

1990

CENSUS OF
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AND HOUSING

SERIES CPH (3)

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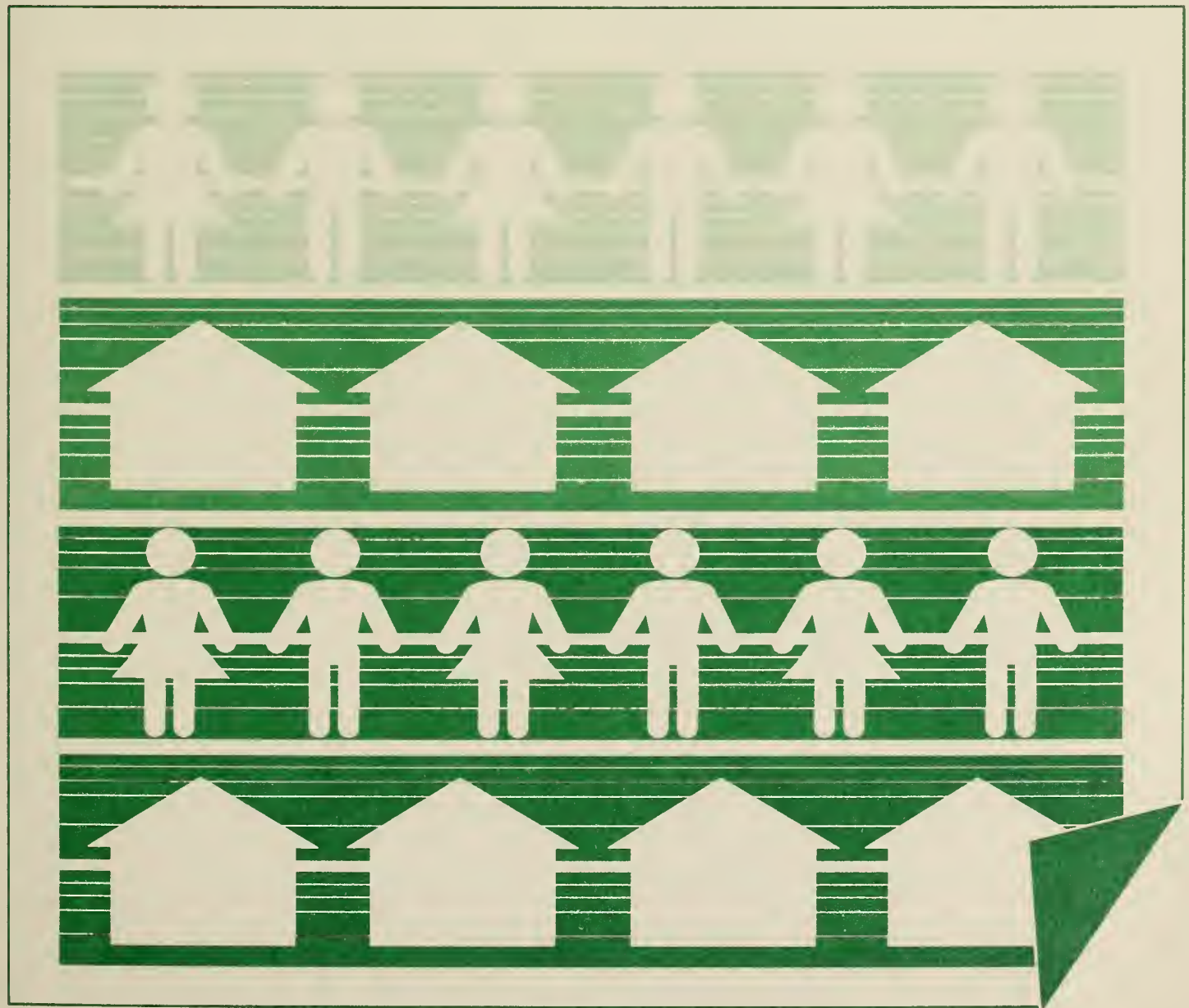
CENSUS '90

1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Census Tracts and Block
Numbering Areas
Lincoln, NE MSA



For Reference

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**1990 Census of
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Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Census Tracts and Block
Numbering Areas
Lincoln, NE MSA**

Issued August 1993



**U.S. Department of Commerce
Ronald H. Brown, Secretary**

Economics and Statistics Administration

**BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Harry A. Scarr, Acting Director**



**Economics and Statistics
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HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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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 race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. 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	6	6	7
Ancestry	16	---	---	---	---	---	---
Class of worker	16	---	---	---	---	---	---
Count adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	26	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	26	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	26	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	---	---	---	---	---	---
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	28	31
Industry	18	---	---	---	---	---	---
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	26	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	26	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	26	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	26	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	28	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	26	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	26	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	28	31
Race	8	---	---	---	---	---	---
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	26	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	26	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	26	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
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units)	32	---	---	---	---	---	---
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
LAND AREA	1	---	---	---	---	---	---

--- 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.

PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE

Table number and title	Headnote	Column head
Heading		
Stubhead		
Boxhead		
Stub		
Data field		
Sidehead		

26 ALASKA
Page number and State name

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS
Report title

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	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	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
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.



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 EXPLANATIONS 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.

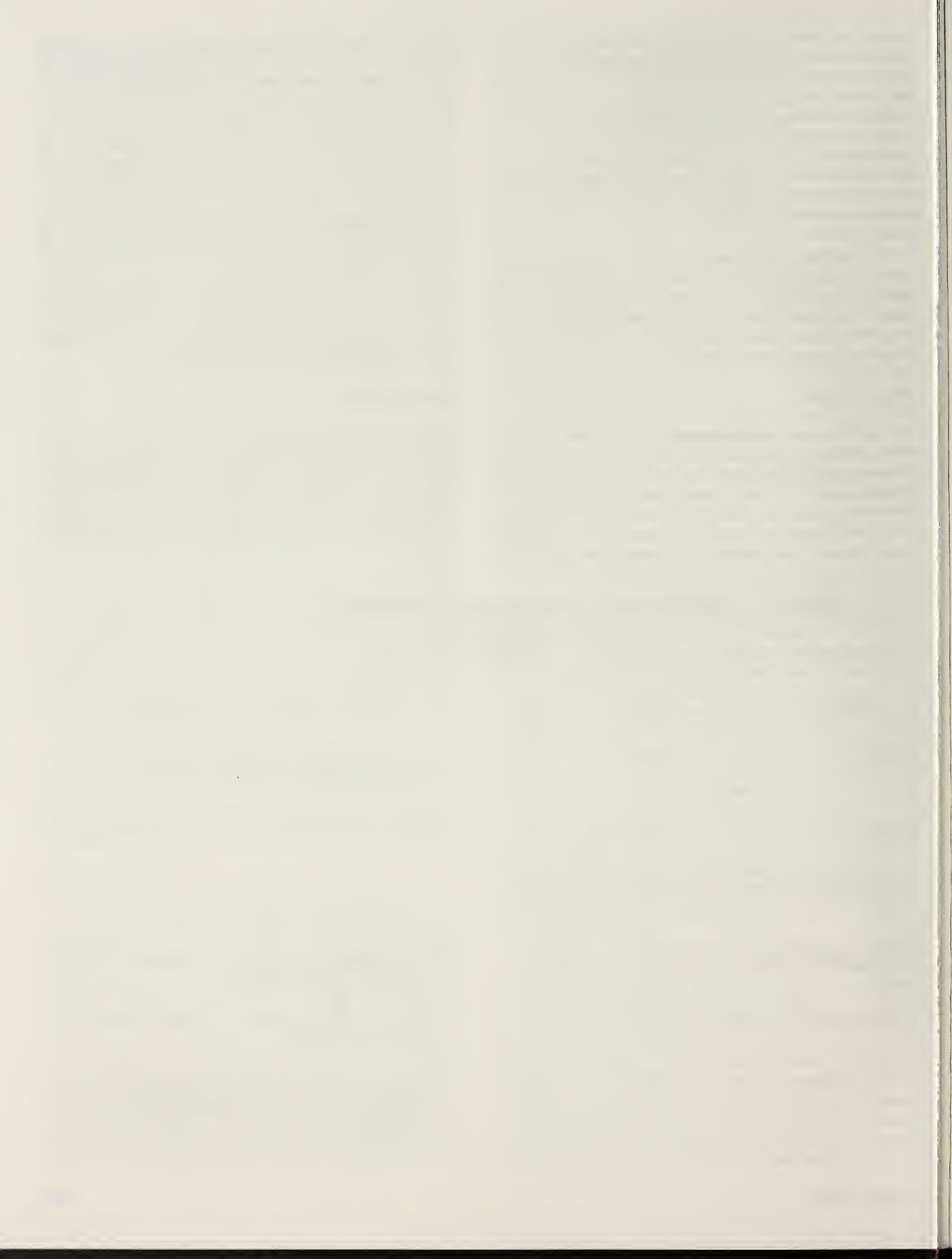
For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following 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	100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA		
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
6	California			102	Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	103	Canton, OH MSA
8	Connecticut	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
9	Delaware	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
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			108	Charleston, WV MSA
13	Hawaii	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
14	Idaho	67	Anchorage, AK MSA		
15	Illinois	68	Anderson, IN MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
16	Indiana	69	Anderson, SC MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
17	Iowa	70	Anniston, AL MSA	112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
18	Kansas				Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:
19	Kentucky	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA		
20	Louisiana	72	Arecibo, PR MSA	113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
21	Maine	73	Asheville, NC MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
22	Maryland	74	Athens, GA MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
23	Massachusetts	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
24	Michigan			113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
25	Minnesota	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA	113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
26	Mississippi	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA		
27	Missouri	78	Austin, TX MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
28	Montana	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA		
29	Nebraska	80	Baltimore, MD MSA		Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:
30	Nevada			115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
31	New Hampshire	81	Bangor, ME MSA	115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
32	Not Assigned	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA		
33	New Mexico	83	Battle Creek, MI MSA		
34	New York	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
35	North Carolina	85	Bellingham, WA MSA		
36	North Dakota	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA		Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:
37	Ohio	87	Billings, MT MSA		
38	Oklahoma	88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	117A	Akron, OH PMSA
39	Oregon	89	Binghamton, NY MSA	117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
40	Pennsylvania	90	Birmingham, AL MSA	117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
41	Rhode Island			118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
42	South Carolina	91	Bismarck, ND MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
43	South Dakota	92	Bloomington, IN MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
44	Tennessee	93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
45	Texas	94	Boise City, ID MSA	122	Columbus, OH MSA
46	Utah			123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
47	Vermont			124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
48	Virginia				Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:
49	Washington			125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
50	West Virginia			125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
51	Wisconsin			126	Danville, VA MSA
52	Wyoming			127	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
53	Puerto Rico	95A	Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA:		
54	Not Assigned	95B	Boston, MA PMSA		
55	Virgin Islands	95C	Brockton, MA PMSA		
		95D	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA		
		95E	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA		
		95F	Nashua, NH PMSA		
			Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA		
		96	Bradenton, FL MSA	128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
		97	Bremerton, WA MSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
		98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA	130	Decatur, AL MSA
		99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	131	Decatur, IL MSA

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA:	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132A	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	180	Iowa City, IA MSA		
132B	Denver, CO PMSA	181	Jackson, MI MSA		Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA:
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182	Jackson, MS MSA	231A	Milwaukee, WI PMSA
		183	Jackson, TN MSA	231B	Racine, WI PMSA
	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
134A	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	185	Jacksonville, NC MSA	233	Mobile, AL MSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	234	Modesto, CA MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	235	Monroe, LA MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA	236	Montgomery, AL MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	237	Muncie, IN MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	238	Muskegon, MI MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	239	Naples, FL MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	240	Nashville, TN MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA	195	Knoxville, TN MSA	243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	196	Kokomo, IN MSA	244	New Orleans, LA MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA		
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA		New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	200	Lake Charles, LA MSA	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA	202	Lancaster, PA MSA	245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245E	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA	245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245H	New York, NY PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	245I	Newark, NJ PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA	245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	211	Lima, OH MSA	246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA	247	Ocala, FL MSA
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	248	Odessa, TX MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA			250	Olympia, WA MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA		Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA:	251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA	215A	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	252	Orlando, FL MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA	215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	215C	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	254	Panama City, FL MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA	215D	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA	217	Lubbock, TX MSA	257	Pensacola, FL MSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	218	Lynchburg, VA MSA	258	Peoria, IL MSA
	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA:	219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA		Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA	221	Manchester, NH MSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA	222	Mansfield, OH MSA	259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA	223	Mayagüez, PR MSA	259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
174	Honolulu, HI MSA	225	Medford, OR MSA	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA		
	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:	227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA		Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA	228	Merced, CA MSA	262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA			262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA		Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:	263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	264	Ponce, PR MSA
178	Huntsville, AL MSA	229B	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA	265	Portland, ME MSA

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA:	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA	293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA			317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
			San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:		
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A	Oakland, CA PMSA	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
		294C	San Jose, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:	294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA		
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
269C	Providence, RI PMSA			323	Tucson, AZ MSA
			San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA:	324	Tulsa, OK MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA	295A	Caguas, PR PMSA	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA	295B	San Juan, PR PMSA	326	Tyler, TX MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA			327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
273	Rapid City, SD MSA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
274	Reading, PA MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
		298	Sarasota, FL MSA	330	Waco, TX MSA
275	Redding, CA MSA	299	Savannah, GA MSA	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
276	Reno, NV MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	332	Waterbury, CT MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA				
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	301A	Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA:	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
279	Roanoke, VA MSA	301B	Seattle, WA PMSA	334	Wausau, WI MSA
			Tacoma, WA PMSA	335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA	302	Sharon, PA MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA		
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA	338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
				340	Wilmington, NC MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA		
288	Salem, OR MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA	343	York, PA MSA
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
				345	Yuba City, CA MSA
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	312	Springfield, MA MSA	346	Yuma, AZ MSA
291	San Angelo, TX MSA	313	State College, PA MSA		
		314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV 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
LANCASTER COUNTY, NE	
37.04 -----	37.01 (pt.)
37.05 -----	37.01 (pt.)
37.06 -----	37.02 (pt.)
37.07 -----	37.02 (pt.)

Table B. Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990

[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]

1980 tract	1990 tract
LANCASTER COUNTY, NE	
37.01 -----	37.04
	37.05
37.02 -----	37.06
	37.07

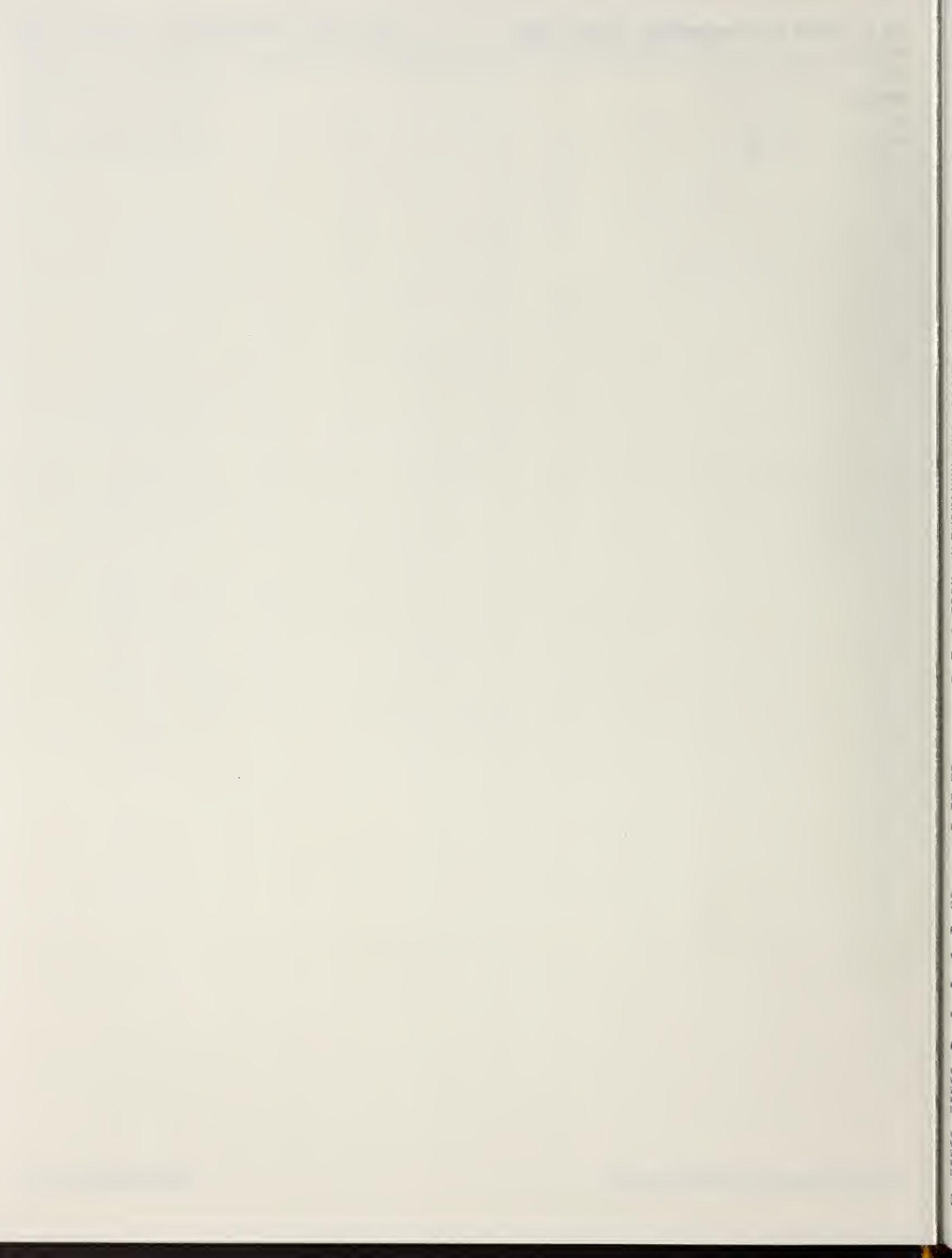


Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Lancaster County—Con.									
	Tract 31.02	Tract 32.01	Tract 32.02	Tract 33	Tract 34	Tract 36.03	Tract 36.04	Tract 37.03	Tract 37.05	Tract 37.06
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	9.1	16.2	5.0	16.3	16.4	15.6	72.7	102.6	10.4	5.2
Square miles	3.5	6.2	1.9	6.3	6.3	6.0	28.1	39.6	4.0	2.0
AGE										
All persons	2 105	270	3 291	2 728	4 368	5 881	1 248	4 565	4 548	4 031
Under 5 years	218	2	444	226	386	432	69	341	542	351
5 to 9 years	300	—	428	246	429	521	113	413	505	390
10 to 14 years	275	—	348	209	326	497	99	378	378	306
15 to 19 years	130	10	213	175	286	467	78	388	289	239
20 to 24 years	61	58	207	197	293	396	61	303	167	246
25 to 34 years	436	123	762	529	1 041	1 002	169	545	1 049	640
35 to 44 years	475	49	494	483	768	1 260	247	930	1 084	883
45 to 54 years	120	17	187	274	364	633	139	620	312	445
55 to 64 years	61	8	118	186	260	360	131	391	123	225
65 to 74 years	21	3	66	132	139	227	93	180	75	155
75 to 84 years	7	—	21	59	63	76	40	64	20	84
85 years and over	1	—	3	12	13	10	9	12	4	67
3 and 4 years	96	1	179	100	165	170	28	154	250	162
16 years and over	1 279	268	2 019	2 004	3 161	4 338	948	3 359	3 049	2 936
18 years and over	1 224	267	1 923	1 940	3 044	4 150	922	3 211	2 924	2 843
21 years and over	1 170	245	1 828	1 844	2 889	3 886	877	2 952	2 806	2 683
60 years and over	50	5	133	295	339	486	199	415	150	412
62 years and over	39	5	118	261	284	424	178	343	129	369
Median	27.9	30.6	25.1	31.3	29.6	31.7	36.2	33.9	29.8	33.5
Female	1 020	33	1 703	1 344	2 025	3 010	629	2 342	2 303	2 100
Under 5 years	99	—	226	103	186	210	32	162	259	181
5 to 9 years	147	—	221	131	216	247	59	193	259	185
10 to 14 years	133	—	165	97	147	255	55	190	181	161
15 to 19 years	50	—	106	96	135	220	49	226	156	125
20 to 24 years	26	7	109	98	106	201	26	182	96	128
25 to 34 years	236	17	418	286	467	541	80	290	568	343
35 to 44 years	228	6	252	208	353	665	120	478	543	451
45 to 54 years	56	2	98	121	177	320	70	313	129	220
55 to 64 years	30	1	58	98	119	189	63	181	60	114
65 to 74 years	10	—	37	67	76	118	48	82	39	86
75 to 84 years	4	—	12	33	36	38	22	38	10	53
85 years and over	1	—	1	6	7	6	5	7	3	53
3 and 4 years	44	—	86	48	83	83	12	75	105	83
16 years and over	626	33	1 067	991	1 441	2 248	469	1 755	1 567	1 550
18 years and over	605	33	1 017	959	1 380	2 156	453	1 674	1 495	1 508
21 years and over	586	31	970	906	1 323	2 042	429	1 512	1 432	1 419
60 years and over	22	—	73	152	171	254	97	192	79	247
62 years and over	20	—	67	140	152	229	91	166	67	229
Median	28.8	30.3	25.9	30.7	30.0	32.4	35.8	33.0	29.5	33.7
Male	1 085	237	1 588	1 384	2 343	2 871	619	2 223	2 245	1 931
Median age	26.2	30.7	24.0	32.0	29.3	31.0	36.4	34.7	30.2	33.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	2 105	270	3 291	2 728	4 368	5 881	1 248	4 565	4 548	4 031
In households	2 105	13	3 291	2 728	4 046	5 881	1 248	4 522	4 548	3 933
Householder	591	6	991	1 057	1 385	2 155	456	1 496	1 453	1 431
Family householder	537	3	887	741	1 099	1 632	350	1 278	1 253	1 072
Nonfamily householder	54	3	104	316	286	523	106	218	200	359
Living alone	37	2	72	245	225	418	88	131	142	277
Spouse	492	3	677	569	965	1 401	331	1 204	1 180	980
Child	928	3	1 468	886	1 457	2 050	384	1 607	1 769	1 365
Other relatives	31	—	65	71	113	94	36	62	49	43
Nonrelatives	63	1	90	145	126	181	41	153	97	114
Institutionalized persons	—	257	—	—	322	—	—	—	—	98
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	—	—
Persons per household	3.56	2.17	3.32	2.58	2.92	2.73	2.74	3.02	3.13	2.75
Persons per family	3.70	3.00	3.49	3.06	3.31	3.17	3.15	3.25	3.39	3.23
Persons 65 years and over	29	3	90	203	215	313	142	306	99	306
In households	29	—	90	203	214	313	142	254	99	209
Householder	14	—	50	144	136	197	93	154	54	137
Nonfamily householder	3	—	12	68	52	61	39	37	14	57
Living alone	3	—	10	64	50	58	37	34	14	57
Spouse	9	—	29	45	60	97	39	90	31	60
Other relatives	5	—	11	13	13	16	9	9	14	11
Nonrelatives	1	—	—	1	5	3	1	1	—	1
Institutionalized persons	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	97
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	537	3	887	741	1 099	1 632	350	1 278	1 253	1 072
With own children under 18 years	414	1	651	408	653	936	166	668	842	615
Number of own children under 18 years	858	2	1 323	745	1 257	1 688	307	1 312	1 603	1 171
Married-couple families	492	3	677	569	965	1 401	331	1 204	1 180	980
With own children under 18 years	379	1	487	295	574	790	159	632	798	558
Number of own children under 18 years	797	2	1 019	570	1 116	1 458	298	1 253	1 532	1 095
Female householder, no husband present	37	—	178	123	91	190	10	50	54	78
With own children under 18 years	32	—	144	93	—	126	3	27	36	49
Number of own children under 18 years	57	—	269	146	111	198	4	46	60	67
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	671	235	980	1 034	1 751	2 133	484	1 636	1 519	1 411
Never married	135	118	215	271	515	571	100	358	267	311
Now married, except separated	497	64	682	584	1 064	1 419	342	1 216	1 184	994
Separated	7	8	15	17	16	11	3	9	9	16
Widowed	—	4	6	18	21	23	4	5	1	22
Divorced	32	41	62	144	135	109	35	48	58	63
Females 15 years and over	641	33	1 091	1 013	1 476	2 298	483	1 797	1 604	1 573
Never married	77	10	186	208	270	510	81	469	293	321
Now married, except separated	502	12	687	584	981	1 423	341	1 216	1 189	994
Separated	4	2	27	23	8	21	2	8	12	20
Widowed	14	—	39	72	78	100	37	51	40	129
Divorced	44	9	152	126	139	244	22	53	70	109

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lincoln city, Lancaster County—Con.								
	Tract 36.01	Tract 36.03 (pt.)	Tract 36.04 (pt.)	Tract 37.03 (pt.)	Tract 37.04	Tract 37.05 (pt.)	Tract 37.06 (pt.)	Tract 37.07 (pt.)	Tract 38.01 (pt.)
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers .....	.2	6.5	.9	1.4	2.7	4.1	4.5	3.6	2.4
Square miles .....	.1	2.5	.3	.6	1.0	1.6	1.7	1.4	.9
AGE									
All persons	702	5 771	12	1 556	5 217	4 428	4 030	4 760	4 002
Under 5 years	—	427	3	153	472	533	351	367	145
5 to 9 years	—	512	2	139	424	497	390	480	236
10 to 14 years	—	490	1	105	312	363	306	488	333
15 to 19 years	7	457	—	153	320	283	239	328	349
20 to 24 years	69	389	1	170	723	158	246	158	219
25 to 34 years	318	991	3	266	1 376	1 046	640	544	291
35 to 44 years	215	1 247	—	308	977	1 056	883	1 166	691
45 to 54 years	67	618	2	137	309	292	445	565	693
55 to 64 years	17	347	—	81	170	109	225	375	535
65 to 74 years	8	210	—	33	103	69	155	216	383
75 to 84 years	1	74	—	11	26	20	83	61	104
85 years and over	—	9	—	—	5	2	67	12	23
3 and 4 years	—	167	1	68	177	246	162	164	67
16 years and over	702	4 250	6	1 136	3 943	2 962	2 935	3 342	3 202
18 years and over	701	4 066	6	1 094	3 837	2 841	2 842	3 187	3 056
21 years and over	686	3 811	6	946	3 565	2 725	2 682	3 049	2 896
60 years and over	17	462	—	75	218	135	411	461	783
62 years and over	15	401	—	60	194	118	368	387	683
Median	34.0	31.6	19.5	28.2	27.3	29.7	33.5	35.1	42.0
Female									
All persons	—	2 952	5	817	2 715	2 248	2 100	2 398	2 074
Under 5 years	—	208	1	83	250	255	181	173	67
5 to 9 years	—	244	—	60	200	254	185	252	120
10 to 14 years	—	250	1	53	158	175	161	227	152
15 to 19 years	—	213	—	83	159	153	125	160	185
20 to 24 years	—	198	1	111	407	94	128	77	113
25 to 34 years	—	533	2	140	738	566	343	297	151
35 to 44 years	—	657	—	156	495	527	451	597	380
45 to 54 years	—	315	—	70	145	121	220	271	361
55 to 64 years	—	182	—	42	87	54	114	184	274
65 to 74 years	—	110	—	12	59	37	86	113	199
75 to 84 years	—	37	—	7	16	10	53	35	58
85 years and over	—	5	—	—	1	2	53	12	14
3 and 4 years	—	82	—	40	85	103	83	69	34
16 years and over	—	2 200	3	610	2 076	1 528	1 550	1 710	1 694
18 years and over	—	2 110	3	592	2 025	1 458	1 508	1 632	1 608
21 years and over	—	2 002	3	495	1 880	1 396	1 419	1 559	1 524
60 years and over	—	242	—	32	119	72	247	247	419
62 years and over	—	217	—	27	105	62	229	207	359
Median	—	32.4	24.5	26.8	27.1	29.4	33.7	35.2	42.2
Male									
All persons	702	2 819	7	739	2 502	2 180	1 930	2 362	1 928
Median age	34.0	30.8	6.5	29.5	27.4	30.1	33.2	35.0	41.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	702	5 771	12	1 556	5 217	4 428	4 030	4 760	4 002
In households	—	5 771	12	1 556	5 217	4 428	3 932	4 760	4 002
Householder	—	2 119	2	526	2 113	1 415	1 430	1 535	1 514
Family householder	—	1 601	2	405	1 295	1 219	1 072	1 364	1 206
Nonfamily householder	—	518	—	121	818	196	358	171	308
Living alone	—	413	—	57	529	138	276	136	259
Spouse	—	1 373	2	372	1 084	1 148	980	1 285	1 108
Child	—	2 010	6	540	1 536	1 721	1 365	1 821	1 236
Other relatives	—	90	—	20	70	48	43	49	58
Nonrelatives	—	179	2	98	414	96	114	70	86
Institutionalized persons	702	—	—	—	—	—	98	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	—	2.72	6.00	2.96	2.47	3.13	2.75	3.10	2.64
Persons per family	—	3.17	5.00	3.30	3.08	3.39	3.23	3.31	2.99
Persons 65 years and over	9	293	—	44	134	91	305	289	510
In households	—	293	—	44	134	91	208	289	510
Householder	—	186	—	26	85	49	136	172	319
Family householder	—	57	—	4	35	13	56	48	93
Nonfamily householder	—	54	—	3	34	13	56	46	90
Living alone	—	91	—	15	38	28	60	92	171
Spouse	—	13	—	2	10	14	11	18	16
Other relatives	—	3	—	1	1	—	1	7	4
Nonrelatives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons	9	—	—	—	—	—	97	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	—	1 601	2	405	1 295	1 219	1 072	1 364	1 206
With own children under 18 years	—	923	2	244	793	824	615	795	484
Number of own children under 18 years	—	1 662	6	457	1 363	1 566	1 171	1 550	915
Married-couple families	—	1 373	2	372	1 084	1 148	980	1 285	1 108
With own children under 18 years	—	778	2	226	662	781	558	751	430
Number of own children under 18 years	—	1 435	6	431	1 171	1 496	1 095	1 472	828
Female householder, no husband present	—	189	—	25	150	54	78	55	73
With own children under 18 years	—	126	—	14	105	36	49	33	45
Number of own children under 18 years	—	198	—	19	157	60	67	60	73
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	702	2 092	3	538	1 902	1 471	1 410	1 679	1 553
Never married	368	560	—	152	639	255	311	301	342
Now married, except separated	192	1 391	2	375	1 098	1 152	994	1 304	1 122
Separated	16	11	—	5	17	7	16	10	5
Widowed	14	22	—	—	1	1	21	9	17
Divorced	112	108	1	6	137	56	68	55	67
Females 15 years and over	—	2 250	3	621	2 107	1 564	1 573	1 746	1 735
Never married	—	497	—	209	731	287	321	274	361
Now married, except separated	—	1 395	2	374	1 098	1 157	994	1 301	1 125
Separated	—	21	—	4	17	12	20	5	10
Widowed	—	95	—	14	58	39	129	86	117
Divorced	—	242	1	20	203	69	109	80	122

