indian Korean Vietnamese Cambodian Hmong Laotian Thai Other Asian¹ Bangladeshi Bhutanese Borneo Burmese Celebesian Ceram Indochinese Indonesian Iwo-Jiman Javanese Malayan Maldivian Nepali Okinawan Pakistani Sikkim ' Singaporean Sri Lankan Sumatran Asian, not specified²	Hawaiian Samoan Guamanian Other Pacific Islander¹ Carolinian Fijian Kosraean Melanesian³ Micronesian³ Northern Mariana Islander Palauan Papua New Guinean Ponapean (Pohnpeian) Polynesian³ Solomon Islander Tahitian Tarawa Islander Tokelauan Tongan Trukese (Chuukese) Yapese Pacific Islander, not specified

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/ Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

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

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

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

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

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

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

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on inmigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Inmigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of inmigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of inmigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net inmigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Inmigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the inmigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of inmigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of inmigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the inmigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

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

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate. The difference is Armed Forces.

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

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

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

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

Level of School in Which Enrolled-Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

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

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

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

SEX

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

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

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

VETERAN STATUS

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

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service-Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

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

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

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

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, "September 1980 or later" was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

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

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

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

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

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

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

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

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

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

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

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

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

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

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

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

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

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

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

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ACREAGE

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

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

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

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

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

BOARDED-UP STATUS

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

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

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

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

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

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

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

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

Comparability-This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renteroccupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DURATION OF VACANCY

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

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

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

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

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

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

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

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

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

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

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

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

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

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

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

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

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

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

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

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

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

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

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

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

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

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

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

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

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

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

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

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

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

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

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

PERSONS PER ROOM

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

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

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability-The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for yearround units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

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

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

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

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

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

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

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

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

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

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

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

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

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

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

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

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

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

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

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

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

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

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

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

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

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

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

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

TENURE

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

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

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

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

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

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

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

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

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

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

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

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

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

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

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

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

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

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

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

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

VALUE

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

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

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

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000 or more"

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

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

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

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

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

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

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

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category "1989 or March 1990" was used. For a house-boat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer's model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

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

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially "Built in 1939 or earlier." The introduction of the "Don't know" category (see the discussion on "Comparability") may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

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

DERIVED MEASURES

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

Interpolation

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

Mean

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

Median

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

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

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C. Accuracy of the Data

CONTENTS

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INTRODUCTION

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

SAMPLE DESIGN

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

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2.000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

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

ERRORS IN THE DATA

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

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

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

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

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

- 1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
- 2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
- 3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percentin-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

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

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

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

- 1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
- 2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

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

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

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

- 1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
- 2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

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

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

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

Confidence Intervals

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

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

- 2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
- Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

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

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

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

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

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

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

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

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

= 163 persons.

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

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

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

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

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

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-insample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-insample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

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

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7$$
 percent.

Using the results of the previous example:

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

= 1.34 percentage points

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

$$[6.70 - 1.645(1.34)]$$
 to $[6.70 + 1.645(1.34)]$ or 4.50 to 8.90

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

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$
SE (1.07) = $\left(\frac{9948}{9314}\right)\sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}}$
= .029

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

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

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

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling	rate	of 1	in-2	
2	Sampling	rate	less	than	1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	White Persons of Hispanic Origin Male 0 to 4 years 5 to 14 years 15 to 19 years 20 to 24 years 25 to 34 years 35 to 54 years 55 to 64 years 65 to 74 years
	75 years and over Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
19-36	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
37-72	Black Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
73-108	Asian or Pacific Islander Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
109-144	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Same age/sex/Hispanic origin cate- gories as groups 1 through 36.
145-180	Other Race (includes those races not listed above) Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-instructure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: T	YPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.		Renter
	All Other Housing Units		White Householder
11	1 person in housing unit		Householder of Hispanic origin
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in		Rent
	housing unit	101	Less than \$100
		102	\$100 to \$199
STAGE II: S	SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY	103	\$200 to \$299
1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2	104	\$300 to \$399
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2	105	\$400 to \$499
_	Outhpling rate 1035 than 1 in 2	106	\$500 to \$599
STAGE III	UNITS IN STRUCTURE	107	\$600 to \$749
		108	\$750 to \$999
1	Single unit structure	109	\$1,000 or more
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer	110	No cash rent
0	than 10 individual units		I I I - I I I i
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or	444 400	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
	more individual units	111-120	Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110
STAGE IV:	TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT		Black Householder
Group		121-140	Same Hispanic origin/rent cate-
Group	Owner White Householder		gories as groups 101 through
	Householder of Hispanic Origin		120
	Value		Asian or Pacific Islander House-
1	Less than \$20,000		holder
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999	141-160	Same Hispanic origin/rent cate-
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999		gories as groups 101 through
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999		120
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999		American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999		Householder
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999	161-180	Same Hispanic origin/rent cate-
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999	101 100	gories as groups 101 through
9	\$300,000 or more		120
10	Other ¹		Have shalder of Other Book
10		101 000	Householder of Other Race
44.00	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin	181-200	Same Hispanic origin/rent cate-
11-20	Same value categories as groups 1 through 10		gories as groups 101 through 120
	Black Householder		Vacant Housing Units
21-40	Same Hispanic origin/value cate-		
	gories as groups 1 through 20	1	Vacant for rent
		2	Vacant for sale
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder	3	Other vacant
41-60	Same Hispanic origin/value cate-		
	gories as groups 1 through 20	The estima	ates produced by this procedure realize some
	American Indian Fokima or Alout	110 0001116	tioo p. oddood by tino production of the