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lincoln city, Lancaster County—Can.		Remainder of Lancaster County						
	Tract 38.02	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 29 (pt.)	Tract 30 (pt.)	Tract 31.01 (pt.)
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	2.5	—	2.5	2.3	.3	.3	17.2	2.3	—
Square miles	1.0	—	1.0	.9	.1	.1	6.7	.9	—
AGE									
All persons	2 955	—	2	12	—	—	59	55	—
Under 5 years	180	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—
5 to 9 years	179	—	—	1	—	—	3	6	—
10 to 14 years	203	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
15 to 19 years	198	—	—	—	—	—	7	5	—
20 to 24 years	145	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—
25 to 34 years	324	—	—	1	—	—	6	4	—
35 to 44 years	431	—	—	1	—	—	5	10	—
45 to 54 years	457	—	—	3	—	—	11	9	—
55 to 64 years	496	—	—	3	—	—	12	11	—
65 to 74 years	244	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	—
75 to 84 years	85	—	2	2	—	—	2	1	—
85 years and over	13	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
3 and 4 years	72	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
16 years and over	2 349	—	2	10	—	—	49	45	—
18 years and over	2 270	—	2	10	—	—	49	43	—
21 years and over	2 159	—	2	10	—	—	44	40	—
60 years and over	568	—	2	2	—	—	16	11	—
62 years and over	476	—	2	2	—	—	12	9	—
Median	41.3	—	77.0	54.0	—	—	50.6	42.5	—
Female	1 517	—	1	5	—	—	28	24	—
Under 5 years	82	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
5 to 9 years	90	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—
10 to 14 years	92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 to 19 years	90	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	—
20 to 24 years	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
25 to 34 years	171	—	—	1	—	—	3	1	—
35 to 44 years	238	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	—
45 to 54 years	237	—	—	1	—	—	7	4	—
55 to 64 years	260	—	—	2	—	—	4	5	—
65 to 74 years	129	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
75 to 84 years	57	—	1	1	—	—	2	1	—
85 years and over	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 and 4 years	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16 years and over	1 233	—	1	5	—	—	24	21	—
18 years and over	1 199	—	1	5	—	—	24	19	—
21 years and over	1 145	—	1	5	—	—	22	17	—
60 years and over	309	—	1	1	—	—	5	3	—
62 years and over	261	—	1	1	—	—	5	2	—
Median	42.6	—	75.5	55.5	—	—	50.5	42.0	—
Male	1 438	—	1	7	—	—	31	31	—
Median age	38.8	—	78.5	53.3	—	—	54.2	43.3	—
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	2 955	—	2	12	—	—	59	55	—
In households	2 955	—	2	12	—	—	59	55	—
Householder	1 134	—	1	5	—	—	23	20	—
Family householder	920	—	1	5	—	—	20	17	—
Nonfamily householder	214	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—
Living alone	196	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—
Spouse	842	—	1	5	—	—	18	16	—
Child	906	—	—	2	—	—	15	19	—
Other relatives	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nonrelatives	38	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.61	—	2.00	2.40	—	—	2.57	2.75	—
Persons per family	2.94	—	2.00	2.40	—	—	2.65	3.06	—
Persons 65 years and over	342	—	2	2	—	—	10	4	—
In households	342	—	2	2	—	—	10	4	—
Householder	234	—	1	1	—	—	6	3	—
Nonfamily householder	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Living alone	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spouse	96	—	1	1	—	—	4	1	—
Other relatives	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nonrelatives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	920	—	1	5	—	—	20	17	—
With own children under 18 years	353	—	—	1	—	—	6	6	—
Number of own children under 18 years	666	—	—	2	—	—	9	12	—
Married-couple families	842	—	1	5	—	—	18	16	—
With own children under 18 years	315	—	—	1	—	—	5	6	—
Number of own children under 18 years	605	—	—	2	—	—	8	12	—
Female householder, no husband present	66	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
With own children under 18 years	33	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Number of own children under 18 years	50	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	1 140	—	1	5	—	—	26	26	—
Never married	234	—	—	—	—	—	5	6	—
Now married, except separated	857	—	1	5	—	—	19	16	—
Separated	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Widowed	10	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
Divorced	33	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
Females 15 years and over	1 253	—	1	5	—	—	26	21	—
Never married	184	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—
Now married, except separated	854	—	1	5	—	—	19	16	—
Separated	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Widowed	124	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Divorced	83	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Lancaster County—Con.								
	Tract 31.02 (pt.)	Tract 32.01 (pt.)	Tract 32.02 (pt.)	Tract 33 (pt.)	Tract 34 (pt.)	Tract 35	Tract 36.03 (pt.)	Tract 36.04 (pt.)	Tract 37.03 (pt.)
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	2.1	1.3	2.5	8.4	9.1	.6	9.0	71.8	101.1
Square miles .....	.8	.5	1.0	3.2	3.5	.2	3.5	27.7	39.1
AGE									
All persons	8	—	6	68	769	238	110	1 236	3 009
Under 5 years	2	—	2	2	25	—	5	66	188
5 to 9 years	2	—	—	4	35	1	9	111	274
10 to 14 years	1	—	—	6	31	7	7	98	273
15 to 19 years	—	—	—	7	76	37	10	78	235
20 to 24 years	—	—	—	3	113	25	7	60	133
25 to 34 years	2	—	4	8	183	72	11	166	279
35 to 44 years	—	—	—	12	118	62	13	247	622
45 to 54 years	—	—	—	8	94	21	15	137	483
55 to 64 years	—	—	—	12	58	10	13	131	310
65 to 74 years	—	—	—	4	26	2	17	93	147
75 to 84 years	1	—	—	1	8	1	2	40	53
85 years and over	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	9	12
3 and 4 years	1	—	1	1	10	—	3	27	86
16 years and over	3	—	4	56	670	220	88	942	2 223
18 years and over	3	—	4	52	642	199	84	916	2 117
21 years and over	3	—	4	47	576	187	75	871	2 006
60 years and over	1	—	—	11	63	5	24	199	340
62 years and over	1	—	—	10	53	3	23	178	283
Median	9.5	—	31.0	38.3	30.3	32.7	42.3	36.4	37.2
Female	4	—	3	33	221	44	58	624	1 525
Under 5 years	1	—	1	1	9	—	2	31	79
5 to 9 years	—	—	—	2	16	—	3	59	133
10 to 14 years	1	—	—	3	14	1	5	54	137
15 to 19 years	—	—	—	4	25	8	7	49	143
20 to 24 years	—	—	—	1	12	5	3	25	71
25 to 34 years	1	—	2	5	31	8	8	78	150
35 to 44 years	—	—	—	5	39	8	8	120	322
45 to 54 years	—	—	—	3	36	9	5	70	243
55 to 64 years	—	—	—	6	26	4	7	63	139
65 to 74 years	—	—	—	1	10	—	8	48	70
75 to 84 years	1	—	—	1	3	1	1	22	31
85 years and over	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	5	7
3 and 4 years	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	12	35
16 years and over	2	—	2	27	177	40	48	466	1 145
18 years and over	2	—	2	26	165	36	46	450	1 082
21 years and over	2	—	2	22	155	33	40	426	1 017
60 years and over	1	—	—	6	25	1	12	97	160
62 years and over	1	—	—	5	21	1	12	91	139
Median	20.5	—	28.5	35.5	35.9	34.5	39.0	36.0	36.7
Male	4	—	3	35	548	194	52	612	1 484
Median age	8.0	—	33.5	38.8	29.1	32.6	45.0	36.5	38.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	8	—	6	68	769	238	110	1 236	3 009
In households	8	—	6	68	447	—	110	1 236	2 966
Householder	2	—	2	24	152	—	36	454	970
Family householder	1	—	2	21	132	—	31	348	873
Nonfamily householder	1	—	—	3	20	—	5	106	97
Living alone	1	—	—	2	13	—	5	88	74
Spouse	1	—	1	19	121	—	28	329	832
Child	5	—	2	22	145	—	40	378	1 067
Other relatives	—	—	—	2	11	—	4	36	42
Nonrelatives	—	—	1	1	18	—	2	39	55
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	322	234	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	43
Persons per household	4.00	—	3.00	2.83	2.94	—	3.06	2.72	3.06
Persons per family	7.00	—	2.50	3.05	3.10	—	3.32	3.14	3.22
Persons 65 years and over	1	—	—	6	36	3	20	142	212
In households	1	—	—	6	35	—	20	142	210
Householder	1	—	—	3	21	—	11	93	128
Nonfamily householder	1	—	—	—	2	—	4	39	33
Living alone	1	—	—	—	2	—	4	37	31
Spouse	—	—	—	1	12	—	6	39	75
Other relatives	—	—	—	2	1	—	3	9	7
Nonrelatives	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	1	—	2	21	132	—	31	348	873
With own children under 18 years	1	—	1	10	57	—	13	164	424
Number of own children under 18 years	5	—	2	16	107	—	26	301	855
Married-couple families	1	—	1	19	121	—	28	329	832
With own children under 18 years	1	—	—	9	51	—	12	157	406
Number of own children under 18 years	5	—	—	15	96	—	23	292	822
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	—	—	5	—	1	10	25
With own children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	3	13
Number of own children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	4	27
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	1	—	2	29	496	187	41	481	1 098
Never married	—	—	—	6	238	129	11	100	206
Now married, except separated	1	—	1	19	205	16	28	340	841
Separated	—	—	—	1	5	8	—	3	4
Widowed	—	—	—	—	7	1	1	4	5
Divorced	—	—	—	3	41	33	1	34	42
Females 15 years and over	2	—	2	27	182	43	48	480	1 176
Never married	—	—	—	1	40	22	13	81	260
Now married, except separated	1	—	1	19	125	6	28	339	842
Separated	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	4
Widowed	1	—	—	1	7	2	5	37	37
Divorced	—	—	—	1	10	11	2	21	33

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Lancaster County—Con.							
	Troct 37.05 (pt.)	Troct 37.06 (pt.)	Troct 37.07 (pt.)	Troct 38.01 (pt.)	Troct 101	Troct 102 (pt.)	Troct 103	Troct 104
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers	6.4	.7	1.6	.2	412.1	449.5	461.3	446.2
Square miles	2.5	.3	.6	.1	159.1	173.5	178.1	172.3
AGE								
All persons	120	1	66	15	4 238	3 348	3 025	5 284
Under 5 years	9	—	1	1	277	233	191	375
5 to 9 years	8	—	2	5	353	271	246	482
10 to 14 years	15	—	3	1	357	267	259	454
15 to 19 years	6	—	4	—	343	263	212	386
20 to 24 years	9	—	2	—	206	123	127	221
25 to 34 years	3	—	5	1	610	483	423	785
35 to 44 years	28	—	12	5	734	636	533	864
45 to 54 years	20	—	17	2	539	450	372	575
55 to 64 years	14	—	7	—	408	294	309	471
65 to 74 years	6	—	9	—	265	209	222	363
75 to 84 years	—	1	4	—	108	96	101	203
85 years and over	2	—	—	—	38	23	30	105
3 and 4 years	4	—	1	—	108	92	74	175
16 years and over	87	1	60	8	3 180	2 505	2 278	3 892
18 years and over	83	1	58	8	3 042	2 404	2 189	3 717
21 years and over	81	1	55	8	2 864	2 287	2 090	3 542
60 years and over	15	—	15	—	590	486	498	914
62 years and over	11	—	14	—	511	426	419	826
Median	38.0	78.5	47.0	33.5	34.6	35.5	36.2	34.3
Female	55	—	34	10	2 100	1 640	1 458	2 636
Under 5 years	4	—	1	1	144	121	93	167
5 to 9 years	5	—	1	4	169	137	102	248
10 to 14 years	6	—	1	1	167	124	134	217
15 to 19 years	3	—	1	—	152	116	95	192
20 to 24 years	2	—	1	—	93	50	57	111
25 to 34 years	2	—	4	1	317	258	216	403
35 to 44 years	16	—	7	2	372	316	249	423
45 to 54 years	8	—	9	1	266	214	184	278
55 to 64 years	6	—	4	—	195	133	147	225
65 to 74 years	2	—	5	—	132	102	114	191
75 to 84 years	—	—	—	—	65	50	49	112
85 years and over	1	—	—	—	28	19	18	69
3 and 4 years	2	—	1	—	59	48	36	77
16 years and over	39	—	31	4	1 593	1 216	1 105	1 967
18 years and over	37	—	31	4	1 525	1 174	1 060	1 881
21 years and over	36	—	30	4	1 451	1 133	1 025	1 791
60 years and over	7	—	7	—	307	240	250	490
62 years and over	5	—	6	—	268	209	212	449
Median	38.3	—	46.0	11.0	35.3	35.4	36.8	34.5
Male	65	1	32	5	2 138	1 708	1 567	2 648
Median age	37.8	78.5	47.5	42.5	34.2	35.6	35.8	34.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	120	1	66	15	4 238	3 348	3 025	5 284
In households	120	1	66	15	4 193	3 342	3 025	5 232
Householder	38	1	26	4	1 474	1 174	1 092	1 859
Family householder	34	—	26	4	1 230	979	893	1 500
Nonfamily householder	4	1	—	—	244	195	199	359
Living alone	4	1	—	—	212	161	174	318
Spouse	32	—	25	4	1 110	896	836	1 351
Child	48	—	15	7	1 487	1 132	1 017	1 851
Other relatives	1	—	—	—	63	64	36	84
Nonrelatives	1	—	—	—	59	76	44	87
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	45	—	—	52
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Persons per household	3.16	1.00	2.54	3.75	2.84	2.85	2.77	2.81
Persons per family	3.38	—	2.54	3.75	3.16	3.14	3.12	3.19
Persons 65 years and over	8	1	13	—	411	328	353	671
In households	8	1	13	—	366	328	353	619
Householder	5	1	8	—	245	205	235	408
Nonfamily householder	1	1	—	—	90	66	86	157
Living alone	1	1	—	—	87	65	85	155
Spouse	3	—	5	—	102	104	108	192
Other relatives	—	—	—	—	18	17	9	19
Nonrelatives	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	45	—	—	52
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	34	—	26	4	1 230	979	893	1 500
With own children under 18 years	18	—	5	3	612	466	406	764
Number of own children under 18 years	37	—	8	7	1 170	907	813	1 519
Married-couple families	32	—	25	4	1 110	896	836	1 351
With own children under 18 years	17	—	5	3	545	423	379	684
Number of own children under 18 years	36	—	8	7	1 065	842	764	1 384
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	1	—	79	51	39	101
With own children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	47	28	20	61
Number of own children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	75	43	35	106
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	48	1	29	4	1 631	1 319	1 200	1 969
Never married	12	—	4	—	381	296	265	422
Now married, except separated	32	—	25	4	1 127	914	844	1 378
Separated	2	—	—	—	12	5	8	10
Widowed	—	1	—	—	25	23	22	49
Divorced	2	—	—	—	86	81	61	110
Females 15 years and over	40	—	31	4	1 620	1 258	1 129	2 004
Never married	6	—	5	—	261	182	163	313
Now married, except separated	32	—	25	4	1 132	912	844	1 372
Separated	—	—	—	—	9	7	9	15
Widowed	1	—	—	—	129	88	77	189
Divorced	1	—	1	—	89	69	36	115

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lancaster County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Lancaster County	
	Lincoln, NE MSA	Total	Lincoln city	Tract 22	Tract 30
AGE					
All persons	202 663	202 663	181 320	5 387	7 976
Under 5 years	13 976	13 976	12 619	408	614
5 to 9 years	14 057	14 057	12 282	307	589
10 to 14 years	12 495	12 495	10 725	236	525
15 to 19 years	15 909	15 909	14 270	284	553
20 to 24 years	22 494	22 494	21 502	701	930
25 to 34 years	36 450	36 450	33 502	1 284	1 492
35 to 44 years	31 180	31 180	27 327	705	1 248
45 to 54 years	18 193	18 193	15 458	333	714
55 to 64 years	15 040	15 040	12 987	295	511
65 to 74 years	12 432	12 432	11 062	313	412
75 to 84 years	7 558	7 558	6 932	337	293
85 years and over	2 879	2 879	2 654	184	95
3 and 4 years	5 644	5 644	5 067	148	249
16 years and over	159 750	159 750	143 673	4 386	6 156
18 years and over	155 270	155 270	139 884	4 291	5 936
21 years and over	140 872	140 872	126 297	4 047	5 491
60 years and over	30 314	30 314	27 127	980	1 044
62 years and over	27 333	27 333	24 554	920	944
Median	31.1	31.1	30.6	30.5	30.1
Female	104 214	104 214	93 814	2 880	4 085
Under 5 years	6 861	6 861	6 214	199	297
5 to 9 years	6 925	6 925	6 063	161	270
10 to 14 years	6 103	6 103	5 245	123	257
15 to 19 years	8 116	8 116	7 323	151	281
20 to 24 years	11 201	11 201	10 775	358	466
25 to 34 years	18 167	18 167	16 702	617	747
35 to 44 years	15 657	15 657	13 775	342	629
45 to 54 years	9 253	9 253	7 923	179	356
55 to 64 years	7 818	7 818	6 857	169	258
65 to 74 years	6 995	6 995	6 309	197	244
75 to 84 years	4 938	4 938	4 597	238	206
85 years and over	2 180	2 180	2 031	146	74
3 and 4 years	2 753	2 753	2 482	79	116
16 years and over	83 137	83 137	75 288	2 374	3 213
18 years and over	80 926	80 926	73 417	2 327	3 103
21 years and over	73 473	73 473	66 318	2 188	2 876
60 years and over	18 032	18 032	16 421	658	656
62 years and over	16 448	16 448	15 021	624	593
Median	32.1	32.1	31.7	31.8	31.3
Male	98 449	98 449	87 506	2 507	3 891
Median age	30.2	30.2	29.6	29.2	28.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP					
All persons	202 663	202 663	181 320	5 387	7 976
In households	192 396	192 396	171 610	5 075	7 913
Householder	79 453	79 453	72 134	2 389	3 137
Family householder	50 845	50 845	44 760	1 179	2 061
Nonfamily householder	28 608	28 608	27 374	1 210	1 076
Living alone	21 911	21 911	20 859	915	741
Spouse	42 450	42 450	36 857	841	1 641
Child	55 847	55 847	48 680	1 231	2 387
Other relatives	3 842	3 842	3 507	141	202
Nonrelatives	10 804	10 804	10 432	473	546
Institutionalized persons	2 603	2 603	2 085	275	63
Other persons in group quarters	7 664	7 664	7 625	37	-
Persons per household	2.43	2.43	2.39	2.13	2.54
Persons per family	3.02	3.02	3.00	2.88	3.07
Persons 65 years and over	22 869	22 869	20 648	834	800
In households	21 425	21 425	19 307	609	742
Householder	15 021	15 021	13 648	446	534
Nonfamily householder	7 425	7 425	6 945	252	299
Living alone	7 243	7 243	6 774	246	297
Spouse	5 515	5 515	4 861	139	179
Other relatives	731	731	646	21	26
Nonrelatives	158	158	152	3	3
Institutionalized persons	1 414	1 414	1 313	225	58
Other persons in group quarters	30	30	28	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN					
Families	50 845	50 845	44 760	1 179	2 061
With own children under 18 years	24 950	24 950	22 012	578	1 056
Number of own children under 18 years	45 501	45 501	39 776	1 009	1 927
Married-couple families	42 380	42 380	36 782	839	1 648
With own children under 18 years	19 985	19 985	17 297	376	811
Number of own children under 18 years	37 924	37 924	32 608	705	1 541
Female householder, no husband present	6 578	6 578	6 270	277	314
With own children under 18 years	4 151	4 151	3 977	169	208
Number of own children under 18 years	6 396	6 396	6 102	257	338
MARITAL STATUS					
Males 15 years and over	77 810	77 810	69 402	2 039	2 987
Never married	26 603	26 603	24 630	831	988
Now married, except separated	43 551	43 551	37 795	873	1 670
Separated	767	767	711	38	36
Widowed	1 386	1 386	1 245	51	57
Divorced	5 503	5 503	5 021	246	236
Females 15 years and over	84 325	84 325	76 292	2 397	3 261
Never married	23 726	23 726	22 391	763	825
Now married, except separated	43 435	43 435	37 744	892	1 674
Separated	915	915	866	37	46
Widowed	8 276	8 276	7 702	375	357
Divorced	7 973	7 973	7 589	330	359

Table 2. General Characteristics of White 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 Area	Lincoln city, Lancaster County						
	Tract 4	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 17	Tract 20	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 30 (pt.)
AGE							
All persons	3 694	1 858	2 947	4 459	4 527	5 387	7 925
Under 5 years	289	117	230	172	147	408	614
5 to 9 years	256	61	201	121	80	307	587
10 to 14 years	186	30	164	85	47	236	523
15 to 19 years	252	166	191	325	195	284	548
20 to 24 years	739	775	587	1 201	1 227	701	926
25 to 34 years	771	311	670	1 121	1 290	1 284	1 488
35 to 44 years	441	191	362	515	511	705	1 238
45 to 54 years	201	77	147	211	252	333	705
55 to 64 years	203	54	128	201	211	295	500
65 to 74 years	201	42	142	225	227	313	409
75 to 84 years	123	29	93	191	249	337	292
85 years and over	32	5	32	91	91	184	95
3 and 4 years	116	40	86	63	46	148	249
16 years and over	2 935	1 642	2 325	4 060	4 238	4 386	6 111
18 years and over	2 867	1 632	2 260	4 023	4 212	4 291	5 893
21 years and over	2 568	1 258	2 035	3 542	3 861	4 047	5 451
60 years and over	449	106	323	613	680	980	1 033
62 years and over	417	95	305	563	643	920	935
Median	26.3	22.8	26.4	26.9	28.1	30.5	30.0
Female							
Under 5 years	1 816	774	1 432	2 459	2 251	2 880	4 063
5 to 9 years	148	55	104	82	69	199	297
10 to 14 years	125	30	90	65	37	161	269
15 to 19 years	92	13	77	42	23	123	257
20 to 24 years	111	62	85	230	116	151	278
25 to 34 years	313	279	255	655	622	358	463
35 to 44 years	363	123	325	512	511	617	746
45 to 54 years	223	85	179	259	219	342	625
55 to 64 years	107	40	81	109	122	179	352
65 to 74 years	98	37	63	108	104	169	253
75 to 84 years	119	23	80	157	159	197	244
85 years and over	91	24	69	156	195	238	205
Median	26	3	24	84	74	146	74
3 and 4 years	54	19	40	30	19	79	116
16 years and over	1 437	671	1 149	2 258	2 114	2 374	3 192
18 years and over	1 398	667	1 118	2 234	2 100	2 327	3 084
21 years and over	1 282	531	1 012	1 897	1 902	2 188	2 859
60 years and over	286	70	204	452	485	658	653
62 years and over	267	64	194	425	463	624	591
Median	27.5	23.5	28.2	27.0	28.6	31.8	31.2
Male							
Under 5 years	1 878	1 084	1 515	2 000	2 276	2 507	3 862
Median age	25.1	22.5	24.9	26.9	27.8	29.2	28.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP							
All persons	3 694	1 858	2 947	4 459	4 527	5 387	7 925
In households	3 615	1 597	2 947	4 422	4 440	5 075	7 862
Householder	1 530	810	1 255	2 660	3 055	2 389	3 117
Family householder	825	216	643	684	566	1 179	2 044
Nonfamily householder	705	594	612	1 976	2 489	1 210	1 073
Living alone	449	327	390	1 460	2 021	915	738
Spouse	554	115	394	447	366	841	1 625
Child	907	238	753	502	338	1 231	2 372
Other relatives	149	45	111	109	91	141	202
Nonrelatives	475	389	434	704	590	473	546
Institutionalized persons	8	—	—	37	87	275	63
Other persons in group quarters	71	261	—	—	—	37	—
Persons per household	2.39	2.00	2.38	1.68	1.46	2.13	2.54
Persons per family	3.00	2.88	3.02	2.57	2.42	2.88	3.07
Persons 65 years and over	356	76	267	507	567	834	796
In households	349	66	267	497	567	609	738
Householder	261	52	195	435	479	446	531
Nonfamily householder	148	37	104	368	393	252	299
Living alone	145	35	102	362	383	246	297
Spouse	65	9	57	45	65	139	178
Other relatives	15	4	13	12	12	21	26
Nonrelatives	8	1	2	5	11	3	3
Institutionalized persons	6	—	—	10	—	225	58
Other persons in group quarters	1	10	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN							
Families	825	216	643	684	566	1 179	2 044
With own children under 18 years	421	121	366	273	199	578	1 050
Number of own children under 18 years	746	213	635	399	293	1 009	1 919
Married-couple families	551	109	395	443	365	839	1 632
With own children under 18 years	263	49	209	147	90	376	805
Number of own children under 18 years	497	106	410	244	151	705	1 533
Female householder, no husband present	215	88	190	181	149	277	314
With own children under 18 years	136	66	133	105	92	169	208
Number of own children under 18 years	208	95	188	128	124	257	338
MARITAL STATUS							
Males 15 years and over	1 512	974	1 191	1 811	2 131	2 039	2 961
Never married	750	763	632	1 120	1 346	831	982
Now married, except separated	565	124	410	465	442	873	1 654
Separated	20	15	12	24	53	38	36
Widowed	25	7	16	26	28	51	55
Divorced	152	65	121	176	262	246	234
Females 15 years and over	1 451	676	1 161	2 270	2 122	2 397	3 240
Never married	473	396	446	1 218	1 183	763	821
Now married, except separated	570	131	416	470	390	892	1 658
Separated	29	19	25	24	40	37	45
Widowed	168	47	108	244	228	375	357
Divorced	211	83	166	314	281	330	359

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 Area	Lincoln, NE MSA	Lancaster County		Lincoln city, Lancaster County
		Total	Lincoln city	Tract 4
AGE				
All persons	4 659	4 659	4 515	467
Under 5 years	521	521	517	50
5 to 9 years	483	483	474	65
10 to 14 years	373	373	366	49
15 to 19 years	461	461	442	47
20 to 24 years	502	502	480	38
25 to 34 years	1 041	1 041	992	60
35 to 44 years	617	617	592	63
45 to 54 years	265	265	260	33
55 to 64 years	198	198	194	28
65 to 74 years	116	116	116	22
75 to 84 years	69	69	69	11
85 years and over	13	13	13	1
3 and 4 years	221	221	219	21
16 years and over	3 216	3 216	3 098	296
18 years and over	3 084	3 084	2 969	277
21 years and over	2 702	2 702	2 599	246
60 years and over	292	292	291	47
62 years and over	255	255	254	44
Median	24.9	24.9	24.7	22.4
Female	1 945	1 945	1 923	229
Under 5 years	242	242	239	25
5 to 9 years	232	232	226	32
10 to 14 years	158	158	155	21
15 to 19 years	201	201	197	20
20 to 24 years	201	201	200	15
25 to 34 years	361	361	361	29
35 to 44 years	207	207	205	34
45 to 54 years	120	120	118	17
55 to 64 years	101	101	100	16
65 to 74 years	70	70	70	16
75 to 84 years	42	42	42	4
85 years and over	10	10	10	-
3 and 4 years	97	97	96	12
16 years and over	1 283	1 283	1 275	147
18 years and over	1 221	1 221	1 213	138
21 years and over	1 050	1 050	1 044	125
60 years and over	174	174	174	29
62 years and over	160	160	160	27
Median	23.0	23.0	23.2	25.4
Male	2 714	2 714	2 592	238
Median age	25.6	25.6	25.5	21.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP				
All persons	4 659	4 659	4 515	467
In households	3 971	3 971	3 932	462
Householder	1 469	1 469	1 463	163
Family householder	899	899	894	104
Nonfamily householder	570	570	569	59
Living alone	454	454	453	47
Spouse	379	379	375	35
Child	1 588	1 588	1 567	187
Other relatives	198	198	196	44
Nonrelatives	337	337	331	33
Institutionalized persons	478	478	373	2
Other persons in group quarters	210	210	210	3
Persans per household	2.58	2.58	2.57	2.71
Persans per family	3.30	3.30	3.29	3.37
Persans 65 years and over	198	198	198	34
In households	185	185	185	33
Householder	137	137	137	28
Nonfamily householder	71	71	71	14
Living alone	67	67	67	12
Spouse	33	33	33	3
Other relatives	13	13	13	2
Nonrelatives	2	2	2	-
Institutionalized persons	13	13	13	1
Other persons in group quarters	-	-	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN				
Families	899	899	894	104
With own children under 18 years	600	600	596	60
Number of own children under 18 years	1 373	1 373	1 355	151
Married-couple families	488	488	484	46
With own children under 18 years	296	296	293	25
Number of own children under 18 years	634	634	620	55
Female householder, no husband present	353	353	352	48
With own children under 18 years	273	273	272	31
Number of own children under 18 years	690	690	686	89
MARITAL STATUS				
Males 15 years and over	1 969	1 969	1 855	152
Never married	1 045	1 045	967	75
Now married, except separated	651	651	626	53
Separated	54	54	51	2
Widowed	24	24	24	5
Divorced	195	195	187	17
Females 15 years and over	1 313	1 313	1 303	151
Never married	567	567	563	52
Now married, except separated	389	389	384	41
Separated	81	81	81	8
Widowed	99	99	99	17
Divarced	177	177	176	33

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lincoln, NE MSA		
	Lincoln, NE MSA	Total	Lincoln city
AGE			
All persons	1 207	1 207	1 150
Under 5 years.....	140	140	136
5 to 9 years.....	129	129	120
10 to 14 years.....	113	113	112
15 to 19 years.....	129	129	124
20 to 24 years.....	125	125	119
25 to 34 years.....	248	248	233
35 to 44 years.....	154	154	148
45 to 54 years.....	89	89	83
55 to 64 years.....	49	49	46
65 to 74 years.....	24	24	22
75 to 84 years.....	5	5	5
85 years and over.....	2	2	2
3 and 4 years.....	59	59	58
16 years and over.....	792	792	749
18 years and over.....	751	751	709
21 years and over.....	667	667	631
60 years and over.....	60	60	55
62 years and over.....	49	49	45
Median.....	23.7	23.7	23.5
Female	609	609	584
Under 5 years.....	74	74	71
5 to 9 years.....	70	70	65
10 to 14 years.....	59	59	58
15 to 19 years.....	54	54	53
20 to 24 years.....	64	64	63
25 to 34 years.....	127	127	119
35 to 44 years.....	75	75	74
45 to 54 years.....	46	46	43
55 to 64 years.....	23	23	21
65 to 74 years.....	14	14	14
75 to 84 years.....	2	2	2
85 years and over.....	1	1	1
3 and 4 years.....	31	31	30
16 years and over.....	393	393	377
18 years and over.....	376	376	360
21 years and over.....	339	339	324
60 years and over.....	28	28	26
62 years and over.....	24	24	23
Median.....	24.0	24.0	23.9
Male	598	598	566
Median age.....	23.5	23.5	23.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	1 207	1 207	1 150
In households.....	1 096	1 096	1 051
Householder.....	349	349	338
Family householder.....	242	242	232
Nonfamily householder.....	107	107	106
Living alone.....	76	76	75
Spouse.....	122	122	111
Child.....	453	453	433
Other relatives.....	82	82	82
Nonrelatives.....	90	90	87
Institutionalized persons.....	71	71	59
Other persons in group quarters.....	40	40	40
Persons per household.....	2.93	2.93	2.94
Persons per family.....	3.50	3.50	3.52
Persons 65 years and over	31	31	29
In households.....	24	24	22
Householder.....	18	18	16
Nonfamily householder.....	9	9	9
Living alone.....	9	9	9
Spouse.....	3	3	3
Other relatives.....	3	3	3
Nonrelatives.....	-	-	-
Institutionalized persons.....	6	6	6
Other persons in group quarters.....	1	1	1
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	242	242	232
With own children under 18 years.....	168	168	164
Number of own children under 18 years.....	386	386	372
Married-couple families	126	126	117
With own children under 18 years.....	78	78	75
Number of own children under 18 years.....	199	199	186
Female householder, no husband present	101	101	100
With own children under 18 years.....	79	79	78
Number of own children under 18 years.....	163	163	162
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	419	419	392
Never married.....	219	219	207
Now married, except separated.....	137	137	125
Separated.....	11	11	11
Widowed.....	8	8	8
Divorced.....	44	44	41
Females 15 years and over	406	406	390
Never married.....	173	173	170
Now married, except separated.....	137	137	126
Separated.....	16	16	16
Widowed.....	15	15	15
Divorced.....	65	65	63

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lincoln, NE MSA		
	Lincoln, NE MSA	Total	Lincoln city
AGE			
All persons	3 367	3 367	3 288
Under 5 years	328	328	313
5 to 9 years	289	289	279
10 to 14 years	214	214	211
15 to 19 years	278	278	274
20 to 24 years	466	466	456
25 to 34 years	952	952	935
35 to 44 years	474	474	464
45 to 54 years	192	192	184
55 to 64 years	82	82	80
65 to 74 years	70	70	70
75 to 84 years	20	20	20
85 years and over	2	2	2
3 and 4 years	123	123	118
16 years and over	2 497	2 497	2 446
18 years and over	2 397	2 397	2 349
21 years and over	2 163	2 163	2 116
60 years and over	123	123	123
62 years and over	110	110	110
Median	26.1	26.1	26.1
Female	1 596	1 596	1 551
Under 5 years	173	173	170
5 to 9 years	154	154	149
10 to 14 years	98	98	96
15 to 19 years	143	143	139
20 to 24 years	190	190	184
25 to 34 years	422	422	409
35 to 44 years	226	226	219
45 to 54 years	94	94	91
55 to 64 years	43	43	41
65 to 74 years	41	41	41
75 to 84 years	11	11	11
85 years and over	1	1	1
3 and 4 years	63	63	62
16 years and over	1 150	1 150	1 115
18 years and over	1 091	1 091	1 059
21 years and over	982	982	951
60 years and over	66	66	66
62 years and over	61	61	61
Median	25.9	25.9	25.8
Male	1 771	1 771	1 737
Median age	26.3	26.3	26.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	3 367	3 367	3 288
In households	3 115	3 115	3 051
Householder	992	992	982
Family householder	647	647	639
Nonfamily householder	345	345	343
Living alone	220	220	218
Spouse	620	620	606
Child	1 056	1 056	1 025
Other relatives	171	171	166
Nonrelatives	276	276	272
Institutionalized persons	6	6	5
Other persons in group quarters	246	246	232
Persons per household	2.88	2.88	2.87
Persons per family	3.52	3.52	3.52
Persons 65 years and over	92	92	92
In households	88	88	88
Householder	41	41	41
Nonfamily householder	11	11	11
Living alone	10	10	10
Spouse	20	20	20
Other relatives	26	26	26
Nonrelatives	1	1	1
Institutionalized persons	3	3	3
Other persons in group quarters	1	1	1
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	647	647	639
With own children under 18 years	417	417	412
Number of own children under 18 years	902	902	876
Married-couple families	539	539	534
With own children under 18 years	361	361	357
Number of own children under 18 years	823	823	798
Female householder, no husband present	63	63	60
With own children under 18 years	39	39	38
Number of own children under 18 years	59	59	58
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	1 365	1 365	1 349
Never married	659	659	653
Now married, except separated	646	646	637
Separated	17	17	17
Widowed	8	8	8
Divorced	35	35	34
Females 15 years and over	1 171	1 171	1 136
Never married	405	405	387
Now married, except separated	662	662	650
Separated	16	16	16
Widowed	43	43	43
Divorced	45	45	40

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 Area	Lancaster County		
	Lincoln, NE MSA	Total	Lincoln city
AGE			
All persons	3 938	3 938	3 764
Under 5 years.....	456	456	438
5 to 9 years.....	449	449	413
10 to 14 years.....	356	356	337
15 to 19 years.....	365	365	352
20 to 24 years.....	448	448	437
25 to 34 years.....	751	751	718
35 to 44 years.....	519	519	492
45 to 54 years.....	253	253	243
55 to 64 years.....	187	187	186
65 to 74 years.....	108	108	103
75 to 84 years.....	37	37	37
85 years and over.....	9	9	8
3 and 4 years.....	175	175	167
16 years and over.....	2 617	2 617	2 518
18 years and over.....	2 508	2 508	2 417
21 years and over.....	2 211	2 211	2 126
60 years and over.....	237	237	231
62 years and over.....	199	199	193
Median.....	23.8	23.8	23.9
Female	1 919	1 919	1 848
Under 5 years.....	241	241	234
5 to 9 years.....	223	223	208
10 to 14 years.....	167	167	157
15 to 19 years.....	198	198	192
20 to 24 years.....	214	214	211
25 to 34 years.....	343	343	332
35 to 44 years.....	241	241	228
45 to 54 years.....	124	124	120
55 to 64 years.....	90	90	90
65 to 74 years.....	52	52	51
75 to 84 years.....	21	21	21
85 years and over.....	5	5	4
3 and 4 years.....	98	98	93
16 years and over.....	1 259	1 259	1 220
18 years and over.....	1 196	1 196	1 161
21 years and over.....	1 037	1 037	1 005
60 years and over.....	118	118	116
62 years and over.....	99	99	97
Median.....	22.7	22.7	22.8
Male	2 019	2 019	1 916
Median age.....	24.6	24.6	24.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	3 938	3 938	3 764
In households.....	3 707	3 707	3 553
Householder.....	1 153	1 153	1 121
Family householder.....	787	787	759
Nonfamily householder.....	366	366	362
Living alone.....	272	272	268
Spouse.....	581	581	555
Child.....	1 529	1 529	1 441
Other relatives.....	174	174	169
Nonrelatives.....	270	270	267
Institutionalized persons.....	84	84	64
Other persons in group quarters.....	147	147	147
Persons per household.....	2.82	2.82	2.79
Persons per family.....	3.44	3.44	3.42
Persons 65 years and over	154	154	148
In households.....	147	147	141
Householder.....	96	96	92
Nonfamily householder.....	38	38	36
Living alone.....	36	36	34
Spouse.....	28	28	27
Other relatives.....	18	18	17
Nonrelatives.....	5	5	5
Institutionalized persons.....	7	7	7
Other persons in group quarters.....	-	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	787	787	759
With own children under 18 years.....	508	508	488
Number of own children under 18 years.....	1 300	1 300	1 221
Married-couple families	576	576	552
With own children under 18 years.....	360	360	342
Number of own children under 18 years.....	923	923	849
Female householder, no husband present	157	157	155
With own children under 18 years.....	123	123	121
Number of own children under 18 years.....	332	332	327
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	1 389	1 389	1 327
Never married.....	572	572	549
Now married, except separated.....	660	660	627
Separated.....	37	37	37
Widowed.....	22	22	21
Divorced.....	98	98	93
Females 15 years and over	1 288	1 288	1 249
Never married.....	464	464	454
Now married, except separated.....	594	594	569
Separated.....	37	37	37
Widowed.....	57	57	56
Divorced.....	136	136	133

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]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lancaster County		
	Lincoln, NE MSA	Total	Lincoln city
AGE			
All persons	200 521	200 521	179 302
Under 5 years.....	13 746	13 746	12 406
5 to 9 years.....	13 800	13 800	12 049
10 to 14 years.....	12 291	12 291	10 538
15 to 19 years.....	15 701	15 701	14 073
20 to 24 years.....	22 274	22 274	21 289
25 to 34 years.....	36 094	36 094	33 162
35 to 44 years.....	30 890	30 890	27 055
45 to 54 years.....	18 051	18 051	15 324
55 to 64 years.....	14 918	14 918	12 865
65 to 74 years.....	12 354	12 354	10 989
75 to 84 years.....	7 529	7 529	6 903
85 years and over.....	2 873	2 873	2 649
3 and 4 years.....	5 563	5 563	4 994
16 years and over.....	158 328	158 328	142 315
18 years and over.....	153 916	153 916	138 588
21 years and over.....	139 684	139 684	125 161
60 years and over.....	30 147	30 147	26 966
62 years and over.....	27 191	27 191	24 418
Median.....	31.2	31.2	30.7
Female	103 122	103 122	92 780
Under 5 years.....	6 743	6 743	6 103
5 to 9 years.....	6 805	6 805	5 951
10 to 14 years.....	5 999	5 999	5 150
15 to 19 years.....	8 005	8 005	7 218
20 to 24 years.....	11 082	11 082	10 659
25 to 34 years.....	17 997	17 997	16 540
35 to 44 years.....	15 506	15 506	13 635
45 to 54 years.....	9 179	9 179	7 853
55 to 64 years.....	7 753	7 753	6 792
65 to 74 years.....	6 956	6 956	6 271
75 to 84 years.....	4 921	4 921	4 580
85 years and over.....	2 176	2 176	2 028
3 and 4 years.....	2 702	2 702	2 436
16 years and over.....	82 400	82 400	74 585
18 years and over.....	80 225	80 225	72 746
21 years and over.....	72 865	72 865	65 737
60 years and over.....	17 943	17 943	16 334
62 years and over.....	16 372	16 372	14 947
Median.....	32.2	32.2	31.8
Male	97 399	97 399	86 522
Median age.....	30.2	30.2	29.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	200 521	200 521	179 302
In households.....	190 331	190 331	169 666
Householder.....	78 835	78 835	71 536
Family householder.....	50 437	50 437	44 370
Nonfamily householder.....	28 398	28 398	27 166
Living alone.....	21 754	21 754	20 704
Spouse.....	42 088	42 088	36 518
Child.....	54 989	54 989	47 894
Other relatives.....	3 760	3 760	3 429
Nonrelatives.....	10 659	10 659	10 289
Institutionalized persons.....	2 600	2 600	2 085
Other persons in group quarters.....	7 590	7 590	7 551
Persons per household.....	2.43	2.43	2.38
Persons per family.....	3.01	3.01	3.00
Persons 65 years and over	22 756	22 756	20 541
In households.....	21 312	21 312	19 200
Householder.....	14 946	14 946	13 577
Nonfamily householder.....	7 395	7 395	6 917
Living alone.....	7 215	7 215	6 748
Spouse.....	5 491	5 491	4 838
Other relatives.....	721	721	637
Nonrelatives.....	154	154	148
Institutionalized persons.....	1 414	1 414	1 313
Other persons in group quarters.....	30	30	28
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	50 437	50 437	44 370
With own children under 18 years.....	24 709	24 709	21 784
Number of own children under 18 years.....	44 784	44 784	39 122
Married-couple families	42 065	42 065	36 481
With own children under 18 years.....	19 804	19 804	17 127
Number of own children under 18 years.....	37 395	37 395	32 137
Female householder, no husband present	6 508	6 508	6 202
With own children under 18 years.....	4 101	4 101	3 929
Number of own children under 18 years.....	6 227	6 227	5 938
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	77 109	77 109	68 733
Never married.....	26 325	26 325	24 363
Now married, except separated.....	43 204	43 204	37 466
Separated.....	751	751	695
Widowed.....	1 374	1 374	1 234
Divorced.....	5 455	5 455	4 975
Females 15 years and over	83 575	83 575	75 576
Never married.....	23 468	23 468	22 142
Now married, except separated.....	43 065	43 065	37 395
Separated.....	906	906	857
Widowed.....	8 239	8 239	7 666
Divorced.....	7 897	7 897	7 516

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lincoln, NE MSA		Lancaster County										
	Total	Lincoln city	Tract 1	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 22	Tract 29	Tract 30	Tract 31.01	Tract 31.02	Tract 32.01	Tract 32.02	Tract 33
RACE													
All persons	213 641	191 972	3 780	6 181	5 914	5 983	1 654	8 402	5 550	2 105	270	3 291	2 728
White	202 663	181 320	3 668	6 050	5 785	5 387	1 584	7 976	5 214	2 039	188	3 024	2 599
Black	4 659	4 515	39	41	21	291	21	158	96	28	53	200	38
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1 207	1 150	21	18	4	68	3	40	74	4	12	28	30
American Indian	1 196	1 139	21	18	23	68	3	40	74	4	12	28	30
Eskimo	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	3 367	3 288	27	58	56	155	32	147	91	24	—	26	43
Asian	3 282	3 212	27	58	53	147	32	139	88	24	—	25	43
Chinese	776	772	1	6	2	14	—	19	5	2	—	—	4
Filipino	123	114	2	2	16	4	—	8	1	8	—	3	—
Japanese	209	206	4	2	12	2	—	10	2	—	—	6	—
Asian Indian	425	414	1	15	9	14	—	56	11	—	—	6	—
Korean	479	458	2	2	9	28	—	34	4	—	—	6	—
Vietnamese	897	882	19	29	4	68	—	3	63	—	—	4	33
Cambodian	36	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	28	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	39	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	270	263	—	2	1	11	—	4	2	—	—	2	—
Other Asian	85	76	—	—	3	8	—	8	3	—	—	1	—
Pacific Islander	45	41	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoa	17	13	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	19	18	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	1 745	1 699	25	14	8	82	14	81	75	10	17	13	18
Other race	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	213 641	191 972	3 780	6 181	5 914	5 983	1 654	8 402	5 550	2 105	270	3 291	2 728
Hispanic origin (of any race)	3 938	3 764	63	73	69	186	32	183	163	42	19	73	84
Mexican	2 788	2 666	42	57	46	142	28	143	133	32	18	36	70
Puerto Rican	154	141	1	3	4	5	1	5	1	7	—	10	7
Cuban	114	108	—	1	2	3	—	3	2	—	—	3	3
Other Hispanic	882	849	20	12	17	36	3	28	27	3	—	24	4
Not of Hispanic origin	209 703	188 208	3 717	6 108	5 845	5 797	1 622	8 219	5 387	2 063	251	3 218	2 644
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	213 641	191 972	3 780	6 181	5 914	5 983	1 654	8 402	5 550	2 105	270	3 291	2 728
White	202 663	181 320	3 668	6 050	5 785	5 387	1 584	7 976	5 214	2 039	188	3 024	2 599
Hispanic origin	2 142	2 018	36	55	56	99	18	103	81	36	1	58	64
Not of Hispanic origin	200 521	179 302	3 632	5 995	5 729	5 288	1 566	7 873	5 133	2 003	187	2 966	2 535
Black	4 659	4 515	39	41	21	291	21	158	96	28	53	200	38
Hispanic origin	76	76	—	—	—	7	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	4 583	4 439	39	41	41	284	21	148	96	28	53	199	38
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1 207	1 150	21	18	24	68	3	40	74	4	12	28	30
Hispanic origin	117	117	4	6	6	8	—	39	65	—	11	26	25
Not of Hispanic origin	1 090	1 033	17	18	18	60	3	147	91	4	—	26	43
Asian or Pacific Islander	3 367	3 288	27	58	56	155	32	147	91	24	—	26	43
Hispanic origin	32	27	—	4	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	—
Not of Hispanic origin	3 335	3 261	27	54	54	155	32	145	89	24	—	25	43
Other race	1 745	1 699	25	14	8	82	14	81	75	10	17	13	18
Hispanic origin	1 571	1 526	23	14	5	72	14	67	71	6	17	11	15
Not of Hispanic origin	174	173	2	—	3	10	—	14	4	4	—	2	3

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

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

RACE	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Lancaster County—Con.										Lincoln city, Lancaster County			
	Tract 34	Tract 36.03	Tract 36.04	Tract 37.03	Tract 37.05	Tract 37.06	Tract 37.07	Tract 38.01	Tract 102	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02	Tract 3	Tract 4
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area														
RACE														
All persons	4 368	5 881	1 248	4 565	4 548	4 031	4 826	4 017	3 348	3 778	4 545	4 481	3 530	4 527
White	4 159	5 695	1 240	4 512	4 401	3 900	4 733	3 932	3 324	3 666	4 456	4 359	3 350	3 694
Black	106	72	1	18	45	49	31	27	5	39	27	37	61	467
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	25	13	1	3	7	3	1	2	3	21	9	23	37	93
American Indian	25	13	1	3	7	3	1	2	3	21	9	20	36	93
Eskimo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	36	82	1	26	88	67	50	55	10	27	24	25	37	175
Asian	35	79	1	26	88	66	50	55	10	27	24	25	37	175
Chinese	1	8	—	3	21	17	13	17	3	1	2	20	36	110
Filipino	—	2	—	1	2	3	1	1	2	2	2	6	6	4
Japanese	3	2	—	2	9	5	11	3	—	4	5	5	4	5
Asian Indian	1	13	—	4	16	24	15	20	—	1	1	2	1	7
Korean	6	20	1	3	12	13	6	12	5	5	6	6	9	10
Vietnamese	24	34	—	14	28	2	—	—	—	19	14	—	13	30
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	42	19	5	6	7	12	11	1	6	25	29	37	45	98
HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons	4 368	5 881	1 248	4 565	4 548	4 031	4 826	4 017	3 348	3 778	4 545	4 481	3 530	4 527
Hispanic origin (of any race)	90	51	11	45	44	57	34	25	24	63	88	79	66	204
Mexican	79	35	11	26	29	30	15	7	15	42	69	43	54	150
Puerto Rican	—	2	—	9	5	2	1	—	—	1	2	2	1	4
Cuban	—	2	—	1	2	1	1	2	—	—	1	1	—	8
Other Hispanic	11	12	—	9	8	14	17	16	9	20	16	33	10	42
Not of Hispanic origin	4 278	5 830	1 237	4 520	4 504	3 974	4 792	3 992	3 324	3 715	4 457	4 402	3 464	4 323
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons	4 368	5 881	1 248	4 565	4 548	4 031	4 826	4 017	3 348	3 778	4 545	4 481	3 530	4 527
White	4 159	5 695	1 240	4 512	4 401	3 900	4 733	3 932	3 324	3 666	4 456	4 359	3 350	3 694
Hispanic origin	49	36	6	39	35	43	21	23	16	36	60	42	23	78
Not of Hispanic origin	4 110	5 659	1 234	4 473	4 366	3 857	4 712	3 909	3 308	3 630	4 396	4 317	3 327	3 616
Black	106	72	1	18	45	49	31	27	5	39	27	37	61	467
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	2	—	6
Not of Hispanic origin	106	72	1	18	43	48	29	26	5	39	27	35	61	461
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	25	13	1	3	7	3	1	2	9	21	9	23	37	93
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	3	2	21
Not of Hispanic origin	25	13	1	3	7	3	1	2	3	17	7	20	35	72
Asian or Pacific Islander	36	82	1	26	88	67	50	55	10	27	24	25	37	175
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Not of Hispanic origin	36	82	1	26	88	66	50	55	8	27	24	25	37	169
Other race	42	19	5	6	7	12	11	1	6	25	29	37	45	98
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	41	15	5	6	7	12	11	1	6	23	26	32	41	93

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

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

Lincoln city, Lancaster County—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area

	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18
RACE														
All persons	1 282	5 513	2 500	3 532	3 264	7 584	6 169	5 914	7 168	4 830	4 837	5 998	4 998	1 744
White	1 186	5 125	1 858	2 947	2 982	7 375	6 038	5 785	7 026	4 722	4 712	5 739	4 459	1 471
Black	33	155	1	237	90	95	41	41	40	58	45	137	4	120
Hispanic origin	27	11	68	98	14	8	18	18	2	10	23	18	239	32
Not of Hispanic origin	26	9	68	98	14	7	18	23	2	10	23	18	47	32
American Indian	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eskimo	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut	19	186	189	166	137	70	58	56	87	25	28	60	193	70
Asian or Pacific Islander	19	179	185	165	136	68	68	53	86	25	22	57	190	69
Asian	3	61	75	14	38	5	6	2	20	2	1	21	29	43
Chinese	2	4	4	4	7	3	2	16	5	2	3	2	1	3
Filipino	2	28	3	1	5	8	2	12	3	2	3	9	13	6
Japanese	2	17	28	1	41	4	15	9	33	9	6	—	14	3
Asian Indian	2	20	15	4	12	20	2	9	16	6	4	9	16	3
Korean	—	9	37	118	19	19	29	9	6	1	8	13	74	3
Vietnamese	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lootian	—	2	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Other Asian	1	—	4	3	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander	9	38	19	4	31	8	2	1	5	2	—	3	42	8
Hawaiian	—	7	4	1	1	2	—	3	1	—	6	3	3	1
Samoan	—	4	4	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	17	36	41	84	41	36	14	8	13	15	29	44	58	51
HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons	1 282	5 513	2 500	3 532	3 264	7 584	6 169	5 914	7 168	4 830	4 837	5 998	4 998	1 744
Hispanic origin (of any race)	40	90	84	134	90	127	73	69	21	72	58	106	104	75
Mexican	36	51	52	93	55	85	57	46	16	56	36	81	73	54
Puerto Rican	2	8	1	8	4	6	3	4	—	5	2	2	5	4
Cuban	—	—	—	3	2	7	1	2	—	—	3	4	4	4
Other Hispanic	2	31	31	30	29	29	12	17	4	6	17	19	22	13
Not of Hispanic origin	1 242	5 423	2 416	3 398	3 174	7 457	6 096	5 845	7 147	4 758	4 779	5 892	4 894	1 669
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons	1 282	5 513	2 500	3 532	3 264	7 584	6 169	5 914	7 168	4 830	4 837	5 998	4 998	1 744
White	1 186	5 125	1 858	2 947	2 982	7 375	6 038	5 785	7 026	4 722	4 712	5 739	4 459	1 471
Hispanic origin	25	56	29	52	58	91	55	56	9	55	34	58	41	27
Not of Hispanic origin	1 161	5 069	1 829	2 895	2 924	7 284	5 983	5 729	7 017	4 667	4 678	5 681	4 418	1 444
Black	33	155	344	237	90	95	41	41	40	58	45	137	239	120
Hispanic origin	—	3	3	5	4	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	6	5
Not of Hispanic origin	33	152	341	232	86	95	41	41	40	55	45	135	233	115
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	27	11	68	98	14	8	18	24	2	10	23	18	49	32
Hispanic origin	3	2	11	3	1	1	—	6	—	—	—	3	4	1
Not of Hispanic origin	24	9	57	95	13	7	18	18	2	10	23	15	45	31
Asian or Pacific Islander	19	186	189	166	137	70	58	56	87	25	28	60	193	70
Hispanic origin	—	—	1	1	—	—	4	2	—	1	—	1	—	2
Not of Hispanic origin	19	186	188	165	137	70	54	54	87	24	28	60	192	68
Other race	17	36	41	84	41	36	14	8	13	15	29	44	58	51
Hispanic origin	12	29	40	73	27	35	14	5	12	24	24	43	52	40
Not of Hispanic origin	5	7	1	11	14	1	—	3	1	2	5	1	6	11

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area

Lincoln city, Lancaster County—Con.

	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 25	Tract 27.01	Tract 27.02	Tract 28	Tract 29 (pt.)	Tract 30 (pt.)	Tract 31.01 (pt.)	Tract 31.02 (pt.)
RACE														
All persons	838	5 243	2 048	5 983	6 611	3 339	5 887	3 139	6 238	5 616	1 595	8 347	5 550	2 097
White	779	4 527	1 743	5 387	6 273	3 278	5 770	2 937	6 079	5 460	1 525	7 925	5 214	2 031
Black	17	264	41	291	182	23	45	60	54	52	21	154	96	28
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	4	64	34	68	34	7	12	26	8	34	3	40	74	4
American Indian	4	64	34	68	34	7	12	26	8	34	3	40	74	4
Eskimo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	37	312	20	155	66	19	32	58	46	43	32	147	91	24
Asian	35	307	20	147	66	19	32	55	45	43	32	139	88	24
Chinese	2	90	5	14	24	6	7	23	9	2	—	19	5	2
Filipino	—	2	1	4	3	—	3	4	—	—	—	8	1	8
Japanese	—	8	—	2	3	—	8	6	6	6	—	2	2	—
Asian Indian	8	43	—	14	3	7	2	6	2	6	14	10	4	—
Korean	1	9	3	28	11	5	5	11	3	5	3	56	11	6
Vietnamese	1	112	8	68	9	—	6	1	10	18	15	34	63	5
Cambodian	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	3	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	8	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	1	4	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	4	4	2	11	7	—	—	2	10	3	—	4	2	3
Pacific Islander	2	27	—	8	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	8	3	—
Hawaiian	1	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	3	—
Samoan	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	1	76	210	82	56	12	28	58	51	27	14	81	75	10
HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons	838	5 243	2 048	5 983	6 611	3 339	5 887	3 139	6 238	5 616	1 595	8 347	5 550	2 097
Hispanic origin (of any race)	3	145	289	186	129	35	56	110	60	75	32	183	163	42
Mexican	2	94	229	142	87	26	34	67	35	45	28	145	133	32
Puerto Rican	—	5	10	5	1	—	3	4	6	8	1	5	8	7
Cuban	—	4	4	3	—	—	1	5	—	2	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	1	42	46	36	41	9	18	34	19	20	3	28	27	3
Not of Hispanic origin	835	5 098	1 759	5 797	6 482	3 304	5 831	3 029	6 178	5 541	1 563	8 164	5 387	2 055
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons	838	5 243	2 048	5 983	6 611	3 339	5 887	3 139	6 238	5 616	1 595	8 347	5 550	2 097
White	779	4 527	1 743	5 387	6 273	3 278	5 770	2 937	6 079	5 460	1 525	7 925	5 214	2 031
Hispanic origin	2	62	76	99	72	23	30	48	21	47	18	103	81	36
Not of Hispanic origin	777	4 465	1 667	5 288	6 201	3 255	5 740	2 889	6 058	5 413	1 507	7 822	5 133	1 995
Black	17	264	41	291	182	23	45	60	54	52	21	154	96	28
Hispanic origin	—	1	—	7	3	1	—	4	—	4	—	10	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	17	263	41	284	179	22	45	56	54	48	21	144	96	28
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	4	64	34	68	34	7	12	26	8	34	3	40	74	4
Hispanic origin	—	7	4	8	10	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	4	57	30	60	24	7	12	23	8	34	3	39	65	4
Asian or Pacific Islander	37	312	20	155	66	19	32	58	46	43	32	147	91	24
Hispanic origin	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	37	310	20	155	66	19	32	57	46	43	32	145	89	24
Other race	1	76	210	82	56	12	28	58	51	27	14	81	75	10
Hispanic origin	—	73	209	72	44	11	26	54	39	24	14	67	71	6
Not of Hispanic origin	—	3	1	10	12	1	2	4	12	3	—	14	4	4

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Lincoln city, Lancaster County—Con.												
		Tract 32.01 (pt.)	Tract 32.02 (pt.)	Tract 33 (pt.)	Tract 34 (pt.)	Tract 36.01	Tract 36.03 (pt.)	Tract 36.04 (pt.)	Tract 37.03 (pt.)	Tract 37.04	Tract 37.05 (pt.)	Tract 37.06 (pt.)	Tract 37.07 (pt.)	Tract 38.01 (pt.)
RACE														
All persons		270	3 285	2 660	3 599	702	5 771	12	1 556	5 217	4 428	4 030	4 760	4 002
White		188	3 018	2 531	3 501	366	5 585	10	1 541	5 012	4 289	3 899	4 667	3 918
Black		53	200	38	25	270	72	—	9	63	42	49	31	27
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		12	28	30	14	29	13	—	—	7	7	3	1	2
American Indian		12	28	30	14	29	13	—	—	7	7	3	1	2
Eskimo		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander		—	26	43	34	1	82	—	3	107	83	67	50	54
Asian		—	25	43	33	1	79	—	3	105	83	66	50	54
Chinese		—	—	4	1	—	8	—	2	18	21	17	13	17
Filipino		—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	2	3	1	1
Japanese		—	3	—	3	—	2	—	1	7	2	1	1	3
Asian Indian		—	6	—	1	—	13	—	—	8	11	5	11	19
Korean		—	6	—	4	—	20	—	—	12	12	24	15	12
Vietnamese		—	4	—	24	—	34	—	—	11	28	2	6	1
Cambodian		—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian		—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander		—	1	—	1	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander		—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race		17	13	18	25	36	19	2	3	28	7	12	11	1
HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons		270	3 285	2 660	3 599	702	5 771	12	1 556	5 217	4 428	4 030	4 760	4 002
Hispanic origin (of any race)		19	73	84	68	32	51	2	12	88	44	57	34	25
Mexican		18	36	70	57	32	35	2	8	63	29	30	15	7
Puerto Rican		—	10	7	—	—	2	—	—	1	5	2	1	—
Cuban		—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	—	—
Other Hispanic		1	24	4	11	—	12	—	4	21	8	14	17	16
Not of Hispanic origin		251	3 212	2 576	3 531	670	5 720	10	1 544	5 129	4 384	3 973	4 726	3 977
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons		270	3 285	2 660	3 599	702	5 771	12	1 556	5 217	4 428	4 030	4 760	4 002
White		188	3 018	2 531	3 501	366	5 585	10	1 541	5 012	4 289	3 899	4 667	3 918
Hispanic origin		1	58	64	44	—	36	—	9	60	35	43	21	23
Not of Hispanic origin		187	2 960	2 467	3 457	366	5 549	10	1 532	4 952	4 254	3 856	4 646	3 895
Black		53	200	38	25	270	72	—	9	63	42	49	31	27
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		53	199	38	25	270	72	—	9	63	40	48	29	26
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		12	28	30	14	29	13	—	—	7	7	3	1	2
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		11	26	5	14	29	13	—	—	7	7	3	1	2
Asian or Pacific Islander		—	26	43	34	1	82	—	3	107	83	67	50	54
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race		17	13	18	25	36	19	2	3	28	7	12	11	1
Hispanic origin		17	11	15	24	32	15	2	3	28	7	12	11	1
Not of Hispanic origin		—	2	3	1	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Lancaster County													
	Lincoln city, Lancaster County— Con.	Tract 38.02	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 29 (pt.)	Tract 30 (pt.)	Tract 31.01 (pt.)	Tract 31.02 (pt.)	Tract 32.01 (pt.)	Tract 32.02 (pt.)	Tract 33 (pt.)
RACE														
All persons	2 955			2	12			59	55		8		6	68
White	2 917			2	12			59	51		8		6	68
Black	2								4					
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	7													
American Indian	7													
Eskimo														
Aleut														
Asian or Pacific Islander	24													
Asian	24													
Chinese	8													
Filipino	2													
Japanese	3													
Asian Indian	4													
Korean	4													
Vietnamese	3													
Combodian														
Hmong														
Laotian														
Thai														
Other Asian														
Pacific Islander														
Hawaiian														
Samoan														
Guamanian														
Other Pacific Islander														
Other race	5													
HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons	2 955			2	12			59	55		8		6	68
Hispanic origin (of any race)	24													
Mexican	16													
Puerto Rican	1													
Cuban	7													
Other Hispanic	2 931			2	12			59	55		8		6	68
Not of Hispanic origin														
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons	2 955			2	12			59	55		8		6	68
White	2 917			2	12			59	51		8		6	68
Hispanic origin	21													
Not of Hispanic origin	2 896			2	12			59	51		8		6	68
Black	2								4					
Hispanic origin														
Not of Hispanic origin	2								4					
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	7													
Hispanic origin														
Not of Hispanic origin	7													
Asian or Pacific Islander	24													
Hispanic origin														
Not of Hispanic origin	24													
Other race	5													
Hispanic origin	3													
Not of Hispanic origin	2													

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Lancaster County—Con.												
	Tract 34 (pt.)	Tract 35	Tract 36.03 (pt.)	Tract 36.04 (pt.)	Tract 37.03 (pt.)	Tract 37.05 (pt.)	Tract 37.06 (pt.)	Tract 37.07 (pt.)	Tract 38.01 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 103	Tract 104
RACE													
All persons	769	238	110	1 236	3 009	120	1	66	15	4 238	3 348	3 025	5 284
White	658	208	110	1 230	2 971	112	1	66	14	4 211	3 324	2 994	5 238
Black	81	25	—	1	9	3	—	—	—	4	5	—	12
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	11	1	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	13
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	2	1	—	1	23	5	—	—	1	13	10	6	17
Asian	2	1	—	1	23	5	—	—	1	10	10	2	15
Chinese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Filipino	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japanese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian Indian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Korean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vietnamese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	17	3	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	7	6	3	4
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	769	238	110	1 236	3 009	120	1	66	15	4 238	3 348	3 025	5 284
Hispanic origin (of any race)	22	6	—	9	33	—	—	—	—	22	24	19	39
Mexican	22	3	—	9	18	—	—	—	—	12	15	13	30
Puerto Rican	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cuban	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	—	2	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	10	9	2	4
Not of Hispanic origin	747	232	110	1 227	2 976	120	1	66	15	4 216	3 324	3 006	5 245
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	769	238	110	1 236	3 009	120	1	66	15	4 238	3 348	3 025	5 284
Hispanic origin	658	208	110	1 230	2 971	112	1	66	14	4 211	3 324	2 994	5 238
Not of Hispanic origin	5	3	—	6	30	—	—	—	—	12	16	16	36
Black	81	25	—	1	9	3	—	—	—	4	5	—	12
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	11	1	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	2	1	—	1	23	5	—	—	1	13	10	6	17
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	17	3	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	7	6	3	4
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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 Area	Lincoln, NE MSA	Lancaster County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Lancaster County						
		Total	Lincoln city	Tract 1	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 22	Tract 29	Tract 30	Tract 31.01
All housing units	86 734	86 734	79 079	1 680	2 321	2 279	2 730	767	3 356	2 138
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	82 759	82 759	75 402	1 610	2 257	2 243	2 570	744	3 260	2 000
Owner-occupied housing units.....	50 104	50 104	43 818	939	1 797	1 799	1 081	477	2 031	1 370
Percent of occupied housing units.....	60.5	60.5	58.1	58.3	79.6	80.2	42.1	64.1	62.3	68.5
White.....	49 135	49 135	42 876	927	1 776	1 779	1 025	462	1 988	1 317
Black.....	421	421	416	1	8	7	36	4	17	14
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	78	78	74	4	3	5	2	2	5	7
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	287	287	277	2	8	7	16	6	11	17
Other race.....	183	183	175	5	2	1	2	3	10	15
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	506	506	480	9	13	17	27	6	27	29
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	48 827	48 827	42 585	923	1 765	1 765	1 002	459	1 972	1 304
Renter-occupied housing units.....	32 655	32 655	31 584	671	460	444	1 489	267	1 229	630
White.....	30 318	30 318	29 258	648	442	430	1 364	260	1 149	591
Black.....	1 048	1 048	1 047	10	6	4	63	2	33	19
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	271	271	264	2	4	2	16	1	7	10
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	705	705	705	2	8	7	27	—	29	5
Other race.....	313	313	310	9	—	1	19	4	11	5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	647	647	641	17	6	5	42	5	21	13
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	30 008	30 008	28 951	640	436	427	1 343	259	1 140	584
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	3 975	3 975	3 677	70	64	36	160	23	96	138
For sale only.....	574	574	525	3	16	13	26	1	37	12
For rent.....	2 001	2 001	1 949	43	27	9	83	17	34	103
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	374	374	352	6	10	7	8	3	7	9
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	249	249	216	3	2	1	11	1	9	5
For migrant workers.....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	776	776	635	15	9	6	32	1	9	9
Boarded up.....	51	51	43	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
ROOMS										
1 room.....	1 099	1 099	1 079	21	19	3	33	10	5	8
2 rooms.....	3 388	3 388	3 326	88	56	26	104	38	92	64
3 rooms.....	9 782	9 782	9 559	180	160	112	425	113	353	210
4 rooms.....	16 037	16 037	15 286	348	283	207	594	281	795	631
5 rooms.....	15 819	15 819	14 408	434	442	479	604	141	765	585
6 rooms.....	12 800	12 800	11 296	271	359	449	437	73	477	274
7 rooms.....	10 363	10 363	9 115	161	393	367	230	41	391	205
8 or more rooms.....	17 446	17 446	15 010	177	609	636	303	70	478	161
Median, all housing units.....	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.0	6.1	6.2	4.8	4.3	5.1	4.8
Mean, all housing units.....	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.1	6.2	6.4	5.1	4.7	5.4	5.0
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.0	6.1	6.2	4.9	4.3	5.1	4.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.4	6.4	6.4	5.5	6.6	6.5	5.8	4.8	5.8	5.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.4	4.1	3.8	4.0	4.2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	53 069	53 069	46 194	1 236	1 791	2 013	1 545	191	1 896	718
1, attached.....	3 863	3 863	3 799	31	34	39	39	51	162	91
2.....	4 624	4 624	4 572	93	73	12	347	10	51	20
3 or 4.....	3 704	3 704	3 635	48	12	2	289	17	51	24
5 to 9.....	5 080	5 080	5 026	70	57	28	328	70	109	22
10 to 19.....	6 207	6 207	6 160	57	58	20	139	57	324	30
20 to 49.....	4 987	4 987	4 986	5	159	97	32	28	292	21
50 or more.....	1 849	1 849	1 849	111	119	66	—	—	86	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	2 816	2 816	2 371	20	—	—	—	337	370	1 175
Other.....	535	535	487	9	18	2	11	6	15	37
Occupied housing units	82 759	82 759	75 402	1 610	2 257	2 243	2 570	744	3 260	2 000
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	22 770	22 770	21 712	525	443	398	959	267	760	395
2 persons.....	28 437	28 437	25 793	502	737	886	824	246	1 134	629
3 persons.....	13 217	13 217	11 889	276	380	392	389	118	562	368
4 persons.....	11 700	11 700	10 286	184	447	362	231	69	510	364
5 persons.....	4 684	4 684	4 047	72	185	137	97	29	210	172
6 or more persons.....	1 951	1 951	1 675	51	65	68	70	15	84	72
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.15	2.15	2.12	2.06	2.43	2.32	1.90	1.93	2.27	2.46
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.38	2.38	2.36	2.21	2.65	2.38	2.08	2.02	2.48	2.51
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.77	1.77	1.75	1.70	1.83	1.99	1.75	1.76	1.98	2.37
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	81 496	81 496	74 222	1 582	2 233	2 224	2 511	724	3 213	1 900
1.01 to 1.50.....	846	846	774	24	17	13	34	11	36	75
1.51 or more.....	417	417	406	4	7	6	25	9	11	25
Mean.....	.43	.43	.43	.46	.44	.41	.43	.46	.47	.55
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	42 315	42 315	38 341	871	1 602	1 693	975	180	1 643	622
Less than \$20,000.....	427	427	311	22	6	1	30	—	9	11
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	5 220	5 220	4 720	380	83	71	436	6	229	55
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	14 074	14 074	13 076	387	405	728	427	67	699	410
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	11 934	11 934	11 173	77	810	821	79	77	563	130
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	4 933	4 933	4 378	4	248	65	2	19	117	13
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	4 040	4 040	3 325	1	46	5	1	9	19	2
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	1 018	1 018	827	—	3	—	—	2	4	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	376	376	305	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	163	163	127	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	130	130	99	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	61 900	61 900	61 500	41 300	66 900	60 700	40 700	63 400	56 600	53 100
Mean (dollars).....	70 700	70 700	69 400	42 300	67 300	60 600	41 400	66 900	58 000	54 200
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	32 097	32 097	31 379	661	457	433	1 477	266	1 212	623
Median contract rent (dollars).....	323	323	324	283	369	400	291	317	345	302
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	335	335	336	271	380	397	297	324	323	303
With meals included in rent.....	339	339	339	4	—	2	5	—	2	3
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	845	845	845	225	—	363	430	—	350	275
No meals included in rent.....	31 182	31 182	30 542	638	448	418	1 456	258	1 192	610
No cash rent.....	576	576	498	19	9	13	16	8	18	10