if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation

procedure.

of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted

Householder

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut

Same Hispanic origin/value cate-

Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20

gories as groups 1 through 20

Householder of Other Race

61-80

81-100

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional recanvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

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

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹		Size of publication area ²													
Lamateu Total	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000	
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160	
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220	
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270	
25,000		-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350	
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	- 1	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610	
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710	
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100	
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570	
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	- [-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190	
5,000,000	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 1	3 540	4 470	
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	5 480	

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}(1-\frac{\hat{Y}}{N})}$$

N = Size of area

Ŷ = Estimate of characteristic total

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage -	Base of percentage ¹												
Latinated Percentage	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

SE(
$$\hat{p}$$
) = $\sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100-\hat{p})}$

B = Base of estimated percentage

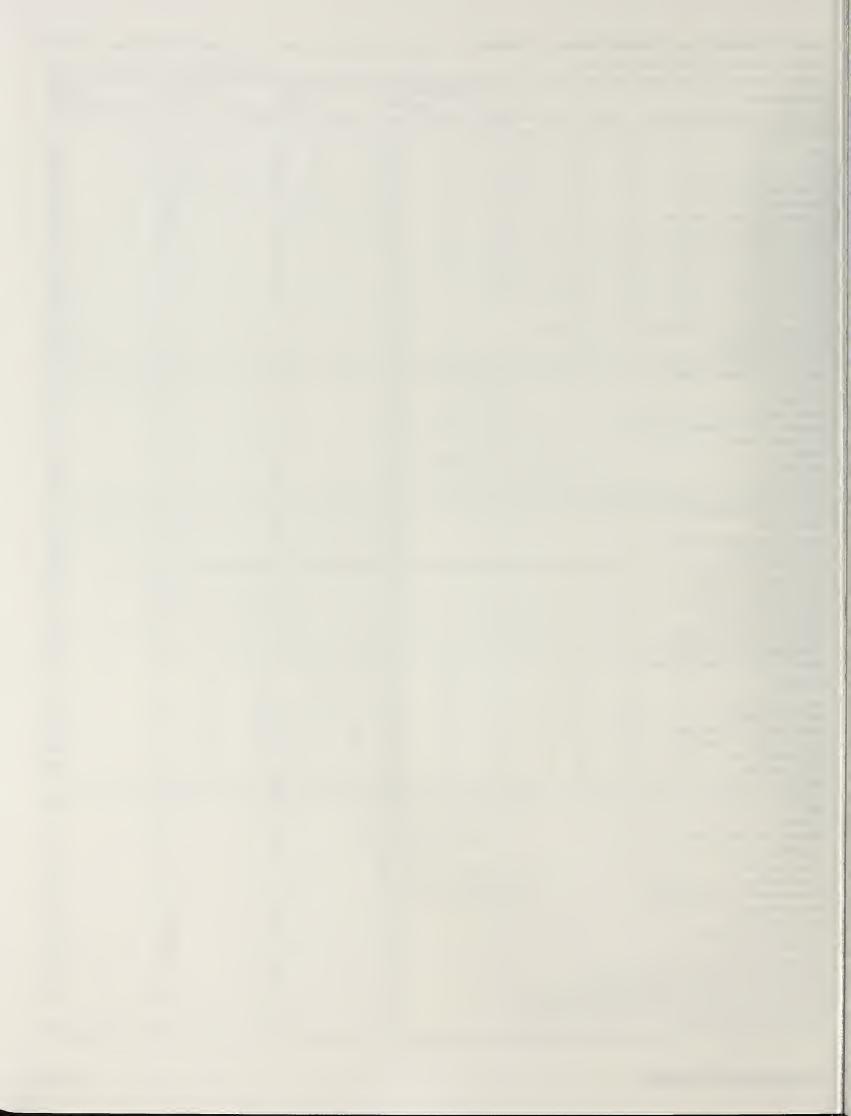
p = Estimated percentage

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Colorado

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.4
Household type and relationship	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Children ever born	2.5	2.1	1.2	1,0
Nork disability and mobility limitation status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
	1.9	1.6	1.0	0.0
Ancestry				0.0
Place of birth	1.8	1.5	1.0	0.6
Citizenship	1.8	1.4	0.8	0.8
esidence in 1985	1.9	1.7	1.0	
ear of entry	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.0
anguage spoken at home and ability to speak English	1.6	1.3	0.8	0.0
ducational attainment	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.9
School enrollment	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.0
ype of residence (urban/rural)	2,1	1.9	1.4	0.0
	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.
ousehold type			0.6	0.
amily type	1.2	1.0		
roup quarters	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.
ubfamily type and presence of children	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.
mployment status	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.
dustry	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.
occupation	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.
lass of worker	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.0
ours per week and weeks worked in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.
		1.2	0.6	0.
umber of workers in family	1.4	1.2		0.9
lace of work	1.4	1.2	0.7	
leans of transportation to work	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
ravel time to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.9
rivate vehicle occupancy	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.0
ime leaving home to go to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.9
ype of income in 1989	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.
ousehold income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.
amily income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.
overty status in 1989 (persons)	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.
overty status in 1989 (families)	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.
rmed Forces and veteran status	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.