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 Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Lancaster County—Con.									
	Troct 31.02	Troct 32.01	Troct 32.02	Troct 33	Troct 34	Troct 36.03	Troct 36.04	Troct 37.03	Troct 37.05	Troct 37.06
All housing units	603	6	1 036	1 124	1 421	2 213	475	1 520	1 701	1 484
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	591	6	991	1 057	1 385	2 155	456	1 496	1 453	1 431
Owner-occupied housing units	526	—	252	712	1 205	1 551	372	1 292	1 274	1 083
Percent of occupied housing units	89.0	—	25.4	67.4	87.0	72.0	81.6	86.4	87.7	75.7
White	510	—	244	694	1 183	1 516	370	1 284	1 242	1 054
Black	9	—	5	5	6	12	1	2	13	12
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	—	—	2	3	4	—	1	1	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	5	—	1	8	7	14	—	3	16	13
Other race	2	—	2	3	6	5	1	2	2	3
Hispanic origin (of any race)	8	—	2	13	16	12	1	9	11	16
White, not of Hispanic origin	504	—	244	684	1 173	1 509	370	1 277	1 234	1 042
Renter-occupied housing units	65	6	739	345	180	604	84	204	179	348
White	63	6	676	325	173	586	81	198	169	337
Black	—	—	45	8	3	11	—	4	5	7
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	2	—	10	5	1	1	—	—	1	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	5	4	2	4	—	—	4	3
Other race	—	—	3	3	1	2	3	2	—	1
Hispanic origin (of any race)	—	—	10	8	5	3	4	2	1	3
White, not of Hispanic origin	63	6	669	321	169	585	80	198	168	335
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	12	—	45	67	36	58	19	24	248	53
For sale only	8	—	9	12	14	6	3	7	34	7
For rent	1	—	29	28	14	32	1	7	187	23
Rented or sold, not occupied	3	—	3	2	5	9	4	2	14	16
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	—	—	—	19	—	4	3	1	3	3
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	—	—	4	6	3	7	8	7	10	4
Boarded up	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1
ROOMS										
1 room	—	—	1	20	—	5	3	6	38	5
2 rooms	—	—	4	43	7	15	7	24	33	39
3 rooms	6	1	22	96	31	182	14	55	96	99
4 rooms	5	—	116	192	259	265	43	88	145	196
5 rooms	39	—	496	239	337	359	76	159	190	174
6 rooms	122	5	257	222	262	372	92	246	281	222
7 rooms	224	—	85	123	229	357	80	246	328	187
8 or more rooms	207	—	55	189	296	658	160	696	590	562
Median, all housing units	7.1	5.9	5.3	5.4	5.8	6.3	6.5	7.2	6.7	6.5
Mean, all housing units	7.2	5.5	5.5	5.6	6.0	6.4	6.7	7.3	6.6	6.7
Median, occupied housing units	7.1	5.9	5.3	5.5	5.8	6.3	6.6	7.3	7.0	6.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units	7.1	—	5.5	6.0	6.0	7.1	6.8	7.6	7.2	7.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units	6.8	5.9	5.2	4.2	4.9	4.3	5.4	4.4	4.1	3.9
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	596	2	276	803	1 130	1 364	435	1 319	1 269	919
1, attached	1	—	619	28	25	339	6	48	96	168
2	—	—	130	13	23	30	15	8	4	2
3 or 4	—	4	—	27	10	86	3	10	24	—
5 to 9	1	—	—	22	25	56	—	6	56	17
10 to 19	—	—	1	65	1	232	—	10	66	79
20 to 49	—	—	—	41	—	99	—	90	182	205
50 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68
Mobile home or trailer	—	—	—	111	202	—	11	23	1	1
Other	5	—	10	14	5	7	5	6	3	25
Occupied housing units	591	6	991	1 057	1 385	2 155	456	1 496	1 453	1 431
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	37	2	72	245	225	418	88	131	142	277
2 persons	102	2	250	367	403	671	155	522	396	456
3 persons	116	1	231	180	271	423	80	313	310	241
4 persons	204	1	254	168	303	443	86	330	404	311
5 persons	102	—	124	62	132	151	34	137	159	106
6 or more persons	30	—	60	35	51	49	13	63	42	40
Median, occupied housing units	3.70	2.00	3.25	2.27	2.74	2.48	2.40	2.80	3.11	2.46
Median, owner-occupied housing units	3.70	—	2.90	2.42	2.77	2.78	2.46	2.97	3.31	2.94
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.71	2.00	3.39	1.94	2.58	2.01	2.07	2.14	1.95	1.75
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	585	6	946	1 035	1 364	2 141	452	1 482	1 443	1 423
1.01 to 1.50	5	—	40	14	17	7	3	11	7	7
1.51 or more	1	—	5	8	4	7	1	3	3	1
Mean .....	.49	.39	.61	.46	.48	.42	.41	.41	.44	.41
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	494	—	242	613	951	1 438	274	1 072	1 208	960
Less than \$20,000	—	—	—	7	2	1	6	—	1	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999	—	—	102	48	44	7	28	17	5	1
\$40,000 to \$59,999	142	—	105	246	541	399	50	67	62	83
\$60,000 to \$79,999	305	—	32	145	281	437	44	191	395	150
\$80,000 to \$99,999	44	—	2	56	55	233	31	178	316	233
\$100,000 to \$149,999	3	—	1	68	25	221	90	354	346	423
\$150,000 to \$199,999	—	—	—	26	3	61	18	144	63	60
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	—	—	13	—	40	5	57	9	4
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	—	3	—	17	1	33	5	5
\$300,000 or more	—	—	—	1	—	22	1	31	6	1
Median (dollars)	64 100	—	42 700	60 500	56 700	72 500	84 700	110 300	87 400	101 100
Mean (dollars)	66 000	—	45 700	74 700	59 200	92 100	92 200	126 900	98 100	104 000
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	63	6	733	340	170	598	61	180	177	346
Median contract rent (dollars)	594	325	295	287	403	396	263	394	470	429
Mean contract rent (dollars)	581	313	299	309	404	416	302	401	489	453
With meals included in rent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	794
No meals included in rent	59	6	731	332	167	592	54	171	174	337
No cash rent	4	—	2	8	3	6	7	9	3	7

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 Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Lancaster County—Con.			Lincoln city, Lancaster County						
	Tract 37.07	Tract 38.01	Tract 102	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6
All housing units -----	1 581	1 579	1 240	1 679	1 941	1 863	1 627	1 942	592	18
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units-----	1 561	1 518	1 174	1 609	1 900	1 769	1 560	1 804	556	17
Owner-occupied housing units-----	1 511	1 275	1 004	938	1 480	644	610	706	203	—
Percent of occupied housing units-----	96.8	84.0	85.5	58.3	77.9	36.4	39.1	39.1	36.5	—
White-----	1 488	1 260	1 001	926	1 467	641	592	624	202	—
Black-----	6	4	1	1	2	—	7	64	1	—
American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut-----	—	—	—	4	3	—	6	3	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander-----	14	11	1	2	4	1	1	7	—	—
Other race-----	3	—	1	5	4	2	4	8	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)-----	6	5	5	9	18	3	7	21	2	—
White, nat of Hispanic origin-----	1 485	1 255	998	922	1 454	640	589	612	200	—
Renter-occupied housing units-----	50	243	170	671	420	1 125	950	1 098	353	17
White-----	48	237	168	648	405	1 093	916	906	328	14
Black-----	—	2	—	10	8	12	10	99	10	2
American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut-----	1	1	2	2	1	6	7	18	5	—
Asian or Pacific Islander-----	1	3	—	2	3	9	9	50	7	1
Other race-----	—	—	—	9	3	5	8	25	3	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)-----	—	3	—	—	8	15	10	40	9	—
White, nat of Hispanic origin-----	48	234	168	640	401	1 083	913	893	322	14
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units-----	20	61	66	70	41	94	67	138	36	1
For sale only-----	9	10	6	3	9	11	7	21	3	—
For rent-----	2	35	11	43	13	51	27	70	20	1
Rented or sold, not occupied-----	1	12	6	6	7	9	16	8	4	—
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use-----	2	3	7	3	2	5	6	6	3	—
For migrant workers-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant-----	6	1	36	15	10	18	11	33	6	—
Boarded up-----	1	—	2	—	—	3	—	2	—	—
ROOMS										
1 room-----	—	—	2	21	4	45	11	16	27	—
2 rooms-----	1	3	9	88	32	104	70	87	43	3
3 rooms-----	8	61	33	180	111	306	265	284	126	4
4 rooms-----	44	104	125	348	452	557	614	490	106	6
5 rooms-----	130	160	230	434	448	329	295	421	105	1
6 rooms-----	259	195	291	270	348	208	154	327	68	1
7 rooms-----	314	256	187	161	253	142	99	177	52	—
8 or more rooms-----	825	800	363	177	293	172	119	140	65	3
Median, all housing units-----	7.6	7.5	6.3	5.0	5.3	4.4	4.3	4.7	4.4	3.8
Median, all housing units-----	7.7	7.5	6.5	5.1	5.6	4.7	4.6	4.9	4.7	4.5
Median, occupied housing units-----	7.6	7.6	6.3	5.0	5.3	4.4	4.3	4.8	4.4	3.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	7.6	8.0	6.4	5.5	5.6	5.9	5.3	5.6	5.3	—
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	6.7	4.5	5.8	4.0	4.2	3.9	3.9	4.2	3.6	3.8
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached-----	1 314	1 005	1 104	1 235	1 653	811	788	1 185	363	2
1, attached-----	239	320	7	31	25	18	14	36	7	—
2-----	8	8	7	93	101	168	83	321	57	—
3 or 4-----	4	37	1	48	54	247	273	97	21	2
5 to 9-----	1	86	—	70	52	293	145	65	—	—
10 to 19-----	10	18	1	57	44	224	171	105	16	2
20 to 49-----	—	103	—	5	—	89	121	122	42	—
50 or more-----	—	—	—	111	—	—	—	—	79	—
Mobile home or trailer-----	—	—	113	20	—	—	26	—	—	—
Other-----	5	2	7	9	12	13	6	11	7	12
Occupied housing units -----	1 561	1 518	1 174	1 609	1 900	1 769	1 560	1 804	556	17
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person-----	136	259	161	525	448	647	466	511	224	10
2 persons-----	500	614	428	501	783	617	579	593	181	4
3 persons-----	293	250	216	276	308	261	295	319	72	1
4 persons-----	408	248	243	184	256	155	134	234	44	1
5 persons-----	178	112	76	72	76	60	54	92	23	1
6 or more persons-----	46	35	50	51	29	29	32	55	12	—
Median, occupied housing units-----	2.99	2.31	2.50	2.06	2.14	1.88	2.04	2.16	1.80	1.50-
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	3.01	2.39	2.50	2.21	2.19	2.24	2.29	2.14	1.82	—
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	2.40	1.78	2.46	1.70	1.93	1.66	1.89	2.17	1.79	1.50-
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less-----	1 555	1 514	1 159	1 581	1 883	1 746	1 517	1 739	539	16
1.01 to 1.50-----	5	4	13	24	14	15	28	45	8	—
1.51 or more-----	1	—	2	4	3	8	15	20	9	1
Mean-----	.40	.35	.43	.46	.42	.45	.48	.50	.45	.42
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	1 418	1 174	468	871	1 378	593	556	628	176	—
Less than \$20,000-----	—	1	15	22	7	7	10	36	20	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999-----	2	1	56	380	215	157	199	425	90	—
\$40,000 to \$59,999-----	39	27	129	387	863	358	314	152	59	—
\$60,000 to \$79,999-----	372	137	115	77	255	64	30	14	7	—
\$80,000 to \$99,999-----	534	323	83	4	32	6	2	1	—	—
\$100,000 to \$149,999-----	417	500	56	1	5	1	—	—	—	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999-----	38	133	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999-----	9	38	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999-----	4	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more-----	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)-----	89 500	107 400	64 500	41 300	50 500	45 700	43 000	33 600	34 000	—
Mean (dollars)-----	96 800	116 500	71 000	42 300	51 700	46 700	43 400	34 600	35 600	—
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	44	243	96	661	415	1 117	946	1 094	353	17
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	625	459	269	283	325	307	328	296	331	325
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	611	488	289	271	330	311	311	298	333	353
With meals included in rent-----	—	1	—	4	1	1	2	4	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	—	163	—	225	387	313	275	497	—	—
No meals included in rent-----	40	236	81	638	402	1 107	935	1 068	348	4
No cash rent-----	4	6	15	19	12	9	9	22	5	13

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 Area	Lincoln city, Lancaster County—Con.									
	Troct 7	Troct 8	Troct 9	Troct 10	Troct 11 (pt.)	Troct 12 (pt.)	Troct 13	Troct 14	Troct 15	Troct 16
All housing units.....	1 194	1 545	1 271	3 435	2 316	2 279	3 203	2 192	2 064	2 709
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	1 069	1 423	1 242	3 323	2 252	2 243	3 049	2 130	2 017	2 603
Owner-occupied housing units.....	130	537	616	1 835	1 793	1 799	2 363	1 425	1 406	1 572
Percent of occupied housing units.....	12.2	37.7	49.6	55.2	79.6	80.2	77.5	66.9	69.7	60.4
White.....	88	500	599	1 809	1 772	1 779	2 332	1 413	1 390	1 552
Black.....	37	22	12	11	8	7	9	7	5	10
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1	1	1	—	3	5	1	—	6	1
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	3	8	2	8	7	8	18	4	6	5
Other race.....	1	6	2	7	2	1	3	1	3	4
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	3	13	10	25	13	17	6	11	11	13
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	86	493	591	1 791	1 761	1 765	2 329	1 404	1 382	1 543
Renter-occupied housing units.....	939	886	626	1 488	459	444	686	705	611	1 031
White.....	722	755	535	1 440	441	430	671	686	593	963
Black.....	114	56	24	23	6	4	7	9	4	37
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	20	25	4	5	4	2	—	4	4	7
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	71	34	49	14	8	7	6	4	3	13
Other race.....	12	16	14	6	—	1	2	2	7	11
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	28	25	26	21	6	5	2	8	10	28
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	710	748	520	1 425	435	427	671	680	590	950
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	125	122	29	112	64	36	154	62	47	106
For sale only.....	2	19	5	12	16	13	19	12	8	18
For rent.....	63	52	14	59	27	9	99	24	13	41
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	10	10	3	12	10	7	24	3	6	7
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	3	2	3	8	2	1	4	4	4	3
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	47	39	4	21	9	6	8	19	16	37
Boorded up.....	15	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
ROOMS										
1 room.....	74	20	12	28	19	3	144	1	3	16
2 rooms.....	114	63	83	120	56	26	286	51	23	84
3 rooms.....	380	248	171	402	160	112	189	197	96	262
4 rooms.....	275	345	299	919	283	207	263	421	415	474
5 rooms.....	153	280	213	703	441	479	489	509	540	598
6 rooms.....	86	260	164	467	358	449	521	364	357	493
7 rooms.....	53	139	125	352	392	367	365	258	248	353
8 or more rooms.....	59	190	204	444	607	636	946	391	382	429
Median, all housing units.....	3.6	4.8	4.8	4.9	6.1	6.2	5.9	5.3	5.4	5.4
Median, all housing units.....	4.0	5.1	5.2	5.2	6.2	6.4	6.0	5.7	5.8	5.6
Median, occupied housing units.....	3.6	4.9	4.8	4.9	6.1	6.2	6.1	5.3	5.4	5.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.1	6.1	6.2	5.8	6.6	6.5	6.7	5.9	5.9	6.2
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	3.4	4.2	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.4	3.3	4.2	4.6	4.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	245	799	750	2 036	1 786	2 013	2 067	1 663	1 655	1 818
1, attached.....	8	37	25	98	34	39	291	78	45	77
2.....	92	316	74	33	73	12	24	232	50	525
3 or 4.....	121	227	78	71	12	2	7	66	55	164
5 to 9.....	159	71	83	254	57	28	28	13	12	77
10 to 19.....	276	46	204	493	58	20	61	12	102	24
20 to 49.....	286	37	52	292	159	97	165	9	135	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	58	119	66	522	102	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	1	—	—	85	—	—	—	—	2	—
Other.....	6	12	5	15	18	2	38	17	8	24
Occupied housing units.....	1 069	1 423	1 242	3 323	2 252	2 243	3 049	2 130	2 017	2 603
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	426	424	332	955	443	398	914	702	607	825
2 persons.....	364	445	511	1 286	733	886	1 180	829	775	895
3 persons.....	142	253	212	529	380	392	371	302	303	400
4 persons.....	81	167	129	369	446	362	386	186	212	305
5 persons.....	30	72	40	138	185	137	135	82	86	127
6 or more persons.....	26	62	18	46	65	68	63	29	34	51
Median, occupied housing units.....	1.80	2.15	2.07	2.05	2.43	2.32	2.02	1.94	2.02	2.03
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.11	2.23	2.15	2.18	2.66	2.38	2.19	2.05	2.08	2.18
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.76	2.09	1.98	1.86	1.83	1.99	1.50	1.62	1.87	1.80
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	1 020	1 372	1 196	3 288	2 228	2 224	3 032	2 115	1 998	2 575
1.01 to 1.50.....	27	27	27	24	17	13	12	12	12	20
1.51 or more.....	22	24	19	11	7	6	5	3	7	8
Mean.....	.52	.48	.43	.43	.44	.41	.37	.38	.39	.41
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	101	457	562	1 619	1 599	1 693	2 067	1 313	1 309	1 385
Less than \$20,000.....	5	15	3	5	6	1	2	3	8	7
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	66	252	66	172	83	71	26	154	127	260
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	28	171	270	954	405	728	310	591	670	716
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	2	17	160	443	809	821	738	376	396	330
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	—	2	54	37	247	65	382	63	75	66
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	—	—	8	—	45	5	350	67	20	6
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	—	—	1	—	3	—	144	37	6	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	—	—	—	1	1	77	11	4	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	4	2	—
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	—	1	—	1	13	7	1	—
Median (dollars).....	32 500	37 700	54 600	54 200	66 900	60 700	78 400	56 600	55 700	51 300
Mean (dollars).....	34 100	38 400	57 900	55 000	67 300	60 600	96 600	65 900	58 900	53 000
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	937	877	621	1 479	456	433	685	703	603	1 024
Median contract rent (dollars).....	277	307	321	405	370	400	508	324	398	307
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	281	309	327	411	380	397	641	324	398	312
With meals included in rent.....	1	1	—	29	—	2	258	2	2	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	137	363	—	762	—	363	946	152	362	—
No meals included in rent.....	925	864	610	1 428	447	418	407	683	588	1 005
No cash rent.....	11	12	11	22	9	13	20	18	13	19

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 Area	Lincoln city, Lancaster County—Con.									
	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 25	Tract 27.01
All housing units	3 081	982	418	3 708	933	2 730	2 833	1 246	2 552	1 277
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	2 885	914	299	3 391	853	2 570	2 725	1 223	2 481	1 208
Owner-occupied housing units.....	374	128	18	238	433	1 081	1 399	1 126	1 961	414
Percent of occupied housing units.....	13.0	14.0	6.0	7.0	50.8	42.1	51.3	92.1	79.0	34.3
White.....	359	122	18	231	392	1 025	1 372	1 116	1 938	404
Black.....	9	3	—	1	4	36	14	5	11	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	1	—	3	1	2	4	1	2	1
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	5	1	—	1	1	16	3	3	6	4
Other race.....	1	1	—	2	35	2	6	1	4	4
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1	4	—	2	42	27	11	3	10	8
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	359	119	18	231	385	1 002	1 368	1 115	1 932	401
Renter-occupied housing units.....	2 511	786	281	3 153	420	1 489	1 326	97	520	794
White.....	2 301	680	244	2 824	372	1 364	1 258	92	510	749
Black.....	93	51	13	139	9	63	45	—	2	18
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	21	10	3	20	9	16	6	1	3	6
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	72	29	21	141	6	27	11	1	1	12
Other race.....	24	16	—	29	24	19	6	3	4	9
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	47	25	—	66	35	42	24	3	9	18
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	2 283	671	244	2 790	362	1 343	1 241	92	505	740
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	196	68	119	317	80	160	108	23	71	69
For sale only.....	10	3	43	6	4	26	15	10	20	9
For rent.....	112	33	31	232	35	83	51	1	15	45
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	31	3	1	7	8	8	11	3	16	6
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	12	5	9	39	2	11	4	2	2	2
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	31	24	35	33	31	32	27	7	18	7
Boarded up.....	2	1	—	3	2	5	—	—	—	—
ROOMS										
1 room.....	76	43	45	264	9	33	18	1	7	16
2 rooms.....	385	139	88	557	39	104	100	—	46	67
3 rooms.....	1 000	242	108	1 422	124	425	360	12	133	245
4 rooms.....	866	291	123	848	235	594	513	35	437	333
5 rooms.....	298	119	41	346	225	604	464	118	584	217
6 rooms.....	167	63	8	133	123	437	433	196	447	130
7 rooms.....	111	45	1	53	92	230	369	254	356	115
8 or more rooms.....	178	40	4	85	86	303	576	630	542	154
Median, all housing units.....	3.6	3.7	3.2	3.2	4.8	4.8	5.4	7.5	5.7	4.4
Mean, all housing units.....	4.0	3.9	3.2	3.4	5.0	5.1	5.7	7.7	6.0	4.9
Median, occupied housing units.....	3.6	3.8	3.1	3.2	4.8	4.9	5.4	7.5	5.7	4.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.8	5.4	4.1	5.4	5.4	5.8	6.7	7.7	6.0	6.4
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	3.4	3.6	3.0	3.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	5.7	4.8	3.9
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	484	217	1	231	645	1 545	1 573	1 181	2 008	476
1, attached.....	24	2	—	36	26	39	74	7	89	46
2.....	151	106	1	192	83	347	409	23	146	225
3 or 4.....	299	109	16	397	31	289	331	33	48	119
5 to 9.....	976	170	28	858	96	328	264	—	17	186
10 to 19.....	680	215	97	1 116	14	139	143	—	1	135
20 to 49.....	346	84	198	726	—	32	27	—	42	77
50 or more.....	93	71	67	138	—	—	—	—	178	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	—	—	—	1	30	—	—	—	1	1
Other.....	28	8	10	13	8	11	12	2	22	12
Occupied housing units.....	2 885	914	299	3 391	853	2 570	2 725	1 223	2 481	1 208
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	1 541	420	213	2 177	304	959	865	217	688	435
2 persons.....	884	316	69	895	255	824	885	441	928	384
3 persons.....	282	95	13	187	122	389	419	208	363	178
4 persons.....	122	43	3	83	87	231	351	230	349	131
5 persons.....	32	28	—	34	54	97	133	100	115	60
6 or more persons.....	24	12	1	15	31	70	72	27	38	20
Median, occupied housing units.....	1.50-	1.62	1.50-	1.50-	1.98	1.90	2.06	2.39	2.10	1.94
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.11	1.74	1.68	1.50-	2.01	2.08	2.36	2.41	2.12	2.36
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.50-	1.60	1.50-	1.50-	1.95	1.75	1.74	2.17	1.96	1.68
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	2 836	891	292	3 310	821	2 511	2 695	1 218	2 471	1 188
1.01 to 1.50.....	22	13	4	30	20	34	21	5	9	15
1.51 or more.....	27	10	3	51	12	25	9	—	1	5
Mean.....	.43	.48	.44	.44	.46	.43	.41	.35	.39	.45
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	288	92	—	117	389	975	1 217	1 025	1 665	359
Less than \$20,000.....	7	9	—	5	43	30	9	—	8	3
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	84	57	—	52	234	436	234	12	130	54
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	107	21	—	44	102	427	582	113	663	151
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	43	5	—	12	9	79	300	286	623	88
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	28	—	—	4	—	2	56	232	137	24
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	13	—	—	—	1	1	24	258	58	16
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	8	67	29	13
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	25	10	2
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	12	5	5
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	20	2	3
Median (dollars).....	47 900	33 900	—	40 500	31 900	40 700	52 000	87 400	60 800	56 400
Mean (dollars).....	56 200	34 800	—	43 100	33 400	41 400	55 600	104 500	65 700	68 200
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	2 509	782	281	3 150	419	1 477	1 314	96	513	792
Median contract rent (dollars).....	282	292	212	264	278	291	300	428	386	302
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	283	290	308	276	276	297	310	443	394	299
With meals included in rent.....	2	—	—	6	—	5	3	—	—	1
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	757	—	—	231	—	430	375	—	—	163
No meals included in rent.....	2 487	775	277	3 117	411	1 456	1 291	89	497	776
No cash rent.....	20	7	4	27	8	16	20	7	16	15

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 Area	Lincoln city, Lancaster County—Con.									
	Tract 27.02	Tract 28	Tract 29 (pt.)	Tract 30 (pt.)	Tract 31.01 (pt.)	Tract 31.02 (pt.)	Tract 32.01 (pt.)	Tract 32.02 (pt.)	Tract 33 (pt.)	Tract 34 (pt.)
All housing units -----	2 274	2 549	743	3 336	2 138	601	6	1 034	1 096	1 266
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units-----	2 230	2 458	721	3 240	2 000	589	6	989	1 033	1 233
Owner-occupied housing units-----	1 769	1 597	458	2 014	1 370	526	—	251	695	1 062
Percent of occupied housing units-----	79.3	65.0	63.5	62.2	68.5	89.3	—	25.4	67.3	86.1
White-----	1 743	1 582	443	1 971	1 317	510	—	243	677	1 041
Black-----	8	5	4	17	14	9	—	5	5	6
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut-----	—	—	2	5	7	—	—	—	2	3
Asian or Pacific Islander-----	10	7	6	11	17	5	—	1	8	7
Other race-----	8	1	3	10	15	2	—	2	3	5
Hispanic origin (of any race)-----	12	10	6	27	29	8	—	2	13	15
White, not of Hispanic origin-----	1 739	1 573	440	1 955	1 304	504	—	243	667	1 031
Renter-occupied housing units-----	461	861	263	1 226	630	63	6	738	338	171
White-----	441	827	256	1 146	591	61	6	675	318	164
Black-----	10	12	2	33	19	—	—	45	8	3
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut-----	1	12	1	7	10	2	—	10	5	1
Asian or Pacific Islander-----	2	4	—	29	5	—	—	5	4	2
Other race-----	7	6	4	11	5	—	—	3	3	1
Hispanic origin (of any race)-----	6	15	5	21	13	—	—	10	8	4
White, not of Hispanic origin-----	441	818	255	1 137	584	61	6	668	314	161
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units-----	44	91	22	96	138	12	—	45	63	33
For sale only-----	13	9	1	37	12	8	—	9	12	13
For rent-----	15	50	16	34	103	1	—	29	25	13
Rented or sold, not occupied-----	4	17	3	7	9	3	—	3	2	5
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use-----	5	3	1	9	5	—	—	—	19	—
For migrant workers-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant-----	7	12	1	9	9	—	—	4	5	2
Boarded up-----	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
ROOMS										
1 room-----	3	7	10	5	8	—	—	1	20	—
2 rooms-----	9	32	38	92	64	—	—	4	43	7
3 rooms-----	89	227	112	352	210	6	1	22	96	29
4 rooms-----	184	556	277	794	631	5	—	116	191	256
5 rooms-----	403	446	134	763	585	39	—	495	227	300
6 rooms-----	376	384	70	474	274	121	5	257	217	230
7 rooms-----	410	339	37	386	205	224	—	84	119	207
8 or more rooms-----	800	558	65	470	161	206	—	55	183	237
Median, all housing units-----	6.7	5.5	4.3	5.1	4.8	7.1	5.9	5.3	5.4	5.7
Median, all housing units-----	6.8	5.9	4.7	5.4	5.0	7.2	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	6.7	5.6	4.3	5.1	4.8	7.1	5.9	5.3	5.4	5.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	7.1	6.5	4.8	5.8	5.1	7.1	—	5.5	6.0	5.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	4.7	4.1	3.8	4.0	4.2	6.8	5.9	5.2	4.1	4.8
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached-----	1 876	1 748	168	1 877	718	594	2	275	775	982
1, attached-----	74	104	51	162	91	1	—	619	28	25
2-----	62	142	10	51	20	—	—	129	13	22
3 or 4-----	11	47	17	51	24	—	—	—	27	10
5 to 9-----	53	79	70	109	22	1	—	—	22	25
10 to 19-----	147	245	57	324	30	—	—	1	65	1
20 to 49-----	38	86	28	292	21	—	—	—	41	—
50 or more-----	—	91	—	86	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer-----	11	—	336	370	1 175	—	—	—	111	198
Other-----	2	7	6	14	37	5	—	10	14	3
Occupied housing units -----	2 230	2 458	721	3 240	2 000	589	6	989	1 033	1 233
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person-----	336	714	265	757	395	36	2	72	243	212
2 persons-----	819	951	233	1 125	629	102	2	249	357	345
3 persons-----	448	360	115	558	368	116	1	231	175	240
4 persons-----	420	302	66	509	364	204	1	253	163	272
5 persons-----	155	95	27	208	172	102	—	124	61	118
6 or more persons-----	52	36	15	83	72	29	—	60	34	46
Median, occupied housing units-----	2.45	2.04	1.91	2.27	2.46	3.70	2.00	3.25	2.27	2.75
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	2.58	2.17	2.00	2.48	2.51	3.70	—	2.91	2.42	2.78
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	2.04	1.78	1.75	1.98	2.37	3.71	2.00	3.39	1.93	2.57
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less-----	2 220	2 438	702	3 193	1 900	583	6	944	1 011	1 214
1.01 to 1.50-----	9	14	10	36	75	5	—	40	14	15
1.51 or more-----	1	6	9	11	25	1	—	5	8	4
Mean-----	.40	.39	.46	.47	.55	.49	.39	.61	.46	.49
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	1 643	1 470	170	1 628	622	494	—	242	602	827
Less than \$20,000-----	1	8	—	9	11	—	—	—	7	2
\$20,000 to \$39,999-----	27	148	6	229	55	—	—	102	47	44
\$40,000 to \$59,999-----	314	534	65	697	410	142	—	105	243	523
\$60,000 to \$79,999-----	873	366	72	560	130	305	—	32	143	245
\$80,000 to \$99,999-----	306	169	18	115	13	44	—	2	52	12
\$100,000 to \$149,999-----	102	149	8	16	2	3	—	1	68	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999-----	18	58	1	2	—	—	—	—	26	1
\$200,000 to \$249,999-----	1	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999-----	1	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
\$300,000 or more-----	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Median (dollars)-----	70 000	61 600	62 900	56 400	53 100	64 100	—	42 700	60 400	55 300
Mean (dollars)-----	73 500	74 800	65 900	57 300	54 200	66 000	—	45 700	74 500	55 400
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	455	853	262	1 212	623	62	6	732	335	163
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	399	364	317	345	302	595	325	295	287	400
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	420	368	324	323	303	590	313	299	309	401
With meals included in rent-----	—	3	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	—	617	—	350	275	—	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent-----	448	827	255	1 192	610	58	6	730	327	160
No cash rent-----	7	23	7	18	10	4	—	2	8	3

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 Area	Lincoln city, Lancaster County—Con.								
	Tract 36.01	Tract 36.03 (pt.)	Tract 36.04 (pt.)	Tract 37.03 (pt.)	Tract 37.04	Tract 37.05 (pt.)	Tract 37.06 (pt.)	Tract 37.07 (pt.)	Tract 38.01 (pt.)
All housing units.....	—	2 177	2	536	2 263	1 661	1 483	1 555	1 575
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units.....	—	2 119	2	526	2 113	1 415	1 430	1 535	1 514
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	1 519	1	388	870	1 237	1 082	1 486	1 271
Percent of occupied housing units.....	—	71.7	50.0	73.8	41.2	87.4	75.7	96.8	83.9
White.....	—	1 484	—	386	851	1 207	1 053	1 463	1 257
Black.....	—	12	—	1	8	12	12	6	4
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	4	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	14	—	1	9	15	13	14	10
Other race.....	—	5	1	—	2	2	3	3	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	12	1	2	9	11	16	6	5
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	—	1 477	—	384	844	1 199	1 041	1 460	1 252
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	600	1	138	1 243	178	348	49	243
White.....	—	582	1	132	1 188	168	337	47	237
Black.....	—	11	—	4	18	5	7	—	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	1	1
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	4	—	—	28	4	3	1	3
Other race.....	—	2	—	2	7	—	1	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	3	—	2	19	1	3	—	3
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	—	581	1	132	1 176	167	335	47	234
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units.....	—	58	—	10	150	246	53	20	61
For sale only.....	—	6	—	2	5	34	7	9	10
For rent.....	—	32	—	5	115	187	23	2	35
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	—	9	—	1	10	14	16	1	12
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	—	4	—	1	7	3	3	2	3
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	—	7	—	1	13	8	4	6	1
Boarded up.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
ROOMS									
1 room.....	—	5	—	5	15	38	5	—	—
2 rooms.....	—	15	—	19	65	33	39	1	3
3 rooms.....	—	182	—	48	345	95	99	7	61
4 rooms.....	—	264	—	44	648	145	195	44	104
5 rooms.....	—	356	—	60	323	186	174	126	160
6 rooms.....	—	367	—	84	277	275	222	255	195
7 rooms.....	—	346	1	83	231	323	187	311	255
8 or more rooms.....	—	642	1	193	359	566	562	811	797
Median, all housing units.....	—	6.2	7.5	6.6	4.7	6.7	6.5	7.6	7.5
Median, all housing units.....	—	6.4	7.5	6.6	5.2	6.6	6.7	7.7	7.5
Median, occupied housing units.....	—	6.3	7.5	6.6	4.8	7.0	6.6	7.6	7.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	—	7.0	8.0	7.4	6.8	7.2	7.5	7.6	8.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	—	4.3	7.0	3.7	4.0	4.1	3.9	6.7	4.5
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached.....	—	1 330	2	386	792	1 230	918	1 289	1 001
1, attached.....	—	339	—	30	176	96	168	239	320
2.....	—	28	—	4	110	4	2	8	8
3 or 4.....	—	86	—	10	25	24	—	4	37
5 to 9.....	—	56	—	6	75	56	17	1	86
10 to 19.....	—	232	—	10	420	66	79	10	18
20 to 49.....	—	99	—	89	659	182	205	—	103
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	68	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Other.....	—	7	—	1	5	3	25	4	2
Occupied housing units.....	—	2 119	2	526	2 113	1 415	1 430	1 535	1 514
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person.....	—	413	—	57	529	138	276	136	259
2 persons.....	—	660	—	168	711	387	456	483	613
3 persons.....	—	413	1	112	389	300	289	289	250
4 persons.....	—	439	—	133	349	396	311	403	246
5 persons.....	—	148	—	44	112	153	106	178	111
6 or more persons.....	—	46	1	12	23	41	40	46	35
Median, occupied housing units.....	—	2.48	5.00	2.84	2.24	3.11	2.46	3.01	2.31
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	—	2.79	3.00	3.21	3.16	3.32	2.95	3.03	2.39
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	—	2.00	6.50+	2.16	1.88	1.95	1.75	2.38	1.78
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less.....	—	2 106	1	520	2 086	1 405	1 422	1 530	1 510
1.01 to 1.50.....	—	6	1	4	19	7	7	4	4
1.51 or more.....	—	7	—	2	8	3	1	—	—
Mean.....	—	.42	.80	.45	.46	.45	.41	.40	.35
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	—	1 415	1	359	798	1 178	959	1 396	1 170
Less than \$20,000.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	—	7	—	—	4	5	1	1	1
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	—	399	1	21	62	61	83	39	27
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	—	436	—	138	470	394	149	368	137
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	—	228	—	82	225	315	233	528	323
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	—	209	—	52	34	338	423	409	500
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	—	58	—	35	2	59	60	36	131
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	40	—	14	1	4	4	9	36
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	16	—	8	—	1	5	3	9
\$300,000 or more.....	—	21	—	9	—	1	1	3	5
Median (dollars).....	—	71 700	47 500	83 100	75 100	86 800	101 200	89 400	107 300
Mean (dollars).....	—	91 400	47 500	109 600	76 700	95 200	104 100	96 600	116 200
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	—	596	1	137	1 237	177	346	44	243
Median contract rent (dollars).....	—	396	413	407	422	470	429	625	459
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	417	413	425	443	489	453	611	488
With meals included in rent.....	—	—	—	—	4	—	2	—	1
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	—	—	622	—	794	—	163
No meals included in rent.....	—	591	1	133	1 227	174	337	40	236
No cash rent.....	—	5	—	4	6	3	7	4	6

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 Area	Lincoln city, Lancaster County—Con.		Remainder of Lancaster County						
	Tract 38.02	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 29 (pt.)	Tract 30 (pt.)	Tract 31.01 (pt.)
All housing units	1 154	—	1	5	—	—	24	20	—
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units.....	1 134	—	1	5	—	—	23	20	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	993	—	1	4	—	—	19	17	—
Percent of occupied housing units.....	87.6	—	100.0	80.0	—	—	82.6	85.0	—
White.....	985	—	1	4	—	—	19	17	—
Black.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	980	—	1	4	—	—	19	17	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	141	—	—	1	—	—	4	3	—
White.....	141	—	—	1	—	—	4	3	—
Black.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	140	—	—	1	—	—	4	3	—
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units.....	20	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
For sale only.....	14	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
For rent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boarded up.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ROOMS									
1 room.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 rooms.....	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
3 rooms.....	14	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—
4 rooms.....	83	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	—
5 rooms.....	177	—	—	1	—	—	3	3	—
6 rooms.....	181	—	1	1	—	—	4	5	—
7 rooms.....	205	—	—	—	—	—	5	8	—
8 or more rooms.....	489	—	—	2	—	—	5.5	7.1	—
Median, all housing units.....	7.1	—	6.0	7.0	—	—	6.3	7.3	—
Mean, all housing units.....	7.2	—	6.0	6.8	—	—	5.7	7.1	—
Median, occupied housing units.....	7.1	—	6.0	7.0	—	—	6.0	7.4	—
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	7.3	—	6.0	7.5	—	—	5.0	4.0	—
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	5.0	—	—	6.0	—	—	—	—	—
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached.....	1 001	—	1	5	—	—	23	19	—
1, attached.....	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.....	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 or 4.....	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 to 9.....	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 to 19.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	1 134	—	1	5	—	—	23	20	—
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person.....	196	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—
2 persons.....	460	—	1	4	—	—	13	9	—
3 persons.....	210	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	—
4 persons.....	174	—	—	1	—	—	3	1	—
5 persons.....	70	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
6 or more persons.....	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.31	—	2.00	2.13	—	—	2.23	2.28	—
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.34	—	2.00	2.17	—	—	2.21	2.31	—
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.97	—	—	2.00	—	—	3.00	2.00	—
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less.....	1 129	—	1	5	—	—	22	20	—
1.01 to 1.50.....	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
1.51 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean.....	.36	—	.33	.35	—	—	.40	.38	—
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	933	—	—	3	—	—	10	15	—
Less than \$20,000.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	164	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	371	—	—	1	—	—	5	3	—
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	194	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	125	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	30	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Median (dollars).....	75 000	—	—	85 000	—	—	72 500	112 500	—
Mean (dollars).....	89 000	—	—	91 700	—	—	84 800	135 000	—
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	141	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	—
Median contract rent (dollars).....	436	—	—	238	—	—	269	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	444	—	—	237	—	—	321	—	—
With meals included in rent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent.....	137	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—
No cash rent.....	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—

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 Area	Remainder of Lancaster County—Can.								
	Tract 31.02 (pt.)	Tract 32.01 (pt.)	Tract 32.02 (pt.)	Tract 33 (pt.)	Tract 34 (pt.)	Tract 35	Tract 36.03 (pt.)	Tract 36.04 (pt.)	Tract 37.03 (pt.)
All housing units	2	—	2	28	155	—	36	473	984
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units.....	2	—	2	24	152	—	36	454	970
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	1	17	143	—	32	371	904
Percent of occupied housing units.....	—	—	50.0	70.8	94.1	—	88.9	81.7	93.2
White.....	—	—	1	17	142	—	32	370	898
Black.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Other race.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	7
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	—	—	1	17	142	—	32	370	893
Renter-occupied housing units.....	2	—	1	7	9	—	4	83	66
White.....	2	—	1	7	9	—	4	80	66
Black.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	2	—	1	7	8	—	4	79	66
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units.....	—	—	—	4	3	—	—	19	14
For sale only.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	5
For rent.....	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	1	2
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	8	6
Boarded up.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
ROOMS									
1 room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
2 rooms.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	5
3 rooms.....	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	14	7
4 rooms.....	—	—	—	1	3	—	1	43	44
5 rooms.....	—	—	1	12	37	—	3	76	99
6 rooms.....	—	—	—	5	32	—	5	92	162
7 rooms.....	1	—	1	4	22	—	11	79	163
8 or more rooms.....	1	—	—	6	59	—	16	159	503
Median, all housing units.....	7.0	—	6.0	5.7	6.7	—	7.3	6.5	7.6
Mean, all housing units.....	7.0	—	6.0	6.4	6.9	—	7.7	6.7	7.7
Median, occupied housing units.....	7.0	—	6.0	6.1	6.7	—	7.3	6.6	7.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	7.0	6.7	6.7	—	7.5	6.8	7.7
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	7.0	—	5.0	5.4	7.6	—	6.5	5.4	5.4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached.....	2	—	1	28	148	—	34	433	933
1, attached.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	18
2.....	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	15	4
3 or 4.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
5 to 9.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 to 19.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	11	23
Other.....	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	5	5
Occupied housing units.....	2	—	2	24	152	—	36	454	970
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person.....	1	—	—	2	13	—	5	88	74
2 persons.....	—	—	1	10	58	—	11	155	354
3 persons.....	—	—	—	5	31	—	10	79	201
4 persons.....	—	—	1	5	31	—	4	86	197
5 persons.....	—	—	—	1	14	—	3	34	93
6 or more persons.....	1	—	—	1	5	—	3	12	51
Median, occupied housing units.....	4.00	—	3.00	2.50	2.66	—	2.70	2.40	2.78
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	2.00	2.44	2.66	—	2.50	2.46	2.87
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.00	—	4.00	2.67	2.67	—	4.50	2.04	2.11
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less.....	2	—	2	24	150	—	35	451	962
1.01 to 1.50.....	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	7
1.51 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Mean.....	.57	—	.50	.42	.43	—	.40	.40	.40
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	11	124	—	23	273	713
Less than \$20,000.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	28	17
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	—	—	—	3	18	—	—	49	46
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	—	—	—	2	36	—	1	44	53
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	—	—	—	4	43	—	5	31	96
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	—	—	—	—	25	—	12	90	302
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	18	109
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	43
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	25
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	22
Median (dollars).....	—	—	—	78 800	82 900	—	117 200	85 000	120 400
Mean (dollars).....	—	—	—	85 000	84 800	—	133 900	92 400	135 700
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	1	—	1	5	7	—	2	60	43
Median contract rent (dollars).....	80-	—	388	363	438	—	263	261	275
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	50	—	387	295	456	—	263	300	318
With meals included in rent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent.....	1	—	1	5	7	—	1	53	38
No cash rent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	5

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 Area	Remainder of Lancaster County—Con.							
	Troct 37.05 (pt.)	Troct 37.06 (pt.)	Troct 37.07 (pt.)	Troct 38.01 (pt.)	Troct 101	Troct 102 (pt.)	Troct 103	Troct 104
All housing units.....	40	1	26	4	1 508	1 240	1 170	1 936
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units.....	38	1	26	4	1 474	1 174	1 092	1 859
Owner-occupied housing units.....	37	1	25	4	1 192	1 004	920	1 594
Percent of occupied housing units.....	97.4	100.0	96.2	100.0	80.9	85.5	84.2	85.7
White.....	35	1	25	3	1 187	1 001	916	1 590
Black.....	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	1	—	—	1	2	1	1	2
Other race.....	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	—	—	—	6	5	3	4
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	35	1	25	3	1 184	998	914	1 586
Renter-occupied housing units.....	1	—	1	—	282	170	172	265
White.....	1	—	1	—	280	168	170	263
Black.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	1	—	1	—	280	168	169	263
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units.....	2	—	—	—	34	66	78	77
For sale only.....	—	—	—	—	2	6	13	19
For rent.....	—	—	—	—	7	11	9	17
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	—	—	—	—	3	6	2	6
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	—	—	—	—	—	7	13	10
For migrant workers.....	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	—	—	—	—	21	36	41	25
Boarded up.....	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	1
ROOMS								
1 room.....	—	—	—	—	3	2	10	1
2 rooms.....	—	—	—	—	16	9	12	13
3 rooms.....	1	—	1	—	54	33	27	82
4 rooms.....	—	1	—	—	158	125	130	240
5 rooms.....	4	—	4	—	299	230	239	397
6 rooms.....	6	—	4	—	294	291	239	365
7 rooms.....	5	—	3	1	226	187	208	328
8 or more rooms.....	24	—	14	3	458	363	305	510
Median, all housing units.....	8.5+	4.0	7.8	8.5+	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.1
Median, all housing units.....	8.2	4.0	7.7	9.3	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.4
Median, occupied housing units.....	8.5	4.0	7.8	8.5+	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	8.5+	4.0	7.9	8.5+	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.4
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	7.0	—	7.0	—	5.0	5.8	5.5	4.8
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached.....	39	1	25	4	1 346	1 104	1 038	1 691
1, attached.....	—	—	—	—	14	7	7	12
2.....	—	—	—	—	10	7	5	7
3 or 4.....	—	—	—	—	35	1	9	21
5 to 9.....	—	—	—	—	24	—	3	27
10 to 19.....	—	—	—	—	23	1	1	22
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	1	—	—	—	45	113	98	149
Other.....	—	—	1	—	11	7	9	7
Occupied housing units.....	38	1	26	4	1 474	1 174	1 092	1 859
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person.....	4	1	—	—	212	161	174	318
2 persons.....	9	—	17	1	511	428	425	637
3 persons.....	10	—	4	—	287	216	172	306
4 persons.....	8	—	5	2	285	243	184	358
5 persons.....	6	—	—	1	133	76	94	178
6 or more persons.....	1	—	—	—	46	50	43	62
Median, occupied housing units.....	3.10	1.50-	2.26	4.00	2.55	2.50	2.38	2.46
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	3.15	1.50-	2.24	4.00	2.70	2.50	2.38	2.48
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.00	—	4.00	—	2.07	2.46	2.32	2.25
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less.....	38	1	25	4	1 461	1 159	1 071	1 841
1.01 to 1.50.....	—	—	1	—	12	13	19	14
1.51 or more.....	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	4
Mean.....	.39	.25	.33	.41	.43	.43	.43	.44
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	30	1	22	4	850	468	414	1 013
Less than \$20,000.....	1	—	—	—	13	15	27	54
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	—	—	1	—	64	56	92	241
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	1	—	—	—	293	129	103	352
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	1	1	4	—	232	115	86	177
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	1	—	6	—	123	83	60	99
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	8	—	8	—	93	56	41	75
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	4	—	2	2	23	10	4	11
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	5	—	—	2	7	3	1	2
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	4	—	1	—	2	1	—	1
\$300,000 or more.....	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Median (dollars).....	187 500	62 500	100 000	187 500	63 900	64 500	55 300	50 300
Mean (dollars).....	209 400	62 500	110 100	193 800	72 100	71 000	61 700	58 000
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	201	96	99	198
Median contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	—	—	300	269	225	232
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	—	—	303	289	252	239
With meals included in rent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent.....	—	—	—	—	185	81	86	178
No cash rent.....	—	—	—	—	16	15	13	20

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lincoln, NE MSA		Lancaster County		Lincoln city, Lancaster County						
	Total	Lincoln city	Tract 22	Tract 30	Tract 4	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 17	Tract 20	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 30 (pt.)
Occupied housing units -----	79 453	72 134	2 389	3 137	1 530	810	1 255	2 660	3 055	2 389	3 117
TENURE											
Owner-occupied housing units-----	49 135	42 876	1 025	1 988	624	88	500	359	231	1 025	1 971
Percent of occupied housing units-----	61.8	59.4	42.9	63.4	40.8	10.9	39.8	13.5	7.6	42.9	63.2
Renter-occupied housing units-----	30 318	29 258	1 364	1 149	906	722	755	2 301	2 824	1 364	1 146
Percent of occupied housing units-----	38.2	40.6	57.1	36.6	59.2	89.1	60.2	86.5	92.4	57.1	36.8
ROOMS											
1 room-----	758	749	22	5	8	37	9	59	197	22	5
2 rooms-----	2 708	2 654	81	81	54	80	36	312	434	81	81
3 rooms-----	8 276	8 072	382	330	203	261	171	876	382	382	329
4 rooms-----	14 273	13 602	508	741	382	207	293	742	508	508	740
5 rooms-----	14 641	13 295	512	702	350	94	257	702	512	700	700
6 rooms-----	12 053	10 625	400	449	281	58	225	147	400	446	446
7 rooms-----	9 915	8 694	210	372	142	34	210	102	44	400	367
8 or more rooms-----	16 829	14 443	274	457	110	39	160	165	71	274	449
Median, occupied housing units-----	5.4	5.3	4.9	5.1	4.8	3.6	5.0	3.6	3.3	4.9	5.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	6.4	6.4	5.9	5.8	5.6	6.0	6.1	6.8	5.4	5.9	5.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.2	3.4	4.2	3.4	3.2	4.1	4.0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE											
1, detached-----	50 341	43 728	1 370	1 798	963	132	676	422	195	1 370	1 779
1, attached-----	3 525	3 466	30	152	34	4	30	20	24	30	152
2-----	4 057	4 009	300	242	242	68	250	134	165	300	46
3 or 4-----	3 157	3 094	236	48	82	84	159	273	333	236	48
5 to 9-----	4 388	4 338	291	48	48	117	61	843	717	291	85
10 to 19-----	5 333	5 286	122	298	85	189	42	567	903	122	298
20 to 49-----	4 100	4 099	31	274	81	212	31	292	583	31	274
50 or more-----	1 593	1 593	—	84	—	—	—	84	123	—	84
Mobile home or trailer-----	2 531	2 135	—	339	—	1	—	—	11	—	339
Other-----	428	386	9	13	8	3	6	25	—	9	12
PERSONS IN UNIT											
1 person-----	21 911	20 859	915	741	449	327	390	1 460	2 021	915	738
2 persons-----	27 567	24 932	780	1 109	519	299	469	814	799	780	1 100
3 persons-----	12 602	11 280	353	528	261	95	214	245	139	353	524
4 persons-----	11 221	9 813	212	189	189	53	150	98	65	212	197
5 persons-----	4 411	3 781	82	199	77	21	50	26	21	82	82
6 or more persons-----	1 741	1 469	47	79	35	15	17	10	10	47	78
Median, occupied housing units-----	2.15	2.11	1.86	2.25	2.11	1.76	2.08	1.50	1.50	1.86	2.25
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	2.37	2.35	2.06	2.46	2.09	2.08	2.18	2.07	1.50	2.06	2.46
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	1.74	1.72	1.69	1.94	1.74	1.73	2.02	1.50	1.50	1.69	1.94
PERSONS PER ROOM											
1.00 or less-----	78 575	71 339	2 354	3 103	1 492	788	1 240	2 635	3 026	2 354	3 083
1.01 to 1.50-----	648	576	25	27	27	12	9	10	8	25	27
1.51 or more-----	230	219	10	7	11	10	6	15	21	10	7
Mean-----	.42	.42	.41	.46	.47	.50	.45	.41	.42	.41	.47
VALUE											
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	41 480	37 529	922	1 605	555	66	423	274	113	922	1 590
Less than \$20,000-----	413	298	25	9	35	4	13	7	5	25	9
\$20,000 to \$39,999-----	5 027	4 531	415	225	380	43	236	78	49	415	225
\$40,000 to \$59,999-----	13 798	12 804	402	681	130	18	156	101	44	402	679
\$60,000 to \$79,999-----	11 732	10 972	78	553	9	1	16	42	11	78	550
\$80,000 to \$99,999-----	4 870	4 316	1	111	1	1	2	28	4	1	109
\$100,000 to \$149,999-----	3 982	3 273	1	19	1	—	—	13	—	1	16
\$150,000 to \$199,999-----	1 006	815	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
\$200,000 to \$249,999-----	369	300	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999-----	158	124	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more-----	125	96	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)-----	62 000	61 600	40 700	56 600	33 400	33 000	37 500	48 500	40 800	40 700	56 400
Mean (dollars)-----	70 800	69 600	41 500	57 900	34 200	34 200	38 400	56 500	43 200	41 500	57 200
CONTRACT RENT											
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	29 782	29 073	1 355	1 133	904	721	748	2 299	2 821	1 355	1 133
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	326	327	291	346	301	283	311	281	265	291	346
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	338	340	297	327	305	291	315	283	297	297	327
With meals included in rent-----	335	335	5	2	4	—	1	5	5	5	2
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	853	853	430	350	497	—	363	1 950	225	430	350
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	28 897	28 265	1 336	1 115	879	715	736	2 278	2 791	1 336	1 115
No meals included in rent-----	550	473	14	16	21	6	11	20	25	14	16

Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lincoln, NE MSA		Lincoln city		Lincoln city, Lancaster County	
	Total	Lincoln city	Total	Lincoln city	Total	Lincoln city
Occupied housing units	1 469	1 463	1 469	1 463	1 463	1 463
TENURE						
Owner-occupied housing units.....	421	416	421	416	421	416
Percent of occupied housing units.....	28.7	28.4	28.7	28.4	28.7	28.4
Renter-occupied housing units.....	1 048	1 047	1 048	1 047	1 048	1 047
Percent of occupied housing units.....	71.3	71.6	71.3	71.6	71.3	71.6
ROOMS						
1 room.....	47	47	47	47	47	47
2 rooms.....	117	117	117	117	117	117
3 rooms.....	262	262	262	262	262	262
4 rooms.....	316	316	316	316	316	316
5 rooms.....	238	238	238	238	238	238
6 rooms.....	178	177	178	177	178	177
7 rooms.....	123	122	123	122	123	122
8 or more rooms.....	188	184	188	184	188	184
Median, occupied housing units.....	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9
UNITS IN STRUCTURE						
1, detached.....	606	600	606	600	606	600
1, attached.....	79	79	79	79	79	79
2.....	121	121	121	121	121	121
3 or 4.....	128	128	128	128	128	128
5 to 9.....	176	176	176	176	176	176
10 to 19.....	167	169	167	169	167	169
20 to 49.....	134	134	134	134	134	134
50 or more.....	12	12	12	12	12	12
Mobile home or trailer.....	31	31	31	31	31	31
Other.....	13	13	13	13	13	13
PERSONS IN UNIT						
1 person.....	454	453	454	453	454	453
2 persons.....	390	389	390	389	390	389
3 persons.....	234	234	234	234	234	234
4 persons.....	212	212	212	212	212	212
5 persons.....	109	108	109	108	109	108
6 or more persons.....	70	69	70	69	70	69
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.22	2.22	2.22	2.22	2.22	2.22
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.61	2.59	2.61	2.59	2.61	2.59
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.29
PERSONS PER ROOM						
1.00 or less.....	1 387	1 381	1 387	1 381	1 387	1 381
1.01 to 1.50.....	45	45	45	45	45	45
1.51 or more.....	37	37	37	37	37	37
Mean.....	.56	.56	.56	.56	.56	.57
VALUE						
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	376	373	376	373	376	373
Less than \$20,000.....	4	4	4	4	4	4
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	106	105	106	105	106	105
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	131	131	131	131	131	131
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	95	95	95	95	95	95
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	20	20	20	20	20	20
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	14	14	14	14	14	14
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	3	3	3	3	3	3
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	3	3	3	3	3	3
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	3	3	3	3	3	3
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	49 800	49 800	49 800	49 800	49 800	49 800
Mean (dollars).....	55 700	54 600	55 700	54 600	55 700	54 600
CONTRACT RENT						
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	1 036	1 035	1 036	1 035	1 036	1 035
Median contract rent (dollars).....	295	295	295	295	295	295
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	297	297	297	297	297	297
With meals included in rent.....	2	2	2	2	2	2
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	94	94	94	94	94	94
No meals included in rent.....	1 024	1 024	1 024	1 024	1 024	1 024
No cash rent.....	10	10	10	10	10	10

Table 12. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lincoln, NE MSA		Lincoln city	
	Total	Lincoln city	Total	Lincoln city
Occupied housing units	349	338	349	338
TENURE				
Owner-occupied housing units	78	74	78	74
Percent of occupied housing units	22.3	21.9	22.3	21.9
Renter-occupied housing units	271	264	271	264
Percent of occupied housing units	77.7	78.1	77.7	78.1
ROOMS				
1 room	7	7	7	7
2 rooms	31	31	31	31
3 rooms	58	58	58	58
4 rooms	89	87	89	87
5 rooms	53	53	53	53
6 rooms	38	33	38	33
7 rooms	34	32	34	32
8 or more rooms	39	37	39	37
Median, occupied housing units	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1, detached	144	135	144	135
1, attached	15	15	15	15
2	40	40	40	40
3 or 4	33	33	33	33
5 to 9	31	30	31	30
10 to 19	23	23	23	23
20 to 49	28	28	28	28
50 or more	5	5	5	5
Mobile home or trailer	23	22	23	22
Other	7	7	7	7
PERSONS IN UNIT				
1 person	76	75	76	75
2 persons	98	94	98	94
3 persons	60	57	60	57
4 persons	50	48	50	48
5 persons	40	39	40	39
6 or more persons	25	25	25	25
Median, occupied housing units	2.51	2.50	2.51	2.50
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.58	2.68	2.58	2.68
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.49	2.47	2.49	2.47
PERSONS PER ROOM				
1.00 or less	321	310	321	310
1.01 to 1.50	15	15	15	15
1.51 or more	13	13	13	13
Mean .....	.66	.66	.66	.66
VALUE				
Specified owner-occupied housing units	59	56	59	56
Less than \$20,000	1	1	1	1
\$20,000 to \$39,999	14	12	14	12
\$40,000 to \$59,999	21	21	21	21
\$60,000 to \$79,999	14	14	14	14
\$80,000 to \$99,999	4	4	4	4
\$100,000 to \$149,999	3	2	3	2
\$150,000 to \$199,999	—	—	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	2	2	2	2
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	54,600	55,000	54,600	55,000
Mean (dollars)	63,200	63,800	63,200	63,800
CONTRACT RENT				
Specified renter-occupied housing units	267	261	267	261
Median contract rent (dollars)	294	294	294	294
Mean contract rent (dollars)	291	292	291	292
With meals included in rent	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent	263	257	263	257
No cash rent	4	4	4	4

Table 13. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lincoln, NE MSA		Lancaster County	
	992	Total	Lincoln city	982
Occupied housing units	287	287	277	277
TENURE				
Owner-occupied housing units	28.9	28.9	28.2	28.2
Percent of occupied housing units	705	705	705	705
Renter-occupied housing units	71.1	71.1	71.8	71.8
Percent of occupied housing units				
ROOMS				
1 room	82	82	82	82
2 rooms	183	183	183	183
3 rooms	251	251	251	251
4 rooms	206	206	206	206
5 rooms	92	92	90	90
6 rooms	62	62	59	59
7 rooms	36	36	36	36
8 or more rooms	80	80	75	75
Median, occupied housing units	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1, detached	292	292	283	283
1, attached	41	41	40	40
2	57	57	57	57
3 or 4	105	105	105	105
5 to 9	121	121	121	121
10 to 19	205	205	205	205
20 to 49	132	132	132	132
50 or more	10	10	10	10
Mobile home or trailer	22	22	22	22
Other	7	7	7	7
PERSONS IN UNIT				
1 person	220	220	218	218
2 persons	268	268	266	266
3 persons	227	227	226	226
4 persons	132	132	131	131
5 persons	68	68	65	65
6 or more persons	77	77	76	76
Median, occupied housing units	2.54	2.54	2.53	2.53
Median, owner-occupied housing units	3.73	3.73	3.74	3.74
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.23	2.23	2.23	2.23
PERSONS PER ROOM				
1.00 or less	771	771	761	761
1.01 to 1.50	109	109	109	109
1.51 or more	112	112	112	112
Mean .....	.81	.81	.81	.81
VALUE				
Specified owner-occupied housing units	242	242	233	233
Less than \$20,000	7	7	6	6
\$20,000 to \$39,999	24	24	24	24
\$40,000 to \$59,999	69	69	67	67
\$60,000 to \$79,999	57	57	57	57
\$80,000 to \$99,999	27	27	27	27
\$100,000 to \$149,999	37	37	35	35
\$150,000 to \$199,999	9	9	9	9
\$200,000 to \$249,999	7	7	5	5
\$250,000 to \$299,999	1	1	1	1
\$300,000 or more	5	5	3	3
Median (dollars)	64,600	64,600	64,200	64,200
Mean (dollars)	85,400	85,400	81,200	81,200
CONTRACT RENT				
Specified renter-occupied housing units	703	703	703	703
Median contract rent (dollars)	275	275	275	275
Mean contract rent (dollars)	287	287	287	287
With meals included in rent	2	2	2	2
Mean contract rent (dollars)	263	263	263	263
No meals included in rent	693	693	693	693
No cash rent	8	8	8	8

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lincoln, NE MSA		Lincoln city	
	Total	Lincoln city	Total	Lincoln city
Occupied housing units -----	1 153	1 121	1 153	1 121
TENURE				
Owner-occupied housing units -----	506	480	506	480
Percent of occupied housing units -----	43.9	42.8	43.9	42.8
Renter-occupied housing units -----	647	641	647	641
Percent of occupied housing units -----	56.1	57.2	56.1	57.2
ROOMS				
1 room -----	27	27	27	27
2 rooms -----	92	90	92	90
3 rooms -----	173	172	173	172
4 rooms -----	235	233	235	233
5 rooms -----	209	207	209	207
6 rooms -----	138	130	138	130
7 rooms -----	110	107	110	107
8 or more rooms -----	169	155	169	155
Median, occupied housing units -----	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1, detached -----	626	598	626	598
1, attached -----	45	45	45	45
2 -----	89	88	89	88
3 or 4 -----	77	75	77	75
5 to 9 -----	91	91	91	91
10 to 19 -----	98	98	98	98
20 to 49 -----	67	67	67	67
50 or more -----	8	8	8	8
Mobile home or trailer -----	44	44	44	43
Other -----	8	8	8	8
PERSONS IN UNIT				
1 person -----	272	268	272	268
2 persons -----	309	303	309	303
3 persons -----	211	208	211	208
4 persons -----	189	181	189	181
5 persons -----	107	100	107	100
6 or more persons -----	65	61	65	61
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.49	2.47	2.49	2.47
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	3.09	3.04	3.09	3.04
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10
PERSONS PER ROOM				
1.00 or less -----	1 066	1 035	1 066	1 035
1.01 to 1.50 -----	50	49	50	49
1.51 or more -----	37	37	37	37
Mean -----	.64	.64	.64	.64
VALUE				
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	441	420	441	420
Less than \$20,000 -----	6	6	6	6
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	104	101	104	101
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	162	155	162	155
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	107	103	107	103
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	34	33	34	33
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	23	17	23	17
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	2	2	2	2
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	2	2	2	2
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	1	1	1	1
\$300,000 or more -----	1	1	1	1
Median (dollars) -----	52 800	52 600	52 800	52 600
Mean (dollars) -----	58 000	57 200	58 000	57 200
CONTRACT RENT				
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	639	635	639	635
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	297	297	297	297
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	298	299	298	299
With meals included in rent -----	2	2	2	2
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	225	225	225	225
No meals included in rent -----	628	624	628	624
No cash rent -----	9	9	9	9

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lincoln, NE MSA		Lincoln city	
	Lincoln, NE MSA	Total	Lincoln city	Lincoln city
Occupied housing units -----	78 835	78 835	71 536	
TENURE				
Owner-occupied housing units -----	48 827	48 827	42 585	
Percent of occupied housing units -----	61.9	61.9	59.5	
Renter-occupied housing units -----	30 008	30 008	28 951	
Percent of occupied housing units -----	38.1	38.1	40.5	
ROOMS				
1 room -----	746	746	737	
2 rooms -----	2 671	2 671	2 617	
3 rooms -----	8 199	8 199	7 996	
4 rooms -----	14 138	14 138	13 469	
5 rooms -----	14 528	14 528	13 184	
6 rooms -----	11 983	11 983	10 559	
7 rooms -----	9 843	9 843	8 827	
8 or more rooms -----	16 725	16 725	14 347	
Median, occupied housing units -----	5.4	5.4	5.3	
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	6.4	6.4	6.4	
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.0	4.0	4.0	
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1, detached -----	49 981	49 981	43 386	
1, attached -----	3 505	3 505	3 446	
2 -----	4 014	4 014	3 967	
3 or 4 -----	3 114	3 114	3 051	
5 to 9 -----	4 347	4 347	4 297	
10 to 19 -----	5 282	5 282	5 235	
20 to 49 -----	4 065	4 065	4 064	
50 or more -----	1 588	1 588	1 588	
Mobile home or trailer -----	2 511	2 511	2 116	
Other -----	428	428	386	
PERSONS IN UNIT				
1 person -----	21 754	21 754	20 704	
2 persons -----	27 385	27 385	24 754	
3 persons -----	12 495	12 495	11 175	
4 persons -----	11 122	11 122	9 719	
5 persons -----	4 363	4 363	3 738	
6 or more persons -----	1 716	1 716	1 446	
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.15	2.15	2.11	
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.37	2.37	2.35	
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	1.74	1.74	1.72	
PERSONS PER ROOM				
1.00 or less -----	77 987	77 987	70 770	
1.01 to 1.50 -----	628	628	557	
1.51 or more -----	220	220	209	
Mean -----	.42	.42	.42	
VALUE				
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	41 211	41 211	37 272	
Less than \$20,000 -----	409	409	294	
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	4 975	4 975	4 481	
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	13 694	13 694	12 704	
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	11 665	11 665	10 908	
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	4 851	4 851	4 297	
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	3 964	3 964	3 258	
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	1 004	1 004	813	
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	367	367	298	
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	157	157	123	
\$300,000 or more -----	125	125	96	
Median (dollars) -----	62 000	62 000	61 600	
Mean (dollars) -----	70 900	70 900	69 700	
CONTRACT RENT				
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	29 475	29 475	28 768	
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	326	326	327	
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	339	339	340	
With meals included in rent -----	333	333	333	
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	857	857	857	
No meals included in rent -----	28 597	28 597	27 967	
No cash rent -----	345	345	468	

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

[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	Lincoln, NE MSA		Lancaster County										Tract 33		
	Total	Lincoln city	Tract 1	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 22	Tract 29	Tract 30	Tract 31.01	Tract 31.02	Tract 32.01	Tract 32.02			
ANCESTRY															
All persons	213 641	191 972	3 778	6 169	5 914	5 983	1 660	8 411	5 574	2 073	2 668	3 287	2 730		
Ancestry specified	198 632	178 636	3 462	5 887	5 701	5 428	1 583	8 010	5 192	1 976	2 687	3 058	2 540		
Single ancestry	108 621	98 139	2 090	3 163	2 810	2 917	902	4 082	2 893	1 484	1 677	1 684	1 495		
Multiple ancestry	90 011	80 497	1 372	2 724	2 891	2 511	681	3 928	2 299	1 201	76	1 374	1 045		
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	15 009	13 336	316	282	213	555	77	401	382	97	101	229	190		
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS															
Total ancestries reported	427 282	383 944	7 556	12 338	11 828	11 966	3 320	16 822	11 148	4 146	536	6 574	5 460		
Arab	304	287	6	34	9	13	5	7	17	6	—	34	—		
Austrian	485	158	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	16	—	—	—		
Belgian	172	188	—	8	8	7	—	44	—	—	—	—	6		
Canadian	194	188	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55		
Czech	12 328	10 461	210	489	493	268	129	509	369	24	7	64	109		
Danish	6 589	5 923	119	59	138	142	51	252	178	115	—	135	178		
German	8 411	6 894	119	153	327	170	79	380	337	158	—	178	109		
Irish	31 806	28 310	442	1 093	1 074	720	221	1 267	661	305	—	416	366		
English	218	196	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	—		
French (except Basque)	8 475	7 632	142	220	189	292	52	366	246	84	—	112	76		
French Canadian	924	833	17	7	49	25	—	52	45	—	—	24	—		
German	113 970	101 756	2 084	3 761	3 402	2 789	878	4 903	2 917	1 232	91	1 825	1 520		
Greek	656	630	40	19	45	—	—	10	—	—	—	15	6		
Hungarian	370	350	26	—	—	7	—	—	20	—	—	—	—		
Irish	35 475	32 141	732	929	1 172	1 141	292	1 667	910	577	22	568	553		
Italian	3 153	2 940	13	39	90	121	27	160	28	59	—	21	38		
Lithuanian	185	185	16	36	—	—	—	9	—	17	—	—	—		
Norwegian	4 277	3 969	50	120	121	63	27	43	50	28	—	66	34		
Polish	5 210	4 638	91	96	127	216	29	251	126	7	—	55	56		
Portuguese	122	109	—	—	—	4	—	—	9	—	—	11	—		
Romanian	120	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6		
Russian	2 069	2 003	37	33	35	81	21	66	—	—	—	12	10		
Scotch-Irish	5 270	4 830	94	202	166	188	75	230	248	41	—	56	101		
Scottish	4 243	3 918	30	44	189	121	6	167	74	50	25	44	22		
Slovak	1 263	1 123	25	28	46	51	8	19	46	24	—	—	12		
Subsaharan African	587	587	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28		
Swedish	13 808	12 458	126	571	284	199	88	406	305	203	29	198	161		
Swiss	1 542	1 298	5	9	60	51	—	45	35	11	—	19	—		
Ukrainian	318	318	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
United States or American	3 541	3 076	60	57	59	25	26	158	117	17	—	39	97		
Welsh	2 093	1 970	11	21	85	75	44	66	48	48	—	4	6		
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	37	26	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—		
Yugoslavian	26	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other ancestries	153 411	138 920	3 034	3 948	3 530	4 497	1 201	5 568	4 287	1 047	340	2 626	2 066		
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS															
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Central American	93	82	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	14	—		
Costa Rican	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Guatemalan	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Honduran	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Nicaraguan	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—		
Panamanian	25	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Salvadoran	44	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—		
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
South American	215	215	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Argentinean	32	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Chilean	36	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Colombian	60	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Ecuadorian	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Peruvian	73	73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Venezuelan	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other South American	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		