	17		5.5	
OUSING				
ge of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.9
ace of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
inneria evisir of hereahalder			0.6	0.9
ispanic origin of householder	1.2	1.0		0.0
ype of residence (urban/rural)	1.0	0.9	0.6	
ondominium status	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.
nits in structure	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.
enure	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.
ccupancy status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.
alue	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.
ross rent	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.
ousehold income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.
ear structure built	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.
ooms, bedrooms	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.
tchen facilities	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.
ource of water, plumbing facilities	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.
ewage disposal	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.
ouse heating fuel	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.
elephone in housing unit	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.
ehicles available	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.
ear householder moved into structure	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.
ortgage status and monthly mortgage costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.
lortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.9
ross rept as a percentage of household income in 1999	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.9
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	1.3	1.1	0.0	0.
lousehold income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income	1.2	4.0	0.6	0.
AS A DECOURAGE OF IDOOM A	121	1.0	Uhl	U.



APPENDIX D. Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

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

ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

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

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

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
- 2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
- The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
- 4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

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

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

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

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

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanishlanguage questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

- A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
- A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990)

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

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

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

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

- 1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
- 2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
- 3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

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

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

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

- All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
- 2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
- 3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
- 4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

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

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

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

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

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

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

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

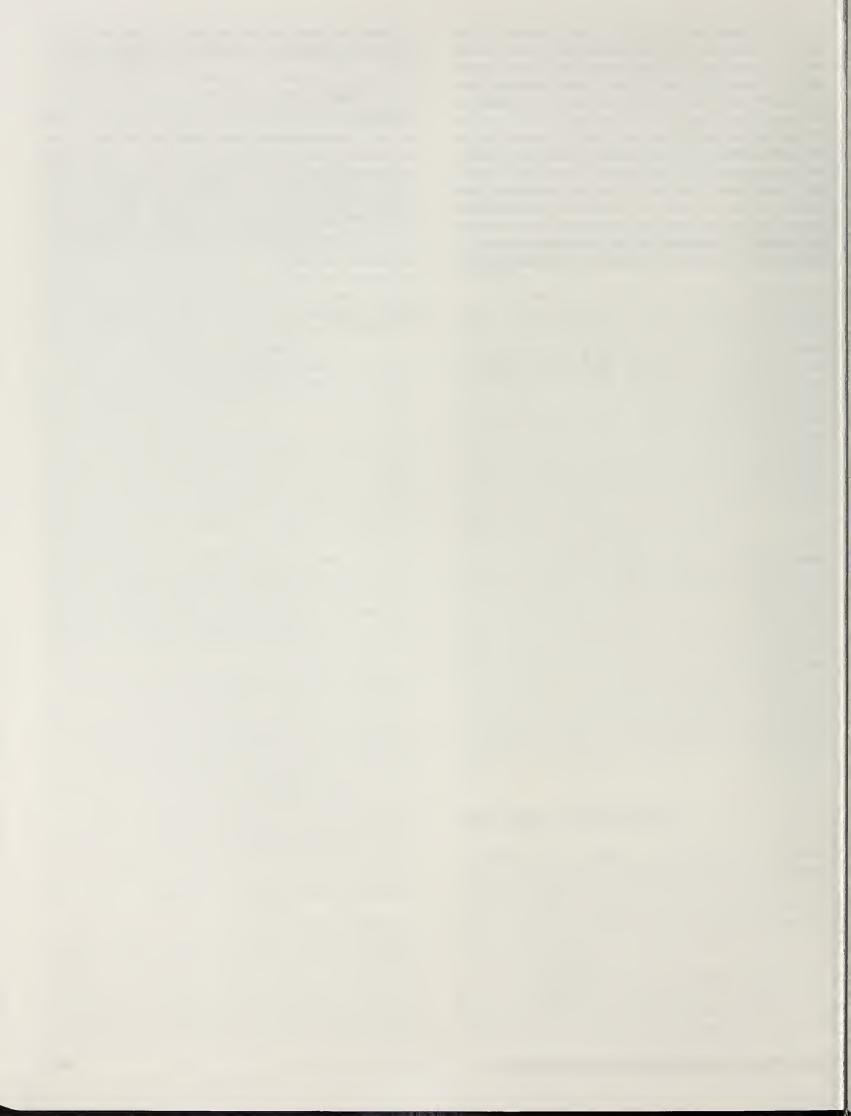
Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in predesignated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.