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

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

ANCESTRY	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Lancaster County—Con.										Lincoln city, Lancaster County			
	Tract 34	Tract 36.03	Tract 36.04	Tract 37.03	Tract 37.05	Tract 37.06	Tract 37.07	Tract 38.01	Tract 102	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02	Tract 3	Tract 4
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area														
ANCESTRY														
All persons	4 378	5 871	1 271	4 596	4 552	4 035	4 819	4 002	3 380	3 778	4 545	4 481	3 530	4 500
Ancestry specified	3 818	5 611	1 183	4 428	4 308	3 868	4 278	3 829	3 149	3 462	4 229	4 271	3 103	4 087
Single ancestry	2 067	3 097	622	2 140	2 068	2 093	2 068	1 954	1 638	2 090	2 174	2 367	2 090	2 443
Multiple ancestry	1 751	2 514	561	2 288	1 867	1 775	2 492	1 875	1 511	1 372	2 055	1 904	1 876	1 644
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	560	260	88	168	244	167	259	173	231	316	316	210	427	413
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS														
Total ancestries reported	8 756	11 742	2 542	9 192	9 104	8 070	9 638	8 004	6 760	7 556	9 090	8 962	7 060	9 000
Arab	—	35	—	—	—	5	22	12	2	6	—	11	—	7
Austrian	—	20	—	—	10	26	7	—	5	—	—	—	—	15
Belgian	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	4	—	—	7	—	5
Canadian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—
Czech	319	500	144	317	284	332	237	166	495	210	253	295	175	154
Danish	134	220	15	181	207	65	200	179	104	59	138	128	85	123
Dutch	144	255	42	240	208	207	209	106	55	119	181	144	71	113
English	532	952	165	852	647	706	847	907	550	442	629	582	367	515
Finnish	6	—	—	28	—	—	23	—	—	11	—	—	8	8
French (except Basque)	175	166	74	168	157	125	307	102	119	142	211	179	150	114
French Canadian	15	24	9	23	—	33	34	18	10	17	14	22	35	24
German	2 368	3 610	752	2 763	2 599	2 216	2 668	2 012	1 848	2 084	2 565	2 656	1 928	2 057
Greek	6	31	9	26	32	35	41	13	—	40	—	9	—	—
Hungarian	—	10	5	7	—	—	12	11	—	—	—	7	—	—
Irish	701	970	179	753	719	582	646	822	574	732	880	627	682	682
Italian	46	70	14	35	79	60	168	108	76	13	29	82	38	28
Lithuanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—
Norwegian	112	102	12	116	197	102	247	97	54	50	94	93	33	78
Polish	64	130	41	140	115	136	166	92	130	91	58	217	54	68
Portuguese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	7
Romanian	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian	54	49	10	33	54	69	68	16	12	37	51	19	29	65
Scottish-Irish	112	113	35	123	64	119	115	63	62	94	127	164	53	74
Scottish	50	171	6	147	24	88	171	209	45	30	93	48	42	53
Slovak	19	32	14	33	47	—	31	17	35	25	6	14	22	9
Subsaharan African	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47
Swedish	238	238	93	325	346	483	323	322	299	126	380	344	155	221
Swiss	27	9	5	61	5	10	69	54	12	5	23	13	11	11
Ukrainian	—	—	—	19	—	—	21	23	7	—	—	7	—	6
United States or American	33	81	24	79	43	29	84	92	62	60	74	93	59	119
Welsh	31	7	6	51	20	22	34	59	22	11	85	44	23	76
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries	3 516	3 843	846	2 550	3 060	2 552	2 731	2 414	2 192	3 034	3 067	2 983	2 960	4 222
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS														
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

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

Lincoln city, Lancaster County—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lincoln city, Lancaster County—Con.																	
	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18				
ANCESTRY																		
All persons	1 277	5 545	2 611	3 421	3 264	7 584	6 169	5 914	7 168	4 830	4 837	5 998	4 837	1 912				
Ancestry specified	1 121	5 231	2 234	3 071	3 003	6 974	5 887	5 701	6 760	4 464	4 427	5 420	4 468	1 829				
Single ancestry	715	3 180	1 515	1 628	1 829	4 010	3 163	2 810	3 561	2 506	2 500	2 836	2 600	1 205				
Multiple ancestry	406	2 051	719	1 443	1 174	2 964	2 724	2 891	3 199	1 958	1 927	2 584	1 868	624				
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	156	314	377	350	261	610	282	213	408	366	410	578	369	83				
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS																		
Total ancestries reported	2 554	11 090	5 222	6 842	6 528	15 168	12 338	11 828	14 336	9 660	9 674	11 996	9 674	3 824				
Arab	—	14	—	5	18	—	—	9	—	8	—	9	24	—				
Austrian	—	21	7	—	22	23	34	—	23	—	7	17	9	7				
Belgian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	8	—	—	—	—				
Canadian	—	8	—	—	7	—	8	8	8	9	6	—	—	16				
Czech	37	256	88	176	167	424	489	493	372	146	210	370	344	83				
Danish	15	171	56	68	61	194	205	138	158	158	208	316	153	35				
English	53	86	49	142	47	372	153	327	215	165	142	232	184	70				
French	130	472	176	493	472	813	1 093	1 074	1 450	844	748	717	569	154				
French (except Basque)	59	164	51	93	6	476	220	189	316	131	198	336	156	55				
German	—	16	6	11	11	16	7	49	67	18	33	12	34	—				
German Canadian	527	3 033	797	1 514	1 534	4 099	3 761	3 402	3 813	2 622	2 627	3 145	2 218	781				
Greek	—	9	—	3	—	25	19	45	17	34	9	26	12	—				
Hungarian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Irish	187	858	411	667	624	1 049	929	1 172	1 213	821	793	880	735	395				
Italian	12	159	35	21	22	177	36	90	102	58	102	78	92	49				
Lithuanian	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Lithuanian Canadian	24	161	50	57	106	95	120	121	202	146	137	130	33	7				
Norwegian	20	161	50	57	106	95	120	121	202	146	137	130	33	7				
Polish	24	296	57	86	77	157	96	127	168	56	73	174	91	38				
Portuguese	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—				
Romanian	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	12				
Russian	47	70	—	14	11	95	33	35	—	16	33	84	99	22				
Scotch-Irish	5	58	60	64	67	256	202	166	64	90	205	52	196	64				
Scottish	24	100	50	35	33	107	44	189	287	115	147	100	133	49				
Slovak	—	52	19	6	11	74	28	46	34	28	60	11	32	—				
Subsaharan African	—	9	28	—	113	512	—	284	—	—	—	23	25	—				
Swedish	43	409	114	225	187	57	571	60	598	349	189	464	292	72				
Swiss	—	38	—	12	45	—	9	—	98	7	49	86	46	21				
Ukrainian	6	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70				
United States or American	36	22	57	36	23	221	57	59	47	83	31	67	182	64				
Welsh	5	39	6	59	40	116	21	85	35	114	20	39	52	—				
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Yugoslavian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Other ancestries	1 295	4 311	3 061	2 981	2 606	5 599	3 948	3 530	4 567	3 418	3 500	4 358	3 778	1 812				
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS																		
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	14	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	23	—	10	9	28	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	29				
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14				
Chilean	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15				
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—				
Other South American	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 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 Area	Lincoln city, Lancaster County—Con.													
	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 25	Tract 27 01	Tract 27 02	Tract 28	Tract 29 (pt.)	Tract 30 (pt.)	Tract 31 01 (pt.)	Tract 31 02 (pt.)
ANCESTRY														
All persons	831	5 330	1 961	5 983	6 611	3 339	5 887	3 139	6 238	5 611	1 600	8 347	5 574	2 073
Ancestry specified	750	4 830	1 821	5 428	6 056	3 180	5 653	2 936	5 734	5 449	1 547	7 946	5 192	1 976
Single ancestry	466	2 928	1 053	2 917	3 469	1 502	2 888	1 663	3 060	2 947	887	4 027	2 893	1 775
Multiple ancestry	284	1 902	1 768	2 511	2 587	1 678	2 785	1 273	2 674	2 502	660	3 919	2 299	1 201
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	81	500	140	555	555	159	234	203	504	162	53	401	382	97
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS														
Total ancestries reported	1 662	10 660	3 922	11 966	13 222	6 678	11 774	6 278	12 476	11 222	3 200	16 694	11 148	4 146
Arab	—	18	—	—	6	—	—	6	17	38	—	—	—	6
Austrian	—	50	5	13	14	6	13	5	8	30	5	7	17	16
Belgian	—	19	6	16	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian	—	—	—	7	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	44	—	—
Czech	36	229	171	268	264	115	313	106	507	320	129	498	369	24
Danish	34	60	20	142	226	148	103	138	230	202	51	252	178	115
Dutch	11	151	44	170	123	51	171	104	280	159	74	380	337	158
English	93	527	202	720	1 344	893	1 108	356	1 071	950	210	1 267	661	305
Finnish	—	8	—	6	6	—	11	—	8	16	—	—	—	6
French (except Basque)	47	250	62	292	298	154	329	109	322	204	52	366	246	84
French Canadian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
German	352	2 128	6 979	2 789	3 110	1 624	3 330	1 604	3 357	3 088	858	4 885	2 917	1 232
Greek	6	27	12	—	22	—	14	6	19	—	—	10	—	—
Hungarian	—	20	—	7	—	23	6	—	63	15	—	—	20	—
Irish	175	835	294	1 141	1 034	465	1 123	609	891	1 023	287	1 667	910	577
Italian	27	92	28	121	95	27	53	46	95	124	27	160	28	59
Lithuanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	9	—	—	17
Norwegian	22	21	—	63	124	85	158	50	99	70	27	43	50	27
Polish	18	112	33	216	135	89	218	148	153	118	29	232	126	8
Portuguese	9	6	—	4	—	—	6	—	—	22	—	—	9	—
Romanian	—	—	—	—	—	24	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian	—	84	64	81	75	116	35	—	78	60	21	66	—	—
Scotch-Irish	15	125	43	188	110	103	180	65	136	124	59	230	248	41
Scottish	—	77	19	121	120	135	243	21	155	202	6	142	74	50
Slavak	—	34	—	51	52	—	19	—	25	85	8	19	46	24
Subsaharan African	—	12	—	174	104	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
Swedish	55	332	97	199	340	340	457	153	376	423	88	406	305	203
Swiss	—	29	6	51	64	63	29	14	60	55	—	—	35	11
Ukrainian	—	—	—	25	10	12	6	52	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States or American	9	180	86	81	136	11	77	102	50	59	26	158	117	17
Welsh	7	49	17	75	119	72	67	44	58	79	44	66	48	48
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries	720	4 813	1 672	4 497	5 072	1 918	3 547	2 395	4 220	3 539	1 138	5 513	4 287	1 047
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS														
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	18	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—
South American	—	—	13	—	6	—	16	35	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	9	—	6	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 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 Area	Lincoln city, Lancaster County—Con.											
	Tract 32.01 (pt.)	Tract 32.02 (pt.)	Tract 33 (pt.)	Tract 34 (pt.)	Tract 36.01	Tract 36.04 (pt.)	Tract 37.03 (pt.)	Tract 37.04	Tract 37.05 (pt.)	Tract 37.06 (pt.)	Tract 37.07 (pt.)	Tract 38.01 (pt.)
ANCESTRY												
All persons	268	3 287	2 660	3 599	694	5 791	1 602	5 171	4 428	4 030	4 760	4 002
Ancestry specified	167	3 058	2 487	3 370	—	5 570	1 546	5 036	4 184	3 863	4 501	3 829
Single ancestry	91	1 684	1 442	1 803	—	3 071	829	2 829	2 382	2 093	2 043	1 954
Multiple ancestry	76	1 374	1 045	1 567	—	2 499	717	2 207	1 802	1 770	2 458	1 875
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	101	229	173	229	694	221	56	135	244	167	259	173
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS												
Total ancestries reported	536	6 574	5 320	7 198	1 388	11 582	3 204	10 342	8 856	8 060	9 520	8 004
Arab	—	34	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	5	—	—
Austrian	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	9	—	26	—	12
Belgian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	6	—
Canadian	—	—	6	—	—	7	—	—	—	5	—	5
Czech	—	64	55	228	—	500	120	356	210	332	224	166
Danish	7	135	109	124	—	220	46	176	207	65	200	179
Dutch	—	178	109	144	—	255	73	227	238	202	209	106
English	—	416	361	469	—	946	149	749	598	701	839	907
Finnish	22	—	—	6	—	—	—	9	28	—	23	—
French (except Basque)	—	112	76	139	—	158	47	199	146	125	307	102
French Canadian	—	24	—	15	—	24	—	25	—	33	34	18
German	91	1 825	1 520	2 140	—	3 590	1 020	3 167	2 524	2 216	2 627	2 012
Greek	—	15	6	6	—	31	12	65	32	35	41	13
Hungarian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Irish	22	568	544	621	—	10	288	617	719	582	646	822
Italian	—	21	38	36	—	955	5	121	79	60	168	108
Lithuanian	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	9	—	—	5	—
Norwegian	—	66	34	98	—	102	73	121	197	102	247	97
Polish	—	55	56	64	—	130	44	111	115	136	153	92
Portuguese	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
Romanian	—	—	6	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Russian	—	12	10	54	—	49	27	91	54	69	68	16
Scottish-Irish	—	56	101	97	—	113	31	91	64	119	115	63
Scottish	25	44	22	50	—	171	32	46	24	88	165	209
Slovak	—	—	—	19	—	32	9	38	47	—	31	17
Subsaharan African	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Swedish	29	198	161	221	—	238	175	395	336	483	317	322
Swiss	—	19	—	21	—	9	—	34	5	10	69	54
Ukrainian	—	—	—	—	—	8	19	6	—	—	21	23
United States or American	—	39	58	28	—	74	23	47	43	29	84	92
Welsh	—	4	6	27	—	7	5	71	20	22	34	59
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries	340	2 626	1 979	2 537	1 388	3 739	945	3 419	3 001	2 552	2 706	2 414
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS												
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 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 Area	Remainder of Lancaster County											Tract 33 (pt.)	
	Lincoln city, Lancaster County— Con.					Remainder of Lancaster County							
	Tract 38.02	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 29 (pt.)	Tract 30 (pt.)	Tract 31.01 (pt.)	Tract 31.02 (pt.)	Tract 32.01 (pt.)		Tract 32.02 (pt.)
ANCESTRY													
All persons	2 955	—	—	—	—	—	60	64	—	—	—	—	70
Ancestry specified	2 785	—	—	—	—	—	36	64	—	—	—	—	53
Single ancestry	1 484	—	—	—	—	—	15	55	—	—	—	—	53
Multiple ancestry	1 301	—	—	—	—	—	21	9	—	—	—	—	—
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	170	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	17
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS													
Total ancestries reported	5 910	—	—	—	—	—	120	128	—	—	—	—	140
Arab	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Austrian	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
Czech	115	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Danish	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dutch	75	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
English	728	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Finnish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
French (except Basque)	89	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
French Canadian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
German	1 608	—	—	—	—	—	20	18	—	—	—	—	—
Greek	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hungarian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Irish	459	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italian	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lithuanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norwegian	81	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—
Polish	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portuguese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scotch-Irish	77	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scottish	77	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—
Slavak	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subsaharan African	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish	274	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swiss	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ukrainian	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States or American	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Welsh	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries	1 866	—	—	—	—	—	63	55	—	—	—	—	87
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS													
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

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

Remainder of Lancaster County—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Lancaster County—Con.												
	Tract 34 (pt.)	Tract 35	Tract 36.03 (pt.)	Tract 36.04 (pt.)	Tract 37.03 (pt.)	Tract 37.05 (pt.)	Tract 37.06 (pt.)	Tract 37.07 (pt.)	Tract 38.01 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 103	Tract 104
ANCESTRY													
All persons.....	779	232	80	1 271	2 994	124	5	59	—	4 242	3 380	3 018	5 291
Ancestry specified.....	448	190	41	1 183	2 882	124	5	59	—	3 970	3 149	2 897	4 895
Single ancestry.....	264	120	26	622	1 311	59	—	25	—	1 988	1 438	1 673	2 633
Multiple ancestry.....	184	70	15	561	1 571	65	5	34	—	1 982	1 511	1 224	2 262
Ancestry unclassified or not reported.....	331	42	39	88	112	—	—	—	—	272	231	121	396
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS													
Total ancestries reported.....	1 558	464	160	2 542	5 988	248	10	118	—	8 484	6 760	6 036	10 582
Arab.....	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	8	2	—	7
Austrian.....	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	6
Belgian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	6
Canadian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czech.....	91	—	—	144	197	24	—	13	—	—	—	—	6
Danish.....	10	8	—	15	135	—	—	—	—	230	495	331	331
Dutch.....	—	8	—	42	167	10	5	—	—	128	104	75	191
English.....	63	38	6	165	703	49	5	8	—	220	55	232	768
Finnish.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	856	550	322	715
French (except Basque).....	36	16	8	74	121	11	—	—	—	4	—	13	5
French Canadian.....	—	—	—	9	23	—	—	—	—	159	119	91	208
German.....	228	87	20	752	1 743	75	—	—	—	22	10	—	27
Greek.....	—	—	—	9	14	—	—	41	—	2 548	1 848	1 958	2 876
Hungarian.....	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	9
Irish.....	80	26	15	179	465	—	—	—	—	655	574	464	862
Italian.....	10	10	—	14	30	—	—	—	—	42	76	—	31
Lithuanian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norwegian.....	14	—	—	12	43	—	—	—	—	59	54	71	55
Polish.....	—	9	—	41	96	—	—	13	—	72	130	—	102
Portuguese.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—
Romanian.....	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	12	—	19
Scottish-Irish.....	15	—	—	35	92	—	—	—	—	75	62	44	101
Scottish.....	—	16	—	—	115	—	—	6	—	19	45	56	37
Slavak.....	—	—	—	14	24	—	—	—	—	25	35	6	36
Subsaharan African.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish.....	17	8	—	93	150	10	—	—	—	452	229	138	247
Swiss.....	6	—	—	5	61	—	—	6	—	36	12	69	55
Ukrainian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States or American.....	5	—	7	24	56	—	—	—	—	74	62	36	162
Welsh.....	4	—	—	6	46	—	—	—	—	10	22	16	19
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries.....	979	230	104	846	1 605	59	—	25	—	2 696	2 192	1 953	3 597
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS													
Dominican (Dominican Republic).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 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 Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Lancaster County—Con.			Lincoln city, Lancaster County						
	Troct 37.07	Troct 38.01	Troct 102	Troct 1 (pt.)	Troct 2.01	Troct 2.02	Troct 3	Troct 4	Troct 5	Troct 6
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	4 819	4 002	3 380	3 778	4 545	4 481	3 530	4 500	1 277	5 545
Native	4 737	3 851	3 335	3 738	4 490	4 453	3 461	4 281	1 226	5 242
Foreign born	82	151	45	40	55	28	69	219	51	303
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	6	—	10	4	29	15	—	45	5	—
Persons 5 years and over	4 446	3 857	3 141	3 492	4 230	4 182	3 269	4 147	1 229	5 545
In linguistically isolated households	11	—	17	4	54	15	—	116	5	—
Speak a language other than English	108	153	103	150	164	132	70	349	74	380
Do not speak English "very well"	53	26	30	16	73	41	—	146	15	190
Speak Spanish	7	21	39	89	54	32	35	96	5	117
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	18	6	30	14	—	47	—	32
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	18	8	—	16	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	39	12	8	—	27	25	—	143	6	183
Do not speak English "very well"	15	—	2	—	21	17	—	75	—	143
Linguistically isolated	11	—	—	—	20	7	—	65	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 551	1 206	925	902	1 005	1 729	984	1 633	505	5 497
Preprimary school	155	69	36	12	112	66	32	37	6	—
Public school	76	15	21	6	56	49	11	30	—	—
Elementary or high school	1 082	793	658	637	596	477	465	689	197	8
Public school	871	635	608	584	502	429	451	639	191	8
College	314	344	231	253	297	1 186	487	907	302	5 489
Public college	280	286	229	228	232	398	390	847	286	5 373
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	2 992	2 720	2 227	2 445	3 151	2 195	1 984	2 291	724	205
Less than 9th grade	32	—	116	186	126	70	105	256	57	—
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	76	39	195	387	297	236	317	346	121	—
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	641	427	859	1 061	1 226	789	688	607	244	7
Some college, no degree	821	657	477	380	767	422	359	401	166	50
Associate degree	281	135	169	219	318	198	233	178	34	36
Bachelor's degree	759	838	292	167	273	368	212	310	65	70
Graduate or professional degree	382	624	119	45	144	112	70	193	37	42
Percent high school graduate or higher	96.4	98.6	86.0	76.6	86.6	86.1	78.7	73.7	75.4	100.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	38.1	53.8	18.5	8.7	13.2	21.9	14.2	22.0	14.1	54.6
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	34	—	107	291	359	95	177	367	53	11
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 359	1 020	1 122	1 300	1 180	980	915	1 169	1 263	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 908	2 355	1 990	2 502	2 283	2 073	1 966	2 283	1 063	—
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	4 446	3 857	3 141	3 492	4 230	4 182	3 269	4 147	1 229	5 545
Some house	2 707	2 196	1 952	1 788	2 590	1 364	1 303	1 311	450	421
Different house in United States	1 739	1 612	1 183	1 704	1 605	2 788	1 942	2 686	761	4 873
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	995	945	557	1 058	970	1 253	1 072	1 362	252	314
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	82	42	269	95	61	112	73	49	12	48
Different MSA/PMSA	310	340	111	173	237	443	295	469	309	1 828
Not in an MSA/PMSA	352	285	246	378	337	980	502	806	188	2 683
Abroad	—	49	6	—	35	30	24	150	18	251
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	4 785	4 002	—	3 778	4 545	4 481	3 530	4 500	1 277	5 545
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	4 476	3 629	—	2 998	4 067	2 038	2 191	3 011	807	—
Rural population	34	—	3 380	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	667	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	645	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	2 649	2 192	1 842	1 937	2 372	2 612	2 058	2 219	716	2 525
Car, truck, or van	2 577	2 054	1 683	1 739	2 184	2 333	1 881	1 854	507	1 261
Drive alone	2 280	1 801	1 329	1 420	1 844	2 090	1 541	1 536	447	1 079
Carpooled	297	253	354	319	340	243	340	318	60	182
Public transportation (including taxicab)	10	42	11	31	62	58	51	64	38	61
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	10	42	11	31	57	58	51	64	38	61
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	5	9	29	82	21	173	63	81	127	1 024
Other means	6	13	10	51	22	19	44	101	30	90
Worked at home	51	74	109	34	83	29	19	119	14	89
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.07	1.07	1.13	1.11	1.09	1.06	1.10	1.10	1.08	1.09
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.1	16.4	22.1	17.1	16.7	14.5	15.2	15.1	14.0	10.5
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	59	32	49	62	119	105	96	68	42	9
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	385	244	435	463	366	392	373	371	107	59
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	1 192	985	758	672	892	845	740	640	206	171
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	477	411	145	185	314	299	219	332	90	225
All other times	485	446	346	521	598	942	611	689	257	1 972
Worked in MSA of residence	2 566	2 084	1 788	1 855	2 287	2 546	1 990	2 119	700	2 246
Lincoln city	2 506	2 029	1 419	1 712	2 181	2 389	1 887	2 056	669	2 230
Waverly city	8	6	10	36	20	19	28	14	—	—
Hickman village	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Lancaster County	52	49	359	107	86	138	75	49	31	16
Worked outside MSA of residence	83	108	54	82	85	66	68	100	16	279
Omaha city	22	50	2	36	24	—	6	33	16	87
Remainder of Douglas County	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	6	—	16
Sarpy County	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Council Bluffs city, IA	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Pottawattamie County, IA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crete city	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Saline County	6	6	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saunders County	—	—	12	—	20	12	6	6	—	—
Cass County	9	—	—	7	—	19	—	—	—	—
Beatrice city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Remainder of Gage County	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Seward city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Seward County	—	9	20	—	18	15	—	—	—	—
Otae County	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	8
York County	6	—	3	—	—	—	—	5	—	22
Worked elsewhere	36	43	6	27	16	6	48	44	—	123

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lincoln city, Lancaster County—Con.									
	Tract 27.02	Tract 28	Tract 29 (pt.)	Tract 30 (pt.)	Tract 31.01 (pt.)	Tract 31.02 (pt.)	Tract 32.01 (pt.)	Tract 32.02 (pt.)	Tract 33 (pt.)	Tract 34 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	6 238	5 611	1 600	8 347	5 574	2 073	268	3 287	2 660	3 599
Native	6 162	5 520	1 587	8 249	5 462	2 039	268	3 216	2 598	3 555
Foreign born	76	91	13	98	112	34	—	71	62	44
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	25	27	—	10	37	—	—	12	11	5
Persons 5 years and over	5 842	5 202	1 498	7 686	4 964	1 850	268	2 842	2 436	3 238
In linguistically isolated households	48	43	—	20	70	—	—	31	11	26
Speak a language other than English	202	184	52	176	273	71	—	115	115	138
Do not speak English "very well"	73	83	6	48	121	—	—	43	53	50
Speak Spanish	68	30	16	40	60	43	—	42	6	41
Do not speak English "very well"	18	7	—	11	16	—	—	5	6	22
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	29	39	—	28	67	—	—	28	67	19
Do not speak English "very well"	29	32	—	17	59	—	—	28	36	—
Linguistically isolated	29	32	—	—	59	—	—	28	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 777	1 497	405	2 598	1 545	844	—	1 101	718	1 028
Preprimary school	70	132	30	109	140	78	—	64	31	95
Public school	54	86	24	71	114	50	—	47	25	49
Elementary or high school	1 118	862	218	1 486	1 040	622	—	807	475	720
Public school	972	777	218	1 421	967	575	—	758	459	612
College	589	503	157	1 003	365	144	—	230	212	213
Public college	472	463	148	912	322	123	—	162	190	189
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	4 135	3 779	1 045	4 900	3 169	1 025	217	1 623	1 629	2 159
Less than 9th grade	126	80	56	250	212	—	—	58	61	62
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	222	203	171	642	503	44	73	221	165	156
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 085	936	434	1 785	1 056	189	72	503	584	819
Some college, no degree	1 063	928	181	1 050	711	318	50	494	403	494
Associate degree	416	289	69	483	282	123	22	158	139	233
Bachelor's degree	795	945	117	582	266	239	—	129	208	287
Graduate or professional degree	428	398	17	108	139	112	—	60	69	108
Percent high school graduate or higher	91.6	92.5	78.3	81.8	77.4	95.7	66.4	82.8	86.1	89.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	29.6	35.5	12.8	14.1	12.8	34.2	—	11.6	17.0	18.3
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	22	245	144	301	541	106	—	413	196	270
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 260	921	790	1 493	1 657	1 884	2 000	2 111	1 470	1 381
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 116	1 784	2 056	1 911	1 989	2 245	—	2 134	2 278	1 889
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	5 842	5 202	1 498	7 686	4 964	1 850	268	2 842	2 436	3 238
Some house	3 805	2 735	659	3 680	2 109	1 005	—	1 280	1 280	1 768
Different house in United States	2 023	2 467	827	3 985	2 808	828	268	1 522	1 150	1 459
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 186	1 421	478	2 175	1 816	361	66	818	612	841
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	92	126	14	214	15	50	29	35	61	110
Different MSA/PMSA	329	316	118	689	359	165	81	332	140	190
Not in an MSA/PMSA	416	604	217	907	618	252	92	337	337	318
Abroad	14	—	12	21	47	17	—	40	6	11
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	6 238	5 611	1 600	8 347	5 574	2 073	268	3 287	2 660	3 599
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	5 407	4 339	1 214	6 471	5 095	1 999	—	2 589	2 175	3 417
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	3 509	3 106	888	4 455	2 857	1 058	7	1 538	1 478	1 969
Car, truck, or van	3 230	2 894	813	4 126	2 627	986	—	1 415	1 364	1 876
Drove alone	2 822	2 440	698	3 526	2 224	858	—	1 039	1 183	1 593
Carpooled	408	454	115	600	403	128	—	376	181	283
Public transportation (including taxicab)	62	38	20	51	41	—	—	40	17	38
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	62	38	11	51	41	—	—	40	17	31
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	54	76	25	103	44	—	7	4	23	17
Other means	45	25	5	24	50	6	—	16	14	13
Worked at home	118	73	25	151	95	66	—	63	60	25
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.07	1.09	1.08	1.08	1.09	1.07	—	1.17	1.08	1.09
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.1	14.8	14.5	15.5	17.0	14.6	5.0	19.6	14.9	17.0
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	113	140	33	227	194	32	—	79	69	89
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	494	466	219	838	610	114	—	328	285	504
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	1 433	1 375	326	1 350	892	467	7	624	428	766
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	481	403	93	373	297	134	—	124	228	207
All other times	870	649	192	1 516	769	245	—	320	408	378
Worked in MSA of residence	3 391	3 024	852	4 276	2 764	1 034	7	1 495	1 428	1 901
Lincoln city	3 323	2 914	800	4 021	2 593	994	7	1 381	1 358	1 836
Waverly city	—	—	6	25	21	5	—	8	—	—
Hickman village	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Lancaster County	68	110	46	230	150	35	—	106	70	65
Worked outside MSA of residence	118	82	36	179	93	24	—	43	50	68
Omaha city	31	18	16	32	30	7	—	—	11	16
Remainder of Douglas County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
Sarpy County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Council Bluffs city, IA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Pottawattamie County, IA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington County	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crete city	—	9	—	10	8	—	—	—	6	—
Remainder of Saline County	7	—	6	33	15	—	—	—	—	7
Saunders County	8	—	—	17	—	—	—	5	—	—
Cass County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Beatrice city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Gage County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seward city	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	19	11	12
Remainder of Seward County	7	7	—	20	—	—	—	5	—	—
Otoe County	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
York County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Worked elsewhere	50	48	14	61	40	11	—	6	11	21

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lincoln city, Lancaster County—Con.								
	Tract 36.01	Tract 36.03 (pt.)	Tract 36.04 (pt.)	Tract 37.03 (pt.)	Tract 37.04	Tract 37.05 (pt.)	Tract 37.06 (pt.)	Tract 37.07 (pt.)	Tract 38.01 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	694	5 791	—	1 602	5 171	4 428	4 030	4 760	4 002
Native	664	5 715	—	1 589	5 069	4 356	3 928	4 678	3 851
Foreign born	30	76	—	13	102	72	102	82	151
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	20	17	11	6	—
Persons 5 years and over	694	5 356	—	1 369	4 769	3 895	3 679	4 393	3 857
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	20	34	16	11	—
Speak a language other than English	29	152	—	26	176	144	152	108	153
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	4	55	58	47	53	26
Speak Spanish	—	16	—	9	57	26	29	7	21
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	18	8	5	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	11	—	—	61	40	37	39	12
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	37	10	14	15	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	20	5	—	11	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	35	1 812	—	541	1 843	1 513	1 271	1 551	1 206
Preprimary school	—	109	—	98	128	216	160	155	69
Public school	—	53	—	44	55	126	71	76	15
Elementary or high school	—	1 153	—	214	872	941	768	1 082	793
Public school	—	970	—	188	794	833	655	871	635
College	35	550	—	229	843	356	343	314	344
Public college	—	499	—	194	767	317	289	280	286
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	578	3 502	—	872	2 950	2 612	2 498	2 939	2 720
Less than 9th grade	52	22	—	—	60	25	31	32	—
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	88	85	—	13	52	84	73	76	39
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	149	919	—	221	558	486	464	622	427
Same college, no degree	180	712	—	149	671	624	595	802	657
Associate degree	28	449	—	82	379	272	172	281	135
Bachelor's degree	81	872	—	305	815	853	716	752	838
Graduate or professional degree	—	443	—	102	415	268	447	374	624
Percent high school graduate or higher	75.8	96.9	—	98.5	96.2	95.8	95.8	96.3	98.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	14.0	37.5	—	46.7	41.7	42.9	46.6	38.3	53.8
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	—	109	—	68	46	142	213	34	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	—	1 112	—	1 239	687	1 261	1 379	1 367	1 020
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	—	2 065	—	1 942	1 951	1 962	1 653	1 908	2 355
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	694	5 356	—	1 369	4 769	3 895	3 679	4 393	3 857
Some house	63	2 814	—	568	1 358	737	1 476	2 680	2 196
Different house in United States	631	2 534	—	801	3 372	3 158	2 177	1 713	1 612
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	174	1 518	—	432	1 359	1 904	1 171	969	945
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	34	48	—	40	131	67	124	82	42
Different MSA/PMSA	390	526	—	114	890	570	573	310	340
Not in an MSA/PMSA	33	442	—	215	992	617	309	352	285
Abroad	—	8	—	—	39	—	26	—	49
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	694	5 791	—	1 602	5 171	4 428	4 030	4 760	4 002
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	4 706	—	1 398	3 074	4 046	3 228	4 476	3 629
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	—	3 332	—	1 007	3 304	2 494	2 205	2 604	2 192
Car, truck, or van	—	3 118	—	946	3 182	2 360	2 081	2 532	2 054
Drove alone	—	2 827	—	873	2 742	2 005	1 825	2 235	1 801
Carpooled	—	291	—	73	440	355	256	297	253
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	53	—	7	32	33	8	10	42
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	53	—	7	32	33	8	10	42
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	—	23	—	19	38	12	19	5	9
Other means	—	24	—	5	23	17	40	6	13
Worked at home	—	114	—	30	29	72	57	51	74
Persons per car, truck, or van	—	1.05	—	1.04	1.08	1.09	1.07	1.07	1.07
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	—	16.4	—	17.5	17.9	17.8	17.5	17.1	16.4
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	—	93	—	12	75	46	29	59	32
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	—	562	—	187	461	357	382	244	244
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	—	1 424	—	401	1 418	1 346	1 084	1 186	985
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	—	502	—	115	535	206	313	463	411
All other times	—	637	—	262	786	467	340	479	446
Worked in MSA of residence	—	3 246	—	941	3 130	2 422	2 097	2 521	2 084
Lincoln city	—	3 166	—	876	3 067	2 344	2 015	2 461	2 029
Waverly city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	6
Hickman village	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Lancaster County	—	80	—	65	63	78	82	52	49
Worked outside MSA of residence	—	86	—	66	174	72	108	83	108
Omaha city	—	38	—	42	54	4	42	22	50
Remainder of Douglas County	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—
Sarpy County	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Council Bluffs city, IA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Pottawattomie County, IA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crete city	—	21	—	—	15	27	—	—	—
Remainder of Saline County	—	8	—	7	—	8	—	6	6
Saunders County	—	—	—	17	14	10	10	—	—
Cass County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
Beatrice city	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Gage County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seward city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Seward County	—	—	—	—	7	7	7	—	9
Otoe County	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	6	—
York County	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6	—
Worked elsewhere	—	12	—	—	41	10	49	36	43