APPENDIX E. Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the

1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire. After you have filled out your form, please return it in the envelope we have provided.

On the inside	Page
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Your answers are confidential	2
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What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12
CENSUS '90	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
	D-4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age b. Year of	birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
4 1 1 9	49	0191	1 9 8 1
	0000	00000	1 0 800000
	1010	101010	901010
2020	2020	2020	2020
	3 0 3 0	3030	3030
4 0 4 0	4 6 40	14040	4040
5050	5050	5050	5050
160601	6060	16060	6060
7070	7070	7070	7070
18080	8080	i8 O 8 O	8 • 80
9090	9 ○ 9 ●	909●	9090

Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups--including community organizations--and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

- **b.** If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.
- 2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.

If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.

4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the **Other API** circle [under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)]**, **only** print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in the boxes.

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

- 5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the Example on page 2 of this guide.
- If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark Never married.
- 7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "Mexican-Am." refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as Yes. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as No.
 - b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as Yes. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as No.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. Attached means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of A one-family house attached to one or more houses is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

- H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.
- H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage) if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark Rented for cash rent if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark Occupied without payment of cash rent if the unit is not owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is not paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

- **H5a.** Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.
 - **b.** A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.
- H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.
- **H7a.** Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year .	3
By the week	4	2 times a year .	6
Every other wee	k 2	Once a year	12

b. Answer Yes if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

- **H8.** The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.
- **H9.** Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other numbers.
- H10. Mark Yes, have all three facilities if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark No if any of the three facilities is not present.
- **H11.** The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.
- **H12.** Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.
- H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do not count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.
- Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.
 Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. Other fuel includes any fuel not separately listed; for

example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark A public system. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for Individual well.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide.

- H16. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or private organization. A septic tank or cesspool is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.
- H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, not the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

- H18. A condominium is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark No.
- H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.
 - **b.** This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if** you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you** pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

- **H21.** Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.
- **H22.** When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.
- **H23a.** The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.
 - **b.** Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

- ${\bf H24a}$. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.
 - b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.
- H25. A condominium fee is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.
- H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

- 9. A person should fill the Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents circle.
- 10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.
- 11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A public school is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has successfully completed or the highest degree the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

- **14a.** Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).
 - **b.** If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No, lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

15. Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- 17a. For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two Yes, active duty circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark No. Count World War II Merchant Marine Seaman service as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.
- 18. Mark Yes to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark Yes to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.
- 19. Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

- 20. Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.
- 21a. Count as work Mark Yes:
 - Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
 - Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
 - Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
 - Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
 - Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark No:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.
- **22a.** Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

d. If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

- e. If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.
- **23a.** If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.
 - **b.** If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

24a. Give the time of day the person usually left home to go to work. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.

If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon, fill the a.m. circle.

If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight, fill the p.m. circle.

- ${f b}$. Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark No.
- **26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
 - **b**. Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.

Mark No, temporarily ill if the person expects to be able to work within

Mark No, other reasons if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.

- Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark Never worked if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a. If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
 - $oldsymbol{b}$. Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.

Some examples of what to enter:

Enter a description like the following -

Metal furniture manufacturing Retail grocery store

Petroleum refining Cattle ranch

Do not enter -

Furniture company Grocery store Oil company Ranch

29. Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description. Some examples of what to enter:

Enter a description like the following -

Do not enter -

Production clerk Carpenter's helper Auto engine mechanic Registered nurse

Clerk Helper Mechanic Nurse

Mark Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT ... organization.

For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate government category; for example, mark State GOVERNMENT employee for a state university, or mark Local GOVERNMENT employee for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- **31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
 - **b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32. Fill the Yes or No circle for each part and enter the amount received during

If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the No circle for the other

- **a.** Include wages and salaries from *all* jobs *before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of incorporated businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- **b.** Include NONFARM profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. Exclude profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- C. Include FARM profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. Exclude profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also exclude amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d. Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government

Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.

Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose primary source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.

- e. Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers before Medicare deductions.
- f. Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. Exclude assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g. Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h. Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.

Do not include the following as income in any item:

- Refunds or rebates of any kind
- Withdrawals from savings of any kind
- Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
- Inheritances or insurance settlements
- Any type of loan
- Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About -

Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

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-CUENTAN (o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce BUREAU OF THE CENSUS FORM D-2

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

Page 1

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

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 of	or roads

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

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

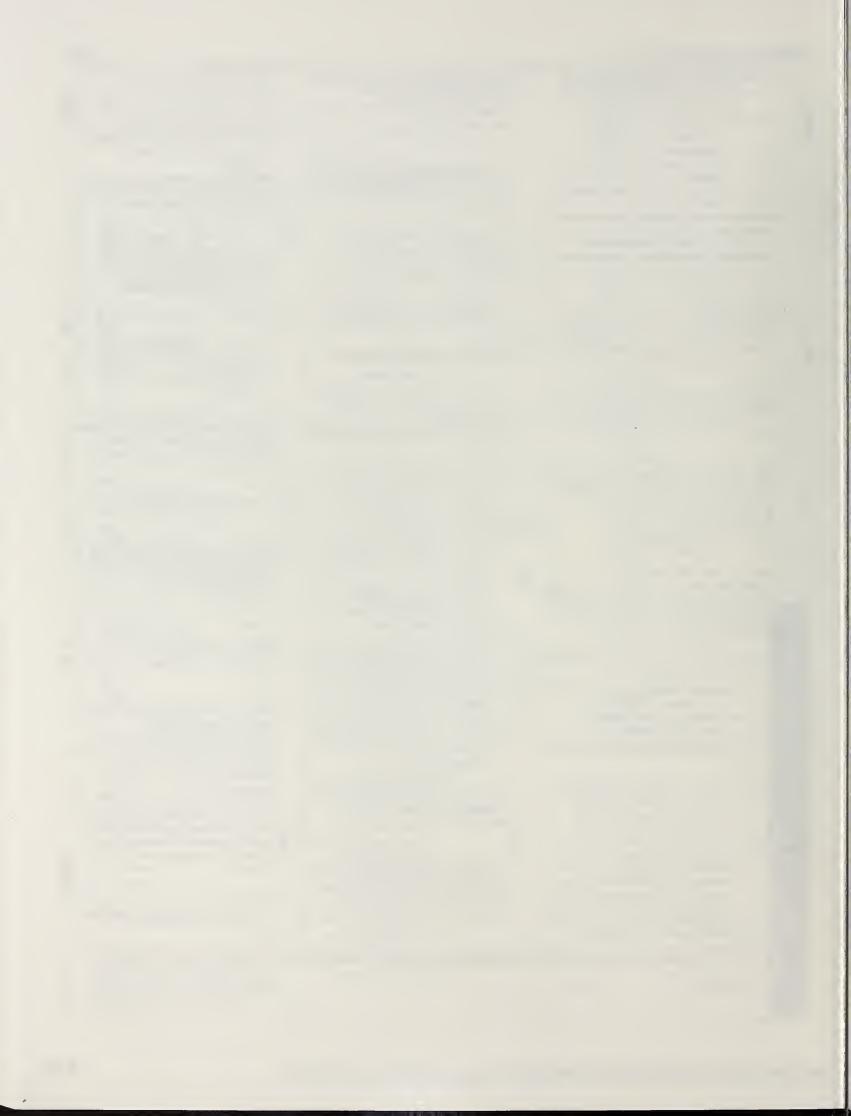
PERSON 7	NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS I	HIa - H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD
Last name First name Middle tursal If a RELATIVE of Person 1: Husband/wife Brother/sister Natural-born Father/mother or adopted Grandchild son/daughter Other relative Stepson/ stepdaughter	H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of 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? O Yes, please print the name(s) O No and reason(s).	If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE — H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres? Yes
if NOT RELATED to Person 1: Roomer, boarder, Ounmarried or foster child partner Housemate, Other nonrelative Male Female White Black or Negro	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? O Yes, please print the name(s) O No and reason(s).	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? Carrier Less than \$10,000
O Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) 7 Eskimo O Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander (API) O Chinese O Filipino O Asian Indian O Hawaiian O Korean O Guamanian O Vietnamese O Other API	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	C \$35,000 to \$39,999
O Other race (Print race) a. Age b. Year of birth 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 8 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1	Other H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment? Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms. O 1 room O 4 rooms O 7 rooms O 2 rooms O 5 rooms O 8 rooms O 3 rooms O 6 rooms O 9 or more rooms H4. Is this house or apartment — O Owned by you or someone in this household	○ Less than \$80 ○ \$375 to \$399 ○ \$80 to \$99 ○ \$400 to \$424 ○ \$100 to \$124 ○ \$425 to \$449 ○ \$125 to \$149 ○ \$450 to \$474 ○ \$150 to \$174 ○ \$475 to \$499 ○ \$175 to \$199 ○ \$500 to \$524 ○ \$200 to \$224 ○ \$525 to \$549 ○ \$225 to \$249 ○ \$550 to \$599 ○ \$250 to \$274 ○ \$600 to \$649 ○ \$275 to \$299 ○ \$650 to \$699 ○ \$300 to \$324 ○ \$700 to \$749 ○ \$325 to \$349 ○ \$750 to \$999
5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0 9 0 9 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	A. Total B. Type of unit D. Months vaca	\$350 to \$374
O Divorced O No (not Spanish/Hispanic) O Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano O Yes, Puerto Rican O Yes, Cuban O Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)	Occupied Vacant Occupied Occupied Vacant Occupied Occupied Vacant Occupied	12 up to 24