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 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 Area	Lincoln city, Lancaster County—Con.		Remainder of Lancaster County						
	Tract 38.02	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 29 (pt.)	Tract 30 (pt.)	Tract 31 01 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	2 955	-	-	-	-	-	60	64	-
Native.....	2 905	-	-	-	-	-	60	64	-
Foreign born.....	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Persons 5 years and over	2 775	-	-	-	-	-	54	64	-
In linguistically isolated households.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Speak a language other than English.....	101	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-
Do not speak English "very well".....	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Speak Spanish.....	34	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-
Do not speak English "very well".....	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Linguistically isolated.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language.....	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Do not speak English "very well".....	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Linguistically isolated.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	793	-	-	-	-	-	5	25	-
Preprimary school.....	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public school.....	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elementary or high school.....	429	-	-	-	-	-	5	15	-
Public school.....	375	-	-	-	-	-	5	15	-
College.....	271	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
Public college.....	233	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	2 073	-	-	-	-	-	49	49	-
Less than 9th grade.....	10	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
9th to 12th grade, no diploma.....	58	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-
High school graduate (includes equivalency).....	629	-	-	-	-	-	17	21	-
Some college, no degree.....	367	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Associate degree.....	152	-	-	-	-	-	13	9	-
Bachelor's degree.....	563	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-
Graduate or professional degree.....	294	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
Percent high school graduate or higher.....	96.7	-	-	-	-	-	69.4	100.0	-
Percent bachelor's degree or higher.....	41.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	38.8	-
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years.....	1 124	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years.....	2 204	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	1 000	-
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	2 775	-	-	-	-	-	54	64	-
Some house.....	1 890	-	-	-	-	-	18	64	-
Different house in United States.....	885	-	-	-	-	-	36	-	-
Central city of this MSA/PMSA.....	491	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	-
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA.....	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Different MSA/PMSA.....	247	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not in on MSA/PMSA.....	132	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Abroad.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population.....	2 955	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre.....	2 840	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural population.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	64	-
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
On farms.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	1 614	-	-	-	-	-	38	64	-
Car, truck, or van.....	1 505	-	-	-	-	-	38	55	-
Drive alone.....	1 384	-	-	-	-	-	38	21	-
Carpooled.....	121	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	-
Public transportation (including taxicab).....	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car.....	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-
Walked.....	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other means.....	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Worked at home.....	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Persons per car, truck, or van.....	1.04	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	1.45	-
Mean travel time to work (minutes).....	15.7	-	-	-	-	-	8.2	11.5	-
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.....	51	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.....	244	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.....	696	-	-	-	-	-	11	26	-
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.....	227	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-
All other times.....	336	-	-	-	-	-	5	28	-
Worked in MSA of residence.....	1 546	-	-	-	-	-	38	64	-
Lincoln city.....	1 514	-	-	-	-	-	38	55	-
Waverly city.....	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hickman village.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remainder of Lancaster County.....	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-
Worked outside MSA of residence.....	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Omaha city.....	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remainder of Douglas County.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sarpy County.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Council Bluffs city, IA.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remainder of Pottawattomie County, IA.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington County.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crete city.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remainder of Saline County.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sounders County.....	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cass County.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beatrice city.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remainder of Gage County.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seward city.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remainder of Seward County.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Otoe County.....	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
York County.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Worked elsewhere.....	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 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 Area	Remainder of Lancaster County—Con.								
	Tract 31.02 (pt.)	Tract 32.01 (pt.)	Tract 32.02 (pt.)	Tract 33 (pt.)	Tract 34 (pt.)	Tract 35	Tract 36.03 (pt.)	Tract 36.04 (pt.)	Tract 37.03 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	—	—	—	70	779	232	80	1 271	2 994
Native	—	—	—	70	774	222	80	1 261	2 974
Foreign born	—	—	—	—	5	10	—	10	20
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Persons 5 years and over	—	—	—	70	767	232	71	1 229	2 775
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Speak a language other than English	—	—	—	—	38	—	—	25	59
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	15	29
Speak Spanish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	—	—	—	44	164	—	23	368	939
Preprimary school	—	—	—	5	—	—	9	30	96
Public school	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	56
Elementary or high school	—	—	—	19	93	—	14	265	697
Public school	—	—	—	19	93	—	14	220	575
College	—	—	—	20	71	—	—	73	146
Public college	—	—	—	20	44	—	—	73	129
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	—	—	—	46	491	181	48	830	1 888
Less than 9th grade	—	—	—	—	15	16	—	19	49
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	—	—	—	5	132	48	14	71	81
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	—	—	—	17	157	33	13	317	427
Some college, no degree	—	—	—	14	54	24	6	140	446
Associate degree	—	—	—	10	20	17	—	76	188
Bachelor's degree	—	—	—	—	95	17	8	130	443
Graduate or professional degree	—	—	—	—	18	26	7	77	254
Percent high school graduate or higher	—	—	—	89.1	70.1	64.6	70.8	89.2	93.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	—	—	—	—	23.0	23.8	31.3	24.9	36.9
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	—	—	—	1 000	860	—	3 000	1 703	1 588
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	—	—	—	2 000	2 436	—	—	1 634	2 172
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	—	—	—	70	767	232	71	1 229	2 775
Some house	—	—	—	53	329	92	28	734	1 654
Different house in United States	—	—	—	17	438	140	43	495	1 121
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	—	—	—	—	147	43	21	308	753
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	—	—	—	—	11	—	6	75	40
Different MSA/PMSA	—	—	—	—	192	53	16	26	187
Not in an MSA/PMSA	—	—	—	17	88	44	—	86	141
Abroad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	—	—	—	—	73	232	—	265	11
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	73	—	—	122	11
Rural population	—	—	—	70	706	—	80	1 006	2 983
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	34	—	—	55	850
On farms	—	—	—	—	10	—	6	117	178
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	—	—	—	40	244	—	30	740	1 505
Car, truck, or van	—	—	—	40	227	—	30	680	1 420
Drove alone	—	—	—	40	204	—	30	595	1 226
Carpooled	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	85	194
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	11
Walked	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	5
Other means	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	48	69
Worked at home	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	—	—	—	1.00	1.05	—	1.00	1.07	1.08
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	—	—	—	22.5	19.0	—	11.5	21.6	22.2
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	11	21
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	—	—	—	4	76	—	—	101	343
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	—	—	—	26	77	—	14	424	605
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	—	—	—	—	22	—	16	64	229
All other times	—	—	—	10	57	—	—	92	238
Worked in MSA of residence	—	—	—	35	230	—	23	690	1 440
Lincoln city	—	—	—	31	214	—	23	550	1 238
Waverly city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Hickman village	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Lancaster County	—	—	—	4	16	—	—	140	196
Worked outside MSA of residence	—	—	—	5	14	—	7	50	65
Omaha city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28
Remainder of Douglas County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sarpy County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Council Bluffs city, IA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Pottawattamie County, IA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crete city	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Saline County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—
Saunders County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cass County	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	17
Beatrice city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Gage County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seward city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Remainder of Seward County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—
Otoe County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
York County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	—	—	—	5	5	—	7	5	20

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Lancaster County—Con.							
	Tract 37.05 (pt.)	Tract 37.06 (pt.)	Tract 37.07 (pt.)	Tract 38.01 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 103	Tract 104
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	124	5	59	—	4 242	3 380	3 018	5 291
Notive.....	124	5	59	—	4 213	3 335	3 018	5 237
Foreign born.....	—	—	—	—	29	45	—	54
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households.....	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	117	5	53	—	3 967	3 141	2 828	4 915
In linguistically isolated households.....	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—
Speak a language other than English.....	—	—	—	—	157	103	99	105
Do not speak English "very well".....	—	—	—	—	18	30	12	25
Speak Spanish.....	—	—	—	—	54	39	16	36
Do not speak English "very well".....	—	—	—	—	11	18	6	13
Linguistically isolated.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language.....	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
Do not speak English "very well".....	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Linguistically isolated.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	53	—	—	—	1 188	925	854	1 380
Preprimary school.....	7	—	—	—	56	36	47	83
Public school.....	—	—	—	—	48	21	40	49
Elementary or high school.....	31	—	—	—	838	658	610	1 045
Public school.....	23	—	—	—	838	608	567	1 012
College.....	15	—	—	—	294	231	197	252
Public college.....	6	—	—	—	254	229	184	234
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	74	5	53	—	2 693	2 227	1 988	3 370
Less than 9th grade.....	—	—	—	—	73	116	95	279
9th to 12th grade, no diploma.....	6	—	—	—	253	195	108	355
High school graduate (includes equivalency).....	9	—	19	—	967	859	934	1 199
Some college, no degree.....	19	5	19	—	600	477	352	646
Associate degree.....	5	—	—	—	296	169	232	345
Bachelor's degree.....	20	—	7	—	335	292	208	335
Graduate or professional degree.....	15	—	8	—	169	119	59	211
Percent high school graduate or higher.....	91.9	100.0	100.0	—	87.9	86.0	89.8	81.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher.....	47.3	—	28.3	—	18.7	18.5	13.4	16.2
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years.....	—	—	—	—	155	107	62	92
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years.....	—	—	1 000	—	1 654	1 122	1 670	1 517
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years.....	1 333	—	—	—	1 973	1 990	2 266	2 237
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	117	5	53	—	3 967	3 141	2 828	4 915
Same house.....	90	5	27	—	2 462	1 952	2 187	3 079
Different house in United States.....	27	—	26	—	1 499	1 183	641	1 819
Central city of this MSA/PMSA.....	27	—	26	—	622	557	258	618
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA.....	—	—	—	—	321	269	190	580
Different MSA/PMSA.....	—	—	—	—	101	111	11	177
Not in on MSA/PMSA.....	—	—	—	—	455	246	182	444
Abroad.....	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	17
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population.....	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rural population.....	124	5	34	—	4 242	3 380	3 018	5 291
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre.....	—	—	—	—	2 009	667	695	2 401
On farms.....	16	—	—	—	433	645	949	712
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	75	—	45	—	2 321	1 842	1 686	2 665
Car, truck, or van.....	63	—	45	—	2 041	1 683	1 518	2 374
Drove alone.....	53	—	45	—	1 760	1 329	1 155	1 949
Carpooled.....	10	—	—	—	281	354	363	425
Public transportation (including taxicab).....	—	—	—	—	—	11	18	11
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car.....	—	—	—	—	—	11	18	11
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked.....	—	—	—	—	68	29	47	77
Other means.....	—	—	—	—	18	10	2	11
Worked at home.....	12	—	—	—	194	109	101	192
Persons per car, truck, or van.....	1.09	—	1.00	—	1.08	1.13	1.14	1.11
Mean travel time to work (minutes).....	15.8	—	16.7	—	20.7	22.1	22.8	25.1
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.....	—	—	—	—	107	49	135	139
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.....	10	—	19	—	460	435	314	563
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.....	39	—	6	—	853	758	605	974
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.....	14	—	14	—	307	145	195	337
All other times.....	—	—	6	—	400	346	336	460
Worked in MSA of residence.....	66	—	45	—	2 182	1 788	1 425	2 534
Lincoln city.....	50	—	45	—	1 446	1 419	999	1 728
Waverly city.....	—	—	—	—	321	10	—	3
Hickman village.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	101
Remainder of Lancaster County.....	16	—	—	—	415	359	423	702
Worked outside MSA of residence.....	9	—	—	—	139	54	261	131
Omaha city.....	—	—	—	—	44	2	20	10
Remainder of Douglas County.....	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Sopry County.....	—	—	—	—	4	—	5	6
Council Bluffs city, IA.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Pottawattamie County, IA.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington County.....	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Crete city.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	129	5
Remainder of Saline County.....	9	—	—	—	2	11	70	12
Saunders County.....	—	—	—	—	29	12	—	2
Cass County.....	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	2
Beatrice city.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	7
Remainder of Gage County.....	—	—	—	—	2	—	7	8
Seward city.....	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Remainder of Seward County.....	—	—	—	—	—	20	11	—
Otae County.....	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	29
York County.....	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—
Worked elsewhere.....	—	—	—	—	17	6	3	50

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

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

Table with 12 columns: Census Tract or Block Numbering Area, Lincoln, NE MSA, and various tracts (1, 11, 12, 22, 29, 30, 31.01). Rows include categories like LABOR FORCE STATUS, OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES, CLASS OF WORKER, WORK STATUS IN 1989, and DISABILITY.

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 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 Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Lancaster County—Con.									
	Tract 31.02	Tract 32.01	Tract 32.02	Tract 33	Tract 34	Tract 36.03	Tract 36.04	Tract 37.03	Tract 37.05	Tract 37.06
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	1 231	268	1 998	1 994	3 195	4 315	964	3 318	3 069	2 948
In labor force	1 101	7	1 639	1 583	2 367	3 547	767	2 566	2 628	2 272
Percent of persons 16 years and over	89.4	2.6	82.0	79.4	74.1	82.2	79.6	77.3	85.6	77.1
Civilian labor force	1 084	—	1 618	1 572	2 367	3 524	767	2 559	2 613	2 272
Employed	1 063	—	1 535	1 523	2 293	3 423	740	2 525	2 560	2 222
Unemployed	21	—	83	49	74	101	27	34	53	50
Percent of civilian labor force	1.9	—	5.1	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.5	1.3	2.0	2.2
Not in labor force	130	261	359	411	828	768	197	752	441	676
Institutionalized persons	—	261	—	—	325	—	—	—	—	101
Enrolled in school	42	—	86	70	82	140	22	203	82	164
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	—	—	69	148	198	231	93	249	80	178
Females 16 years and over	620	25	1 072	992	1 450	2 227	494	1 778	1 598	1 540
In labor force	507	—	819	710	1 112	1 694	362	1 225	1 244	1 088
Percent of females 16 years and over	81.8	—	76.4	71.6	76.1	73.3	68.9	77.8	70.6	70.6
Civilian labor force	502	—	813	710	1 112	1 687	362	1 225	1 244	1 088
Employed	481	—	769	689	1 072	1 665	343	1 196	1 218	1 045
Unemployed	21	—	44	21	40	22	19	29	26	43
Percent of civilian labor force	4.2	—	5.4	3.0	3.6	1.3	5.2	2.4	2.1	4.0
With own children under 6 years	215	—	405	219	411	391	53	350	486	296
In labor force	151	—	294	154	318	340	42	250	341	202
With own children 6 to 17 years only	209	—	226	181	219	490	122	323	367	347
In labor force	193	—	188	158	195	427	98	244	304	316
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	297	—	549	268	478	558	72	515	660	409
All parents present in household in labor force	196	—	413	195	359	501	57	335	459	272
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	622	—	804	499	776	1 157	266	875	965	791
All parents present in household in labor force	556	—	599	450	627	970	205	619	715	667
Persons 16 to 19 years	123	—	154	125	232	321	60	339	231	199
Not enrolled in school	16	—	31	36	80	28	15	32	8	7
Unemployed or not in labor force	9	—	15	14	47	6	—	—	4	—
Not high school graduate	9	—	21	20	48	15	—	14	4	—
Employed	—	—	16	6	6	9	—	14	4	—
Unemployed	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	9	—	—	5	42	6	—	—	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 063	—	1 535	1 523	2 293	3 423	740	2 525	2 560	2 222
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	200	—	116	259	178	584	69	469	640	485
Professional specialty occupations	145	—	105	166	216	637	120	447	444	558
Technicians and related support occupations	44	—	89	54	117	229	21	101	142	124
Sales occupations	98	—	148	212	271	421	84	397	339	273
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	202	—	294	244	444	577	135	441	406	361
Private household occupations	—	—	8	—	—	7	13	—	9	—
Protective service occupations	23	—	42	31	46	33	—	22	33	19
Service occupations, except protective and household	100	—	245	174	210	300	68	184	201	192
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	5	—	14	10	27	—	34	39	16	12
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	125	—	149	187	380	308	78	268	132	88
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	49	—	147	66	203	83	33	58	82	47
Transportation and material moving occupations	54	—	103	85	94	103	65	56	56	35
Holders, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	18	—	75	35	107	141	20	43	60	28
Construction	35	—	61	93	143	186	42	242	100	52
Manufacturing	201	—	335	225	416	308	74	256	268	217
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	111	—	127	131	285	286	76	177	202	145
Wholesale and retail trade	138	—	356	388	484	740	80	544	511	417
Finance, insurance, and real estate	75	—	68	91	128	422	50	217	310	247
Business and repair services	53	—	41	96	87	121	30	95	166	95
Professional and related services	301	—	335	307	493	951	217	748	647	761
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 063	—	1 535	1 523	2 293	3 423	740	2 525	2 560	2 222
Private wage and salary workers	704	—	1 093	1 129	1 653	2 412	465	1 877	1 786	1 484
Government workers	281	—	357	309	521	755	206	388	588	608
Local government workers	88	—	75	81	157	261	79	156	196	228
Self-employed workers	73	—	85	85	119	249	69	242	169	130
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 109	246	1 740	1 690	2 679	3 662	813	2 771	2 789	2 444
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	940	196	1 423	1 339	2 264	2 887	624	2 014	2 188	1 938
50 to 52 weeks	815	95	1 019	1 051	1 684	2 329	501	1 642	1 871	1 519
40 to 49 weeks	82	35	156	147	190	273	44	181	181	187
27 to 39 weeks	23	20	73	62	72	112	30	100	46	95
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	99	50	137	263	271	453	79	405	283	305
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 214	—	1 888	1 786	2 664	4 006	852	3 023	2 963	2 638
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	59	102	68	74	18	67	26	37
With a mobility limitation	—	—	40	24	34	28	18	36	10	15
In labor force	—	—	12	—	16	11	—	11	5	—
With a self-care limitation	—	—	44	96	52	57	8	43	16	22
With a work disability	39	—	184	147	121	150	67	109	128	105
In labor force	26	—	127	92	57	85	30	70	95	46
Prevented from working	7	—	43	41	57	50	32	25	19	49
No work disability	1 175	—	1 704	1 639	2 543	3 856	785	2 914	2 835	2 533
In labor force	1 058	—	1 471	1 431	2 302	3 384	718	2 450	2 507	2 202
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	—	—	89	197	206	286	112	288	91	209
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	24	26	39	26	34	44	13	28
With a mobility limitation	—	—	24	26	26	10	40	8	8	28
With a self-care limitation	—	—	18	12	21	16	24	10	5	13
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	8	—	33	43	83	65	20	52	15	52
Mean family income (dollars)	16 480	—	14 429	18 918	15 876	28 912	17 908	46 667	27 237	25 011
1 worker	125	—	249	185	204	326	65	233	176	256
Mean family income (dollars)	34 386	—	15 353	29 204	31 739	39 706	51 360	83 794	49 741	58 122
2 or more workers	411	—	618	547	835	1 211	281	984	1 011	768
Mean family income (dollars)	45 071	—	34 087	49 530	42 288	56 055	54 239	64 217	59 385	62 442

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 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 Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Lancaster County—Con.			Lincoln city, Lancaster County						
	Tract 37.07	Tract 38.01	Tract 102	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	3 381	3 221	2 535	2 910	3 631	3 707	2 841	3 548	1 081	5 545
In labor force	2 716	2 251	1 900	2 023	2 453	2 731	2 170	2 438	798	3 054
Percent of persons 16 years and over	80.3	69.9	75.0	69.5	67.6	73.7	76.4	68.7	73.8	55.1
Civilian labor force	2 716	2 246	1 883	2 023	2 438	2 723	2 160	2 426	798	3 037
Employed	2 670	2 218	1 841	1 964	2 404	2 650	2 081	2 294	751	2 655
Unemployed	46	28	42	59	34	73	79	132	47	382
Percent of civilian labor force	1.7	1.2	2.2	2.9	1.4	2.7	3.7	5.4	5.9	12.6
Not in labor force	665	970	635	887	1 178	976	671	1 110	283	2 491
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	15	—	—
Enrolled in school	89	187	141	125	108	432	147	332	87	2 483
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	245	368	270	472	733	324	281	354	122	—
Females 16 years and over	1 726	1 707	1 225	1 539	1 894	2 020	1 495	1 748	447	2 746
In labor force	1 240	975	857	989	1 210	1 452	1 110	1 048	310	1 559
Percent of females 16 years and over	71.8	57.1	70.0	64.3	63.9	71.9	74.2	60.0	69.4	56.8
Civilian labor force	1 240	975	855	989	1 210	1 452	1 110	1 041	310	1 550
Employed	1 212	969	815	955	1 198	1 408	1 052	1 000	286	1 349
Unemployed	28	6	40	34	12	44	58	41	24	201
Percent of civilian labor force	2.3	.6	4.7	3.4	1.0	3.0	5.2	3.9	7.7	13.0
With own children under 6 years	326	147	196	259	227	272	231	287	46	—
In labor force	240	95	167	206	192	212	192	152	34	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only	483	339	239	243	305	200	168	209	70	—
In labor force	404	254	203	207	286	149	142	156	59	—
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	471	154	299	322	396	352	294	442	49	—
All parents present in household in labor force	344	92	243	208	322	235	231	193	20	—
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	1 115	747	626	645	580	446	456	555	172	—
All parents present in household in labor force	876	530	491	506	529	325	328	353	142	—
Persons 16 to 19 years	231	282	193	174	176	537	154	372	58	2 989
Not enrolled in school	7	21	20	54	25	59	43	72	7	8
Unemployed or not in labor force	7	—	4	20	—	13	17	33	7	8
Not high school graduate	7	—	16	44	15	31	7	55	—	—
Employed	—	—	13	24	15	18	—	22	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	10	—	—
Not in labor force	7	—	3	20	—	6	7	23	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 670	2 218	1 841	1 964	2 404	2 650	2 081	2 294	751	2 655
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	524	512	217	178	226	232	177	176	39	112
Professional specialty occupations	501	657	223	131	245	389	175	236	100	269
Technicians and related support occupations	92	61	63	95	89	101	46	89	—	106
Sales occupations	435	341	145	154	315	280	218	194	73	469
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	471	358	298	289	514	459	433	438	156	677
Private household occupations	10	—	4	28	8	22	—	17	—	—
Protective service occupations	58	29	27	11	26	44	11	19	17	38
Service occupations, except protective and household	174	84	168	289	351	374	365	421	164	623
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	22	15	146	18	—	59	42	67	10	115
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	214	85	203	277	325	335	276	297	57	66
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	43	20	147	291	132	189	148	111	54	30
Transportation and material moving occupations	61	25	119	86	74	51	111	117	37	69
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	65	31	81	117	99	115	79	112	44	81
Construction	71	66	133	161	119	99	192	152	41	53
Manufacturing	276	166	307	424	469	393	376	329	86	99
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	244	137	228	128	223	126	100	201	61	77
Wholesale and retail trade	566	403	295	449	535	735	535	515	189	947
Finance, insurance, and real estate	307	289	73	104	203	237	86	123	31	24
Business and repair services	89	80	68	125	69	66	141	130	39	105
Professional and related services	771	791	409	391	543	716	409	584	226	898
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 670	2 218	1 841	1 964	2 404	2 650	2 081	2 294	751	2 655
Private wage and salary workers	1 894	1 535	1 247	1 677	1 772	2 060	1 666	1 714	543	1 771
Government workers	615	521	396	226	481	464	322	405	160	800
Local government workers	152	238	177	81	188	172	68	89	32	153
Self-employed workers	161	154	191	61	142	119	81	154	43	23
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 835	2 441	2 048	2 193	2 641	3 144	2 332	2 729	889	5 199
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 163	1 760	1 572	1 721	2 039	2 151	1 818	1 871	559	1 911
50 to 52 weeks	1 869	1 368	1 295	1 327	1 641	1 487	1 232	1 231	366	1 172
40 to 49 weeks	174	173	110	155	162	199	292	179	74	121
27 to 39 weeks	29	60	84	75	86	129	95	180	60	225
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	408	382	220	254	440	509	285	495	184	1 168
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	3 084	2 706	2 194	2 371	2 789	3 300	2 516	3 141	947	5 520
With a mobility or self-care limitation	26	20	59	66	83	21	56	127	28	68
With a mobility limitation	13	7	26	31	25	17	15	80	16	46
In labor force	4	—	5	11	13	—	5	14	10	8
With a self-care limitation	26	13	33	45	64	16	41	63	17	30
With a work disability	104	78	96	208	227	208	188	282	77	172
In labor force	65	63	39	105	102	98	100	146	42	54
Prevented from working	14	15	57	91	107	88	77	116	25	21
No work disability	2 980	2 628	2 098	2 163	2 562	3 092	2 328	2 859	870	5 348
In labor force	2 605	2 041	1 790	1 851	2 242	2 550	2 032	2 265	750	2 975
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	297	510	324	539	827	399	309	380	134	8
With a mobility or self-care limitation	29	37	50	125	118	48	86	114	10	—
With a mobility limitation	29	30	43	86	72	41	53	76	10	—
With a self-care limitation	11	26	21	69	75	26	58	72	5	—
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	80	96	61	131	215	105	89	112	21	—
Mean family income (dollars)	38 708	45 995	19 053	16 104	22 778	15 414	14 383	8 887	14 062	—
1 worker	271	368	196	268	307	263	238	296	48	—
Mean family income (dollars)	48 266	70 417	30 712	20 571	26 922	19 667	23 672	17 452	18 264	—
2 or more workers	1 052	789	712	616	810	586	522	568	146	—
Mean family income (dollars)	63 586	77 494	49 971	36 443	41 979	36 028	32 856	28 003	32 926	—

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lincoln city Lancaster County—Con									
	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11 (pt)	Tract 12 (pt)	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	2 171	2 634	2 733	6 284	4 638	4 591	5 885	4 031	3 971	4 710
In labor force	1 453	1 995	1 845	4 737	3 545	3 523	3 461	2 477	2 618	3 484
Percent of persons 16 years and over	66.9	75.7	67.5	75.4	76.4	76.7	58.8	61.4	65.9	74.0
Civilian labor force	1 453	1 995	1 845	4 717	3 521	3 514	3 461	2 477	2 609	3 466
Employed	1 343	1 895	1 798	4 549	3 472	3 375	3 358	2 432	2 559	3 351
Unemployed	110	100	47	168	49	139	103	45	50	115
Percent of civilian labor force	7.6	5.0	2.5	3.6	1.4	4.0	3.0	1.8	1.9	3.3
Not in labor force	718	639	888	1 547	1 093	1 068	2 424	1 554	1 353	1 226
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	8	—	—	162	240	250	—
Enrolled in school	275	157	431	250	191	87	138	96	102	214
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	135	237	268	887	499	499	1 598	928	744	693
Females 16 years and over	906	1 358	1 313	3 383	2 397	2 389	3 337	2 282	2 231	2 557
In labor force	564	918	883	2 376	1 652	1 694	1 657	1 151	1 301	1 734
Percent of females 16 years and over	62.3	67.6	67.3	70.2	68.9	70.9	49.7	50.4	58.3	67.8
Civilian labor force	564	918	883	2 370	1 652	1 694	1 657	1 151	1 301	1 726
Employed	535	874	862	2 295	1 626	1 630	1 574	1 131	1 259	1 665
Unemployed	29	44	21	75	26	64	83	20	42	61
Percent of civilian labor force	5.1	4.8	2.4	3.2	1.6	3.8	5.0	1.7	3.2	3.5
With own children under 6 years	166	303	203	338	388	376	296	255	288	462
In labor force	123	132	169	309	271	274	199	200	223	375
With own children 6 to 17 years only	82	132	98	478	496	385	427	238	212	350
In labor force	63	118	86	439	450	344	353	171	184	311
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	242	380	249	492	540	444	377	347	369	602
All parents present in household in labor force	139	148	168	427	364	295	244	260	282	472
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	226	428	333	922	1 165	969	1 001	526	548	776
All parents present in household in labor force	160	283	274	812	946	744	705	403	443	664
Persons 16 to 19 years	266	186	297	377	406	275	289	167	153	294
Not enrolled in school	48	61	3	87	38	62	47	36	26	68
Unemployed or not in labor force	12	17	—	25	12	17	14	7	12	29
Not high school graduate	20	14	—	58	21	17	14	20	13	53
Employed	8	12	—	33	15	—	—	20	7	24
Unemployed	10	—	—	—	—	9	14	—	—	17
Not in labor force	2	2	—	25	6	8	—	—	6	12
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 343	1 895	1 798	4 549	3 472	3 375	3 358	2 432	2 559	3 351
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	128	143	171	424	441	370	633	477	256	379
Professional specialty occupations	139	334	367	600	522	403	838	381	518	604
Technicians and related support occupations	81	73	68	232	142	127	164	58	111	246
Sales occupations	193	157	166	538	444	498	412	322	244	308
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	158	270	356	911	666	812	583	479	509	531
Private household occupations	18	14	13	7	8	5	—	—	—	11
Protective service occupations	17	9	—	58	37	49	40	49	30	45
Service occupations, except protective and household	296	358	176	652	358	309	339	156	365	546
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	32	47	138	27	41	41	—	30	31	17
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	55	176	127	475	360	335	228	219	206	348
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	126	135	81	262	251	183	36	78	123	127
Transportation and material moving occupations	40	69	77	200	109	91	55	117	96	79
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	60	110	58	151	93	152	30	59	70	110
Construction	54	141	81	221	132	189	154	122	115	155
Manufacturing	152	220	148	628	624	509	254	236	284	397
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	84	88	109	466	266	281	241	286	168	229
Wholesale and retail trade	409	559	358	945	769	752	476	494	582	747
Finance, insurance, and real estate	48	75	106	462	264	341	434	313	208	189
Business and repair services	45	81	66	171	128	150	144	130	111	144
Professional and related services	336	528	592	1 101	850	851	1 262	634	818	1 117
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 343	1 895	1 798	4 549	3 472	3 375	3 358	2 432	2 559	3 351
Private wage and salary workers	984	1 480	1 125	3 375	2 629	2 516	2 343	1 708	1 865	2 349
Government workers	322	335	502	938	749	582	834	551	542	845
Local government workers	66	78	86	369	338	182	286	207	255	308
Self-employed workers	19	67	150	236	94	264	181	173	144	157
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 620	2 230	2 184	5 058	3 896	3 743	3 811	2 755	2 892	3 757
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	973	1 425	1 501	3 719	2 999	2 751	2 776	2 194	2 067	2 856
50 to 52 weeks	499	941	940	2 843	2 346	2 245	2 277	1 624	1 547	2 159
40 to 49 weeks	138	168	129	421	301	241	218	274	209	350
27 to 39 weeks	63	102	117	226	165	133	116	96	163	125
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	284	432	386	784	489	590	547	322	513	533
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 030	2 370	2 389	5 220	4 061	3 963	3 951	2 766	2 827	3 884
With a mobility or self-care limitation	78	72	57	159	84	55	118	44	60	76
With a mobility limitation	31	23	33	115	42	44	54	26	24	64
In labor force	—	9	20	59	23	17	8	8	6	21
With a self-care limitation	64	57	37	88	58	11	101	26	36	28
With a work disability	332	254	121	373	220	164	221	147	85	258
In labor force	95	153	81	220	150	109	78	93	55	150
Prevented from working	193	60	31	126	63	31	103	41	30	102
No work disability	1 698	2 116	2 268	4 847	3 841	3 799	3 730	2 619	2 742	3 626
In labor force	1 352	1 815	1 702	4 348	3 317	3 285	3 226	2 287	2 421	3 234
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	141	264	344	1 036	553	619	1 772	1 025	885	808
With a mobility or self-care limitation	21	35	44	210	52	40	328	81	243	152
With a mobility limitation	21	26	38	185	46	40	259	162	71	121
With a self-care limitation	8	23	44	88	30	27	225	153	33	111
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	66	57	116	208	84	178	332	206	137	192
Mean family income (dollars)	4 583	10 687	21 335	24 573	25 866	29 680	43 864	22 625	27 563	22 809
1 worker	167	233	197	378	394	303	399	625	538	281
Mean family income (dollars)	14 647	15 234	34 592	23 866	31 535	29 133	72 576	63 521	32 291	22 767
2 or more workers	154	413	402	1 440	1 312	1 272	1 320	880	888	1 108
Mean family income (dollars)	26 781	28 117	34 527	39 572	47 071	44 760	78 283	50 716	39 310	42 777