page 2 move into this house or apartment? 1989 or 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979	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	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
1960 to 19691959 or earlier	 Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. Coal or coke Wood Solar energy 	
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?	Other fuel No fuel used	\$.00 Yearly cost — Dollars OR
 No bedroom 1 bedroom 2 bedrooms 3 bedrooms 4 bedrooms 5 or more bedrooms 	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?	Included in rent or in condominium fee No charge or electricity not used b. Gas
Download COMPUTED 1 11 / 11	O Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.?	0. Gas
in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower? O Yes, have all three facilities	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	\$.00 Yearly cost — Dollars
O No Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities;	H17. About when was this building first built? ○ 1989 or 1990 ○ 1985 to 1988 ○ 1980 to 1984	OR O Included in rent or in condominium fee No charge or gas not used
that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator? O Yes No	1970 to 1979 1960 to 1969 1950 to 1959 1940 to 1949 1939 or earlier Don't know	\$.00 Yearly cost — Dollars
Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment? O Yes O No	condominium? Yes No If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.	OR Included in rent or in condominium fee No charge
one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for	H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre? • Yes — Skip to H20 • No	d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.
 ○ None ○ 1 ○ 2 ○ 3 ○ 4 ○ 5 ○ 6 ○ 7 or more 	b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property? O None S1 to \$999 \$1,000 to \$2,499 \$2,500 to \$4,999 \$5,000 to \$9,999 \$10,000 or more	Yearly cost — Dollars OR O Included in rent or in condominium fee No charge or these fuels not used
	1989 or 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1960 to 1969 1959 or earlier 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 5 or more bedrooms 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 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 house or apartment? house or apartment?	

PERSON 1	14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?	18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which —
8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born?	O Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for the next person Yes — Skip to 15a	a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job?
,	b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?	O Yes O No b. Prevents this person from working at a job?
(Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)	(1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country	O Yes O No
9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States?		19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for
O Yes, born in the United States — Skip to 11 O Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guarn, the		6 or more months, does this person have any
U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas	(If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.)	a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to
O Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents	(2) Name of county in the U.S. 7	shop or visit a doctor's office?
O Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization		O Yes O No
O No, not a citizen of the United States		
10. When did this person come to the United States	(3) Name of city or town in the U.S.	b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the
to stay?		home?
○ 1987 to 1990	(4) Did this person live inside the city	O Yes O No
○ 1985 or 1986 ○ 1965 to 1969 ○ 1982 to 1984 ○ 1960 to 1964	or town limits?	
O 1980 or 1981 O 1950 to 1959	O Yes	If this person is a female — 20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting
O 1975 to 1979 O Before 1950	No, lived outside the city/town limits	stillbirths? Do not count her stepchikiren or chikiren
11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college?	15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?	she has adopted. None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more
Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma	O Yes O No Skip to 16	0 0000000000000
or a college degree.	b. What is this language? —	21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK?
O No, has not attended since February 1	[O Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full
O Yes, public school, public college		time or part time. (Count part-time work such
O Yes, private school, private college	(For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese)	as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active
12. How much school has this person COMPLETED?	c. How well does this person speak English?	duty in the Armed Forces.)
Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or	O Very well O Not well O Well O Not at all	No Fill this circle if this person did not work,
degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received.	16. When was this person born?	or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — Ship to 25
O No school completed	O Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 17a	
O Nursery school	O Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions	b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra
O Kindergarten	for the next person	hours worked.
O 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade O 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade	17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military	Hours
O 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade O 9th grade	service in the Armed Forces of the United States	L
O 10th grade	or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or	22. At what location did this person work
O 11th grade	National Guard only, see instruction guide.	LAST WEEK? If this person worked at more than one location, print
12th grade, NO DIPLOMA HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school		where he or she worked most last week.
DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED)	Yes, now on active duty Yes, on active duty in past, but not now	a. Address (Number and street)
Some college but no degree	Yes, service in Reserves or National	1
Associate degree in college - Occupational program	Guard only — Skip to 18	
Associate degree in college - Academic program Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS)	O No — Skip to 18	(If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest
Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng,	b. Was active-duty military service during —	street or intersection.)
MEd, MSW, MBA)	Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.	b. Name of city, town, or post office
Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD)	O September 1980 or later	[
O Doctorate degree	 May 1975 to August 1980 Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975) 	
(For example: PhD, EdD)	O February 1955—July 1964	c. Is the work location inside the limits of
13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin?	O Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955)	that city or town?
(See instruction guide for further information.)	O World War II (September 1940—July 1947)	O Yes O No, outside the city/town limits
	O World War I (April 1917—November 1918) O Any other time	d. County
		//
(For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian,	c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had?	L
Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican,	scivice nes tins person neat:	e. State 7 f. ZIP Code 7
Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.}	Years	
Lu	L	L

RSON 1 ON PAGE 2 23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST	29 Industrial E -1	Page Pricover by 1969
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 C Motorcycle Bus or trolley bus C Bicycle	28. Industry or Employer a. For whom did this person work? If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle branch of the Armed Forces.	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.
O Streetcar or trolley car C Walked	<u> </u>	If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above
O Subway or elevated O Worked at home O Railroad Skip to 28	(Name of company, business, or other employer)	the dollar amount.
O Ferryboat O Taxicab O Tother method	b. What kind of business or industry was this? Describe the activity at location where employed.	a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.
If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise	,	O Yes
skip to 24a.	(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing,	No \$.00
b. How many people, including this person,	mail order house, auto engine manufacturing,	Annual amount — Dollars
usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?	retail bakery)	b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm
	c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle	business, including proprietorship and
O Drove alone O 5 people	Manufacturing	partnership — Report NET income after
O 2 people O 6 people	O Wholesale trade construction, service,	business expenses.
O 3 people O 7 to 9 people	C Retail trade government, etc.)	O Yes
O 4 people O 10 or more people	gerenment, etc.)	0 No \$.00
4a. What time did this person usually leave home	29. Occupation	Annual amount — Dollars
to go to work LAST WEEK?	a. What kind of work was this person doing?	c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET
C a.m.		income after operating expenses. Include earnings
O p.m.		as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.
	(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager,	O Yes
b. How many minutes did it usually take this person	supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)	O No 1\$.001
to get from home to work LAST WEEK?	b. What were this person's most important activities	Annual amount — Dollars d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty
		income, or income from estates and trusts —
Minutes - Skip to 28	or duties?	Report even small amounts credited to an account.
		[
5. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on	(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies,	O Yes
layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?	supervising order clerks, assembling engines,	Annual amount — Dollars
	icing cakes)	e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement
O Yes, on layoff		O Yes —
O Yes, on vacation, temporary illness,	30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle	O No \$.00
labor dispute, etc.	Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or	Annual amount — Dollars
O No	business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or	f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to
	commissions	Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or
G- 11- 4:	Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT,	other public assistance or public
6a. Has this person been looking for work during the	tax-exempt, or charitable organization	welfare payments.
last 4 weeks?	Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)	O Yes -
O Yes	State GOVERNMENT employee	O No \$
No — Skip to 27	Federal GOVERNMENT employee	Annual amount — Dollars
b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK	SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED	 g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.
if one had been offered?	business, professional practice, or farm	
O No, already has a job	SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED	O Yes \$.00
O No, temporarily ill	business, professional practice, or farm	O No Annual amount — Dollars
No, other reasons (in school, etc.)	Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm	h. Any other sources of income received regularly
Yes, could have taken a job	31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a	such as Veterans' (VA) payments,
	few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?	unemployment compensation, child support,
7. When did this person last work, even for a few	O Yes	or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments
days?	O No — Skip to 32	such as money from an inheritance or the sale
O 1990 O 1980 to 1984)		of a home.
O 1989 Go O 1979 or earlier Skip	b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989?	O Yes
0 1988 (0 Never worked) 10 32	Count paid vacation, paid sick	○ No \$.00
O 1985 to 1987 28	leave, and military service.	Annual amount — Dollars
1		33. What was this person's total income in 1989?
	Weeks	Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract
		any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss"
ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's chief	- During the male WODUCD to 1000 1	above amount.
	c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many	above amount.
job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this	c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?	c
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	hours did this person usually work each week?	above amount. O None OR \$.00
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		○ None OR

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



APPENDIX F. Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
Geographic Products	F-3
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Reference Materials	
Sources of Assistance	

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

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

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

DATA PRODUCTS

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

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

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

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATATM. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

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

Here are some important features of STF's:

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

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

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

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

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

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

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

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATATM, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATATM is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATATM provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

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

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

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

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

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

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

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The Geographic Identification Code Scheme report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

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

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

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line tiles. TIGER/Line tiles contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line tiles also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

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

REFERENCE MATERIALS

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

- 1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide. This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- 1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program. A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- Census '90 Basics. A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community. A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- Strength in Numbers. A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base. A
 free booklet describing the structure and uses of the
 Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- Census and You. The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- Monthly Product Announcement. A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.
- Census Catalog and Guide. A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

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

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

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

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

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

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

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

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

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

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

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

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

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

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

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

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

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

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold. Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

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

Other Statistical Activities

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

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

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship

Sex Race Age

Marital status Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure Number of rooms in unit Tenure—owned or rented Value of home or monthly rent

Congregate housing (meals included in rent)

Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:

Education—enrollment and attainment

Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.

Ancestry

Language spoken at home Migration (residence in 1985)

Disability Fertility

Veteran status

Economic characteristics:

Labor force

Occupation, industry, and class of worker

Place of work and journey to work

Work experience in 1989

Income in 1989 Year last worked

Housing

Year moved into residence

Number of bedrooms

Plumbing and kitchen facilities

Telephone in unit Vehicles available

Heating fuel

Source of water and method of sewage disposal

Year structure built Condominium status Farm residence

Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
	19	90 CENSUS OF POPUL	LATION AND HOUSING (1990 C	PH)
		100	-Percent Data	
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
		100-Perce	nt and Sample Data	
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Charac- teristics for Cen- sus Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Charac- teristics for Con- gressional Districts of the 103rd Con- gress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
		Si	ample Data	
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Charac- teristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
		1990 CENSUS O	F POPULATION (1990 CP)	
		100-	Percent Data	
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and house- hold relationship charac- teristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
		1990 CENSUS OF P	OPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.	
		100-Per	rcent Data—Con.	
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and house- hold relationship charac- teristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
		S	ample Data	
1990 CP-2	Social and Eco- nomic Characteris- tics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Eco- nomic Characteris- tics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Eco- nomic Characteris- tics for Metropoli- tan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Eco- U.S. nomic Characteris- tics for Urbanized Areas		Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
			OF HOUSING (1990 CH) -Percent Data	
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
		S	ample Data	
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing ·Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census subjects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

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	Geographic areas	Description	
A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas		
B ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas		
C ₃	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	Over 900 cells/items of 100- percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area	
D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas		
A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's		
В	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100- percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabula- tions for the total population and	
С	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	separate presentations of tabula- tions by race and Hispanic origin	
A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas		
Вз	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State		
C ₃	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area	
D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States		
	A ²³ B ²³ C ³ D A B C C C C C C C C C C C C	Geographic areas A² ³ States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas B² ³ States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas C³ U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas D Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas A In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's for more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas C U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's A² ³ States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas B³ Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State C³ U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's D CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, selected	

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape Fil (STF 1A, 1B, etc.) and data type (100 percent or sample) ¹	e	Geographic areas	Description
	Α	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	
STF 4 (Sample)	В	State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	istics for each geographic area. Each of the STE 4 files will include
	С	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	Hispanic origin.

¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.
²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.
³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employ- ment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to- county migration streams and significant inter- state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteris- tics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metro- politan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on print- outs, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas



APPENDIX G. Maps

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).