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 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 Area	Lincoln city, Lancaster County—Con.									
	Troct 17	Troct 18	Troct 19	Troct 20	Troct 21	Troct 22 (pt.)	Troct 23	Troct 24	Troct 25	Troct 27.01
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	4 393	1 653	827	4 918	1 465	4 879	5 076	2 492	4 646	2 515
In labor force	3 458	1 184	475	3 659	1 103	3 528	3 880	1 827	3 170	1 912
Percent of persons 16 years and over	78.7	71.6	57.4	74.4	75.3	72.3	76.4	73.3	68.2	76.0
Civilian labor force	3 433	1 177	475	3 659	1 103	3 528	3 872	1 827	3 170	1 912
Employed	3 213	1 146	425	3 450	1 053	3 401	3 650	1 815	3 096	1 885
Unemployed	220	31	50	209	50	127	222	12	74	27
Percent of civilian labor force	6.4	2.6	10.5	5.7	4.5	3.6	5.7	.7	2.3	1.4
Not in labor force	935	469	352	1 259	362	1 351	1 196	665	1 476	603
Institutionalized persons	39	19	—	119	—	299	158	—	46	—
Enrolled in school	251	172	273	256	66	169	243	93	110	168
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	393	133	54	508	171	596	460	358	981	259
Females 16 years and over	2 392	671	306	2 320	786	2 560	2 682	1 296	2 564	1 420
In labor force	1 685	438	185	1 665	549	1 613	1 886	819	1 517	1 009
Percent of females 16 years and over	70.4	65.3	60.5	71.8	69.8	63.0	70.3	63.2	59.2	71.1
Civilian labor force	1 677	438	185	1 665	549	1 613	1 886	819	1 517	1 009
Employed	1 597	420	177	1 562	518	1 556	1 771	807	1 491	999
Unemployed	80	18	8	103	31	57	115	12	26	10
Percent of civilian labor force	4.8	4.1	4.3	6.2	5.6	3.5	6.1	1.5	1.7	1.0
With own children under 6 years	215	75	—	185	417	184	419	260	368	171
In labor force	173	27	—	121	149	303	337	175	297	118
With own children 6 to 17 years only	114	79	6	92	67	298	360	243	385	171
In labor force	78	51	—	64	62	252	335	198	355	125
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	248	114	—	205	209	536	614	282	474	275
All parents present in household in labor force	214	47	—	147	148	323	514	191	384	173
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	209	146	4	209	308	641	1 050	675	837	409
All parents present in household in labor force	156	76	—	127	260	500	907	528	741	295
Persons 16 to 19 years	358	108	166	188	101	258	290	180	213	245
Not enrolled in school	80	46	—	74	25	53	54	29	19	30
Unemployed or not in labor force	29	7	—	49	5	13	39	10	—	—
Not high school graduate	34	10	—	29	25	33	19	5	19	7
Employed	15	3	—	—	20	—	—	—	19	7
Unemployed	—	4	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—
Not in labor force	19	3	—	29	5	7	6	5	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	3 213	1 146	425	3 450	1 053	3 401	3 650	1 815	3 096	1 885
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	425	87	40	302	68	311	377	362	491	170
Professional specialty occupations	610	158	25	494	110	429	784	603	681	245
Technicians and related support occupations	205	26	25	239	25	103	175	58	191	105
Sales occupations	381	122	112	354	61	295	402	268	328	202
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	660	142	90	638	189	537	599	201	395	381
Private household occupations	9	13	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	5
Protective service occupations	8	11	18	45	13	74	44	18	60	23
Service occupations, except protective and household	306	253	90	619	192	532	509	129	356	355
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	27	37	—	81	16	29	35	7	8	9
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	258	57	—	261	97	498	276	94	272	103
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	150	135	9	205	137	281	186	11	85	134
Transportation and material moving occupations	81	14	9	105	47	159	121	20	125	56
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	93	91	7	97	98	153	142	44	104	97
Construction	100	62	—	99	93	248	212	46	181	139
Manufacturing	395	200	43	368	237	550	380	99	288	150
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	125	55	—	279	45	220	236	65	244	79
Wholesale and retail trade	689	354	125	817	228	723	730	376	584	383
Finance, insurance, and real estate	166	53	38	253	75	185	239	164	232	118
Business and repair services	284	56	52	170	26	176	185	116	208	133
Professional and related services	1 031	232	142	1 028	171	964	1 237	802	1 053	734
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	3 213	1 146	425	3 450	1 053	3 401	3 650	1 815	3 096	1 885
Private wage and salary workers	2 280	920	312	2 435	747	2 422	2 419	1 086	2 133	1 595
Government workers	788	182	95	864	237	763	987	549	675	212
Local government workers	249	48	15	211	91	334	366	231	241	86
Self-employed workers	145	44	11	151	69	216	244	158	288	75
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	3 646	1 298	725	4 019	1 201	3 653	4 135	1 972	3 403	2 089
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 386	938	350	2 817	893	2 789	3 056	1 416	2 609	1 341
50 to 52 weeks	1 592	503	103	1 798	616	1 900	2 265	1 120	2 029	1 008
40 to 49 weeks	332	170	46	466	147	427	353	135	260	123
27 to 39 weeks	149	57	35	211	69	243	178	48	151	69
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	803	177	176	805	146	603	614	320	439	489
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	3 851	1 467	765	4 174	1 274	3 901	4 320	2 082	3 436	2 194
With o mobility or self-care limitation	103	112	9	181	32	171	86	24	27	38
With o mobility limitation	83	56	9	79	17	95	38	16	18	22
In labor force	73	46	9	20	—	34	7	16	—	6
With o self-care limitation	44	56	—	120	26	129	63	17	16	25
With o work disability	373	199	25	391	146	316	310	122	146	117
In labor force	212	149	17	168	82	205	234	88	103	61
Prevented from working	102	35	—	196	47	98	69	6	27	56
No work disability	3 478	1 268	740	3 783	1 128	3 585	4 010	1 960	3 290	2 077
In labor force	3 150	1 008	450	3 374	1 001	3 248	3 508	1 698	2 891	1 789
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	478	160	62	625	191	679	590	410	1 164	321
With o mobility or self-care limitation	81	42	—	100	23	130	114	75	147	82
With o mobility limitation	71	28	—	100	23	123	78	58	147	65
With o self-care limitation	29	35	—	32	—	67	68	22	79	49
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	80	37	8	107	37	147	125	71	223	78
Mean family income (dollars)	5 360	6 431	67 700	8 165	16 805	20 685	21 221	49 477	25 333	21 581
1 worker	211	92	25	233	90	437	352	246	445	158
Mean family income (dollars)	22 330	13 102	69 645	12 193	17 151	18 884	38 410	71 419	48 510	25 563
2 or more workers	519	170	20	411	278	784	1 090	683	1 038	464
Mean family income (dollars)	30 727	24 561	30 854	25 916	33 662	32 561	40 001	65 742	49 561	43 458

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 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 Area	Lincoln city, Lancaster County—Con.									
	Tract 27.02	Tract 28	Tract 29 (pt.)	Tract 30 (pt.)	Tract 31 01 (pt.)	Tract 31.02 (pt.)	Tract 32 01 (pt.)	Tract 32.02 (pt.)	Tract 33 (pt.)	Tract 34 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	4 854	4 436	1 276	6 378	3 837	1 231	268	1 998	1 948	2 497
In labor force	3 627	3 235	978	4 728	3 086	1 101	7	1 639	1 543	2 090
Percent of persons 16 years and over	74.7	72.9	76.6	74.1	80.4	89.4	2.6	82.0	79.2	83.7
Civilian labor force	3 627	3 218	964	4 711	3 059	1 084	—	1 618	1 532	2 090
Employed	3 589	3 129	899	4 467	2 925	1 063	—	1 535	1 483	2 032
Unemployed	38	89	65	244	134	21	—	83	49	58
Percent of civilian labor force	1.0	2.8	6.7	5.2	4.4	1.9	—	5.1	3.2	2.8
Not in labor force	1 227	1 201	298	1 650	751	130	261	359	405	407
Institutionalized persons	132	—	—	63	9	—	261	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	178	205	42	371	144	42	—	86	70	73
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	526	698	120	668	179	—	—	69	148	171
Females 16 years and over	2 547	2 417	617	3 297	1 928	620	25	1 072	971	1 275
In labor force	1 718	1 600	430	2 249	1 406	507	—	819	695	999
Percent of females 16 years and over	67.5	66.2	69.7	68.2	72.9	81.8	—	76.4	71.6	78.4
Civilian labor force	1 718	1 600	422	2 249	1 406	502	—	813	695	999
Employed	1 700	1 557	403	2 131	1 304	481	—	769	674	967
Unemployed	18	43	19	118	102	21	—	44	21	32
Percent of civilian labor force	1.0	2.7	4.5	5.2	7.3	4.2	—	5.4	3.0	3.2
With own children under 6 years	321	378	88	592	457	215	—	405	213	392
In labor force	273	291	88	433	342	151	—	294	154	308
With own children 6 to 17 years only	541	378	74	554	397	209	—	226	171	191
In labor force	416	320	68	477	342	193	—	188	148	183
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	449	506	125	745	747	297	—	549	263	458
All parents present in household in labor force	364	374	125	509	560	196	—	413	195	347
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	1 120	779	221	1 371	1 058	622	—	804	480	707
All parents present in household in labor force	751	655	198	1 057	906	556	—	599	431	606
Persons 16 to 19 years	355	233	70	519	194	123	—	154	125	158
Not enrolled in school	43	33	34	102	100	16	—	31	36	38
Unemployed or not in labor force	5	5	10	38	13	9	—	15	14	5
Not high school graduate	29	5	14	65	62	9	—	21	20	6
Employed	24	—	9	40	49	—	—	16	6	6
Unemployed	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	9	—
Not in labor force	5	—	5	25	13	9	—	—	5	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	3 589	3 129	899	4 467	2 925	1 063	—	1 535	1 483	2 032
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	672	510	93	350	267	200	—	116	259	146
Professional specialty occupations	576	517	63	463	178	145	—	105	156	199
Technicians and related support occupations	140	148	25	224	164	44	—	89	54	98
Sales occupations	477	388	83	396	150	98	—	148	207	226
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	708	548	139	829	428	202	—	294	244	413
Private household occupations	7	19	12	17	—	—	—	8	—	—
Protective service occupations	38	71	11	98	58	23	—	42	31	41
Service occupations, except protective and household	370	340	145	717	456	100	—	245	174	174
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	8	16	10	14	44	5	—	14	10	5
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	270	285	81	617	464	125	—	149	171	363
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	54	129	109	367	337	49	—	147	66	193
Transportation and material moving occupations	178	64	57	217	257	54	—	103	80	78
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	91	94	71	158	122	18	—	75	31	96
Construction	251	157	62	175	223	35	—	61	83	123
Manufacturing	259	300	240	957	665	201	—	335	225	373
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	318	208	91	421	337	111	—	127	126	257
Wholesale and retail trade	715	681	181	966	459	138	—	356	373	426
Finance, insurance, and real estate	325	263	44	165	150	75	—	68	91	112
Business and repair services	133	190	24	232	210	53	—	41	96	74
Professional and related services	1 077	886	164	930	551	301	—	335	297	432
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	3 589	3 129	899	4 467	2 925	1 063	—	1 535	1 483	2 032
Private wage and salary workers	2 361	2 205	762	3 501	2 307	704	—	1 093	1 105	1 459
Government workers	961	752	108	823	512	281	—	357	299	480
Local government workers	248	239	56	256	202	88	—	75	71	142
Self-employed workers	255	154	29	143	106	73	—	85	79	93
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	3 907	3 454	1 021	5 124	3 258	1 109	246	1 740	1 650	2 142
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 926	2 662	825	3 851	2 704	940	196	1 423	1 303	1 848
50 to 52 weeks	2 335	2 090	599	2 875	1 518	815	95	1 019	1 025	1 538
40 to 49 weeks	257	270	103	409	190	82	35	156	137	145
27 to 39 weeks	154	159	30	167	135	23	20	73	62	62
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	585	390	111	696	228	99	50	137	259	170
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	4 071	3 545	1 116	5 554	3 552	1 214	—	1 888	1 740	2 318
With a mobility or self-care limitation	41	77	53	126	210	—	—	59	102	68
With a mobility limitation	41	51	21	73	66	—	—	40	24	34
In labor force	24	14	15	25	23	—	—	12	—	16
With a self-care limitation	9	33	44	110	180	—	—	44	96	52
With work disability	179	213	117	489	453	39	—	184	147	110
In labor force	83	117	51	295	258	26	—	127	92	53
Prevented from working	72	86	60	149	159	7	—	43	41	50
No work disability	3 892	3 332	999	5 065	3 099	1 175	—	1 704	1 593	2 208
In labor force	3 428	2 948	887	4 368	2 731	1 058	—	1 471	1 391	2 029
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	651	874	146	744	249	—	—	89	197	179
With a mobility or self-care limitation	100	153	11	97	35	—	—	24	26	39
With a mobility limitation	70	84	5	84	35	—	—	24	26	26
With a self-care limitation	64	113	6	45	—	—	—	18	12	21
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	157	220	43	180	35	8	—	33	43	63
Mean family income (dollars)	27 278	31 863	20 062	16 272	17 073	16 480	—	14 429	18 918	16 962
1 worker	342	376	119	363	520	125	—	249	179	176
Mean family income (dollars)	36 419	48 669	21 009	23 977	20 391	34 386	—	15 353	29 546	28 224
2 or more workers	1 307	1 008	247	1 579	891	411	—	618	532	741
Mean family income (dollars)	50 066	47 102	42 830	38 745	35 378	45 071	—	34 087	49 397	40 865

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 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 Area	Lincoln city, Lancaster County—Con.								
	Tract 36.01	Tract 36.03 (pt.)	Tract 36.04 (pt.)	Tract 37.03 (pt.)	Tract 37.04	Tract 37.05 (pt.)	Tract 37.06 (pt.)	Tract 37.07 (pt.)	Tract 38.01 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	694	4 258	—	1 140	3 932	2 966	2 943	3 328	3 221
In labor force	—	3 517	—	1 028	3 413	2 553	2 272	2 671	2 251
Percent of persons 16 years and over	—	82.6	—	90.2	86.8	86.1	77.2	80.3	69.9
Civilian labor force	—	3 494	—	1 028	3 413	2 538	2 272	2 671	2 246
Employed	—	3 393	—	1 015	3 328	2 485	2 222	2 625	2 218
Unemployed	—	101	—	13	85	53	50	46	28
Percent of civilian labor force	—	2.9	—	1.3	2.5	2.1	2.2	1.7	1.2
Not in labor force	694	741	—	112	519	413	671	657	970
Institutionalized persons	694	—	—	—	—	—	101	—	—
Enrolled in school	—	140	—	21	194	59	164	89	187
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	—	211	—	33	109	80	173	237	368
Females 16 years and over	—	2 193	—	655	2 025	1 554	1 540	1 700	1 707
In labor force	—	1 687	—	562	1 689	1 209	1 088	1 214	975
Percent of females 16 years and over	—	76.9	—	85.8	83.4	77.8	70.6	71.4	57.1
Civilian labor force	—	1 680	—	562	1 689	1 209	1 088	1 214	975
Employed	—	1 658	—	549	1 659	1 183	1 045	1 186	969
Unemployed	—	22	—	13	30	26	43	28	6
Percent of civilian labor force	—	1.3	—	2.3	1.8	2.2	4.0	2.3	.6
With own children under 6 years	—	391	—	171	391	476	296	319	147
In labor force	—	340	—	135	301	331	202	233	95
With own children 6 to 17 years only	—	490	—	90	396	361	347	483	339
In labor force	—	427	—	84	343	298	316	404	254
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	—	549	—	267	480	653	409	465	154
All parents present in household in labor force	—	492	—	196	349	452	272	338	92
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	—	1 143	—	218	882	942	791	1 115	747
All parents present in household in labor force	—	956	—	179	776	692	667	876	530
Persons 16 to 19 years	33	321	—	134	242	214	199	231	282
Not enrolled in school	33	28	—	9	38	8	7	7	21
Unemployed or not in labor force	33	6	—	—	2	4	—	7	—
Not high school graduate	—	15	—	—	11	4	—	7	—
Employed	—	9	—	—	11	4	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	—	3 393	—	1 015	3 328	2 485	2 222	2 625	2 218
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	—	584	—	186	558	620	485	518	512
Professional specialty occupations	—	630	—	199	733	425	558	501	657
Technicians and related support occupations	—	229	—	38	130	128	124	85	61
Sales occupations	—	412	—	168	463	335	273	429	341
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	—	577	—	224	513	400	361	464	358
Private household occupations	—	7	—	—	—	9	—	10	—
Protective service occupations	—	33	—	—	50	33	19	58	29
Service occupations, except protective and household	—	293	—	66	399	201	192	174	84
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	—	6	11	10	12	22	15
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	308	—	59	211	132	88	208	85
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	76	—	38	141	82	47	36	20
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	103	—	18	87	56	35	55	25
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	141	—	13	32	54	28	65	31
Construction	—	186	—	42	117	95	52	71	66
Manufacturing	—	294	—	106	342	243	217	249	166
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	—	286	—	65	253	202	145	244	137
Wholesale and retail trade	—	724	—	244	746	507	417	554	403
Finance, insurance, and real estate	—	422	—	85	339	310	247	307	289
Business and repair services	—	121	—	40	181	160	95	83	80
Professional and related services	—	951	—	317	880	622	761	771	791
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	—	3 393	—	1 015	3 328	2 485	2 222	2 625	2 218
Private wage and salary workers	—	2 382	—	750	2 466	1 725	1 484	1 849	1 535
Government workers	—	755	—	199	685	579	608	615	521
Local government workers	—	261	—	64	203	196	228	152	238
Self-employed workers	—	249	—	66	177	164	130	161	154
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	476	3 632	—	1 055	3 616	2 700	2 444	2 790	2 441
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	441	2 864	—	738	2 738	2 128	1 938	2 124	1 760
50 to 52 weeks	147	2 306	—	627	2 212	1 816	1 519	1 830	1 368
40 to 49 weeks	171	273	—	57	221	181	187	174	173
27 to 39 weeks	27	112	—	36	142	46	95	29	60
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	35	453	—	208	510	274	305	402	382
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	—	3 969	—	1 101	3 795	2 860	2 638	3 039	2 706
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	67	—	—	9	26	37	26	20
With a mobility limitation	—	28	—	—	9	10	15	13	7
In labor force	—	11	—	—	9	5	—	4	—
With a self-care limitation	—	50	—	—	—	16	22	26	13
With a work disability	—	136	—	36	50	103	105	104	78
In labor force	—	78	—	27	50	84	46	65	63
Prevented from working	—	43	—	6	—	19	49	14	15
Na work disability	—	3 833	—	1 065	3 745	2 757	2 533	2 935	2 628
In labor force	—	3 361	—	995	3 335	2 443	2 202	2 560	2 041
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	—	266	—	39	137	91	204	289	510
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	20	—	—	10	13	28	21	37
With a mobility limitation	—	10	—	—	—	8	28	21	30
With a self-care limitation	—	10	—	—	10	5	13	11	26
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
Na workers	—	65	—	16	54	15	52	80	96
Mean family income (dollars)	—	28 912	—	33 417	23 006	27 237	25 011	38 708	45 995
1 worker	—	302	—	51	219	171	256	263	368
Mean family income (dollars)	—	40 920	—	42 642	29 066	50 344	58 122	48 731	70 417
2 or more workers	—	1 211	—	348	1 027	986	768	1 033	789
Mean family income (dollars)	—	56 055	—	63 688	45 849	58 547	62 442	63 762	77 494

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 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 Area	Lincoln city, Lancaster County—Con.		Remainder of Lancaster County						
	Tract 38.02	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 29 (pt.)	Tract 30 (pt.)	Tract 31 01 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	2 366	—	—	—	—	—	49	64	—
In labor force	1 708	—	—	—	—	—	38	64	—
Percent of persons 16 years and over	72.2	—	—	—	—	—	77.6	100.0	—
Civilian labor force	1 701	—	—	—	—	—	38	64	—
Employed	1 644	—	—	—	—	—	38	64	—
Unemployed	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	3.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	658	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	284	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—
Females 16 years and over	1 245	—	—	—	—	—	29	35	—
In labor force	798	—	—	—	—	—	24	35	—
Percent of females 16 years and over	64.1	—	—	—	—	—	82.8	100.0	—
Civilian labor force	798	—	—	—	—	—	24	35	—
Employed	783	—	—	—	—	—	24	35	—
Unemployed	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	1.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With own children under 6 years	151	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
In labor force	95	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only	202	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
In labor force	187	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	226	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
All parents present in household in labor force	141	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	442	—	—	—	—	—	5	15	—
All parents present in household in labor force	342	—	—	—	—	—	5	15	—
Persons 16 to 19 years	171	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—
Not enrolled in school	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not high school graduate	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Employed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 644	—	—	—	—	—	38	64	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	366	—	—	—	—	—	9	9	—
Professional specialty occupations	319	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
Technicians and related support occupations	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sales occupations	234	—	—	—	—	—	8	26	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	323	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Private household occupations	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	133	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	67	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	18	—	—	—	—	—	5	10	—
Construction	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manufacturing	109	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	128	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wholesale and retail trade	266	—	—	—	—	—	8	26	—
Finance, insurance, and real estate	194	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Business and repair services	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Professional and related services	597	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 644	—	—	—	—	—	38	64	—
Private wage and salary workers	1 089	—	—	—	—	—	38	55	—
Government workers	439	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local government workers	139	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Self-employed workers	116	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 887	—	—	—	—	—	44	64	—
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 449	—	—	—	—	—	38	29	—
50 to 52 weeks	1 130	—	—	—	—	—	38	10	—
40 to 49 weeks	151	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—
27 to 39 weeks	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	229	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 017	—	—	—	—	—	38	64	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With a mobility limitation	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With a work disability	97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In labor force	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prevented from working	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No work disability	1 920	—	—	—	—	—	38	64	—
In labor force	1 591	—	—	—	—	—	38	64	—
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	342	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With a mobility limitation	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean family income (dollars)	23 041	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 worker	203	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Mean family income (dollars)	61 914	—	—	—	—	—	12 336	—	—
2 or more workers	649	—	—	—	—	—	14	20	—
Mean family income (dollars)	58 104	—	—	—	—	—	45 976	68 941	—

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 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 Area	Remainder of Lancaster County—Con.								
	Tract 31.02 (pt.)	Tract 32.01 (pt.)	Tract 32.02 (pt.)	Tract 33 (pt.)	Tract 34 (pt.)	Tract 35	Tract 36.03 (pt.)	Tract 36.04 (pt.)	Tract 37.03 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	—	—	—	46	698	232	57	964	2 178
In labor force	—	—	—	40	277	—	30	767	1 538
Percent of persons 16 years and over	—	—	—	87.0	39.7	—	52.6	79.6	70.6
Civilian labor force	—	—	—	40	277	—	30	767	1 531
Employed	—	—	—	40	261	—	30	740	1 510
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	27	21
Percent of civilian labor force	—	—	—	—	5.8	—	—	3.5	1.4
Not in labor force	—	—	—	6	421	232	27	197	640
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	325	224	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	22	182
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	—	—	—	—	27	—	20	93	216
Females 16 years and over	—	—	—	21	175	37	34	494	1 123
In labor force	—	—	—	15	113	—	7	362	663
Percent of females 16 years and over	—	—	—	71.4	64.6	—	20.6	73.3	59.0
Civilian labor force	—	—	—	15	113	—	7	362	663
Employed	—	—	—	15	105	—	7	343	647
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	19	16
Percent of civilian labor force	—	—	—	—	7.1	—	—	5.2	2.4
With own children under 6 years	—	—	—	6	19	—	—	53	179
In labor force	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	42	115
With own children 6 to 17 years only	—	—	—	10	28	—	—	122	233
In labor force	—	—	—	10	12	—	—	98	160
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	—	—	—	5	20	—	9	72	248
All parents present in household in labor force	—	—	—	—	12	—	9	57	139
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	—	—	—	19	69	—	14	266	657
All parents present in household in labor force	—	—	—	19	21	—	14	205	440
Persons 16 to 19 years	—	—	—	—	74	—	—	60	205
Not enrolled in school	—	—	—	—	42	—	—	15	23
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	—	—	42	—	—	—	—
Not high school graduate	—	—	—	—	42	—	—	—	14
Employed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—	42	—	—	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	—	—	—	40	261	—	30	740	1 510
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	—	—	—	—	32	—	—	69	283
Professional specialty occupations	—	—	—	10	17	—	7	120	248
Technicians and related support occupations	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	21	63
Sales occupations	—	—	—	5	45	—	9	84	229
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	—	—	—	—	31	—	—	135	217
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—
Protective service occupations	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	22
Service occupations, except protective and household	—	—	—	—	36	—	7	68	118
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	34	33
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	—	—	16	17	—	—	78	209
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	—	—	10	—	7	33	20
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	—	—	5	16	—	—	65	38
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	—	—	4	11	—	—	20	30
Construction	—	—	—	10	20	—	—	42	200
Manufacturing	—	—	—	—	43	—	14	74	150
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	—	—	—	5	28	—	—	76	112
Wholesale and retail trade	—	—	—	15	58	—	16	80	300
Finance, insurance, and real estate	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	50	132
Business and repair services	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	30	55
Professional and related services	—	—	—	10	61	—	—	217	431
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	—	—	—	40	261	—	30	740	1 510
Private wage and salary workers	—	—	—	24	194	—	30	465	1 127
Government workers	—	—	—	10	41	—	—	206	189
Local government workers	—	—	—	10	15	—	—	79	92
Self-employed workers	—	—	—	6	26	—	—	69	176
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	—	—	—	40	537	95	30	813	1 716
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	—	—	—	36	416	46	23	624	1 276
50 to 52 weeks	—	—	—	26	146	10	23	501	1 015
40 to 49 weeks	—	—	—	10	45	—	—	44	124
27 to 39 weeks	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	30	64
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	—	—	—	4	101	8	—	79	197
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	—	—	—	46	346	8	37	852	1 922
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	18	67
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	36
In labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	8	43
With a work disability	—	—	—	—	11	8	14	67	73
In labor force	—	—	—	—	4	—	7	30	43
Prevented from working	—	—	—	—	7	—	7	32	19
No work disability	—	—	—	46	335	—	23	785	1 849
In labor force	—	—	—	40	273	—	23	718	1 455
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	—	—	—	—	27	—	20	112	249
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	34	44
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	40
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	24	10
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	20	36
Mean family income (dollars)	—	—	—	—	12 457	—	—	17 908	52 556
1 worker	—	—	—	6	82	—	24	65	182
Mean family income (dollars)	—	—	—	—	19 000	53 829	24 428	51 360	95 325
2 or more workers	—	—	—	15	94	—	—	281	636
Mean family income (dollars)	—	—	—	—	54 267	53 506	—	54 239	64 506

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 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 Area	Remainder of Lancaster County—Con.							
	Tract 37.05 (pt.)	Tract 37.06 (pt.)	Tract 37.07 (pt.)	Tract 38.01 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 103	Tract 104
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	103	5	53	—	3 158	2 535	2 285	3 894
In labor force	75	—	45	—	2 367	1 900	1 719	2 768
Percent of persons 16 years and over	72.8	—	84.9	—	75.0	75.0	75.2	71.1
Civilian labor force	75	—	45	—	2 363	1 883	1 719	2 757
Employed	75	—	45	—	2 330	1 841	1 703	2 690
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	33	42	16	67
Percent of civilian labor force	—	—	—	—	1.4	2.2	.9	2.4
Not in labor force	28	5	8	—	791	635	566	1 126
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	50	—	—	59
Enrolled in school	23	—	—	—	113	141	53	130
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	—	5	8	—	312	270	291	477
Females 16 years and over	44	—	26	—	1 582	1 225	1 099	1 967
In labor force	35	—	26	—	1 039	857	737	1 228
Percent of females 16 years and over	79.5	—	100.0	—	65.7	70.0	67.1	62.4
Civilian labor force	35	—	26	—	1 039	855	737	1 225
Employed	35	—	26	—	1 028	815	735	1 205
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	11	40	2	20
Percent of civilian labor force	—	—	—	—	1.1	4.7	.3	1.6
With own children under 6 years	10	—	7	—	243	196	137	339
In labor force	10	—	7	—	192	167	117	236
With own children 6 to 17 years only	6	—	—	—	369	239	274	403
In labor force	6	—	—	—	321	203	237	319
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	7	—	6	—	344	299	218	483
All parents present in household in labor force	7	—	6	—	242	243	186	323
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	23	—	—	—	851	626	611	1 056
All parents present in household in labor force	23	—	—	—	702	491	535	756
Persons 16 to 19 years	17	—	—	—	258	193	174	301
Not enrolled in school	—	—	—	—	34	20	22	52
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	—	—	9	4	7	31
Not high school graduate	—	—	—	—	8	16	7	35
Employed	—	—	—	—	8	13	—	6
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	8
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	21
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	75	—	45	—	2 330	1 841	1 703	2 690
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	20	—	6	—	247	217	228	192
Professional specialty occupations	19	—	—	—	200	223	123	357
Technicians and related support occupations	14	—	7	—	101	63	106	55
Sales occupations	4	—	6	—	254	145	101	237
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	6	—	7	—	448	298	297	392
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	2	4	2	22
Protective service occupations	—	—	—	—	32	27	6	55
Service occupations, except protective and household	—	—	—	—	186	168	166	366
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	6	—	—	—	163	146	207	189
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	—	6	—	311	203	197	370
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	7	—	178	147	114	158
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	—	6	—	98	119	67	160
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	6	—	—	—	110	81	89	137
Construction	5	—	—	—	133	133	137	280
Manufacturing	25	—	27	—	472	307	259	323
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	—	—	—	—	183	228	168	275
Wholesale and retail trade	4	—	12	—	411	295	297	456
Finance, insurance, and real estate	—	—	—	—	127	73	94	159
Business and repair services	6	—	6	—	97	68	25	141
Professional and related services	25	—	—	—	485	409	343	561
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	75	—	45	—	2 330	1 841	1 703	2 690
Private wage and salary workers	61	—	45	—	1 606	1 247	1 140	1 851
Government workers	9	—	—	—	425	396	323	483
Local government workers	—	—	—	—	202	177	82	190
Self-employed workers	5	—	—	—	278	191	220	328
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	89	—	45	—	2 618	2 048	1 929	3 038
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	60	—	39	—	2 044	1 572	1 434	2 289
50 to 52 weeks	55	—	39	—	1 629	1 295	1 133	1 808
40 to 49 weeks	—	—	—	—	173	110	112	225
27 to 39 weeks	—	—	—	—	94	84	77	82
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	9	—	6	—	294	220	270	388
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	103	—	45	—	2 721	2 194	1 934	3 210
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	—	—	41	59	50	79
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—	—	31	26	15	36
In labor force	—	—	—	—	10	5	2	13
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—	—	33	33	46	62
With a work disability	25	—	—	—	107	96	109	230
In labor force	11	—	—	—	60	39	73	106
Prevented from working	—	—	—	—	39	57	25	75
No work disability	78	—	45	—	2 614	2 098	1 825	2 980
In labor force	64	—	45	—	2 237	1 790	1 586	2 518
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	—	5	8	—	383	324	351	614
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	8	—	50	50	23	68
With a mobility limitation	—	—	8	—	48	43	17	46
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—	—	12	21	19	52
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers	—	—	—	—	65	61	51	97
Mean family income (dollars)	—	—	—	—	29 630	19 053	14 470	21 609
1 worker	5	—	8	—	219	196	150	345
Mean family income (dollars)	29 115	—	33 000	—	34 963	30 712	32 625	25 510
2 or more workers	25	—	19	—	955	712	698	1 044
Mean family income (dollars)	92 413	—	54 032	—	48 402	49 971	43 802	42 008

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lincoln, NE MSA	Lancaster County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Lancaster County						
		Total	Lincoln city	Tract 1	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 22	Tract 29	Tract 30	Tract 31.01
INCOME IN 1989										
Households -----	82 836	82 836	75 530	1 647	2 309	2 225	2 607	742	3 231	2 015
Less than \$5,000-----	4 084	4 084	3 917	107	31	52	149	33	181	92
\$5,000 to \$9,999-----	7 234	7 234	6 882	208	111	53	368	71	362	127
\$10,000 to \$14,999-----	8 184	8 184	7 705	249	121	174	378	125	303	182
\$15,000 to \$24,999-----	16 062	16 062	14 843	328	425	319	766	167	686	556
\$25,000 to \$34,999-----	14 628	14 628	13 386	333	439	453	490	140	562	472
\$35,000 to \$49,999-----	16 446	16 446	14 739	262	592	756	307	120	791	379
\$50,000 to \$74,999-----	11 290	11 290	9 752	118	470	352	135	63	272	174
\$75,000 to \$99,999-----	2 866	2 866	2 560	35	98	32	7	23	61	26
\$100,000 or more-----	2 042	2 042	1 746	7	22	34	7	-	13	7
Median (dollars)-----	28 909	28 909	28 056	22 776	35 643	36 165	20 841	23 438	27 197	25 779
Mean (dollars)-----	34 881	34 881	34 122	25 874	38 192	36 930	22 948	27 337	28 934	28 555
Families -----	53 360	53 360	47 263	1 015	1 790	1 753	1 368	429	2 142	1 446
Median income (dollars)-----	36 467	36 467	36 074	26 359	40 577	39 958	24 692	30 536	33 500	26 952
Males 15 years and over, with income-----	79 432	79 432	71 234	1 342	2 257	2 219	2 280	638	3 038	1 868
Median income (dollars)-----	18 935	18 935	18 569	17 069	24 952	23 336	14 189	16 856	18 937	19 245
Percent year-round full-time workers-----	54.3	54.3	53.6	55.9	64.2	62.2	48.1	56.4	54.5	69.2
Median income (dollars)-----	26 571	26 571	26 312	23 833	29 712	29 646	20 600	23 281	24 180	22 582
Females 15 years and over, with income-----	79 426	79 426	72 467	1 477	2 204	2 215	2 334	600	3 102	1 743
Median income (dollars)-----	10 529	10 529	10 542	10 419	12 820	10 964	8 933	10 595	9 887	10 266
Percent year-round full-time workers-----	37.5	37.5	37.4	39.1	40.7	39.0	34.4	46.2	39.7	49.6
Median income (dollars)-----	17 454	17 454	17 479	15 125	19 926	16 734	15 742	16 937	17 237	15 120
Per capita income (dollars)-----	13 803	13 803	13 720	11 200	14 177	14 039	10 325	12 428	11 222	10 403
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households -----	82 836	82 836	75 530	1 647	2 309	2 225	2 607	742	3 231	2 015
With earnings-----	70 806	70 806	64 196	1 259	2 053	1 939	2 185	664	2 695	1 889
Mean earnings (dollars)-----	33 935	33 935	33 221	27 031	36 810	34 967	22 849	26 330	30 250	27 466
With Social Security income-----	18 171	18 171	16 594	508	501	494	598	171	706	260
Mean Social Security income (dollars)-----	8 357	8 357	8 374	8 715	8 408	9 502	7 684	7 481	7 463	7 124
With public assistance income-----	3 545	3 545	3 373	100	59	63	173	67	158	207
Mean public assistance income (dollars)-----	3 568	3 568	3 496	2 455	2 880	5 056	3 395	2 302	2 858	2 252
With retirement income-----	10 003	10 003	9 272	263	310	351	223	89	326	176
Mean retirement income (dollars)-----	8 360	8 360	8 191	4 650	7 269	10 139	4 310	5 399	4 922	7 206
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars) -----	42 415	42 415	41 902	29 627	42 656	40 528	26 916	34 171	34 636	29 545
With own children under 18 years (dollars)-----	41 476	41 476	40 648	28 588	39 623	37 530	27 081	36 942	34 760	27 788
Na own children under 18 years (dollars)-----	43 361	43 361	43 175	30 763	45 856	42 539	26 720	32 243	34 499	32 392
Morried-couple families (dollars) -----	46 565	46 565	46 415	33 301	45 798	42 452	30 513	39 523	38 076	33 958
With own children under 18 years (dollars)-----	47 395	47 395	46 958	35 376	43 604	40 460	33 446	47 910	38 839	33 791
Na own children under 18 years (dollars)-----	45 783	45 783	45 902	31 411	47 924	43 709	26 973	34 489	37 193	34 204
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) -----	20 937	20 937	20 455	17 529	26 889	24 571	16 230	20 781	19 596	18 291
With own children under 18 years (dollars)-----	16 185	16 185	15 968	13 100	22 210	18 720	12 426	13 200	13 743	13 816
Na own children under 18 years (dollars)-----	28 852	28 852	27 987	27 475	36 824	30 571	21 642	33 506	24 779	30 811
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families -----	53 360	53 360	47 263	1 015	1 790	1 753	1 368	429	2 142	1 446
Householder worked in 1989-----	46 067	46 067	40 574	788	1 648	1 483	1 152	358	1 840	1 359
With related children under 18 years-----	27 458	27 458	24 441	530	926	733	762	182	1 201	944
With related children under 5 years-----	12 117	12 117	11 076	266	342	315	369	85	504	488
Morried-couple families -----	44 166	44 166	38 531	734	1 500	1 535	936	312	1 707	1 039
Householder worked in 1989-----	38 276	38 276	33 182	576	1 364	1 293	793	253	1 474	993
With related children under 18 years-----	21 734	21 734	18 968	350	738	619	512	123	954	635
With related children under 5 years-----	10 032	10 032	9 070	180	277	297	280	47	433	369
Female householder, no husband present -----	7 071	7 071	6 780	211	203	158	327	75	330	300
Householder worked in 1989-----	5 854	5 854	5 614	154	197	144	262	69	267	277
With related children under 18 years-----	4 703	4 703	4 526	146	138	84	213	47	196	244
With related children under 5 years-----	1 617	1 617	1 567	65	31	18	76	31	61	80
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined -----	41 157	41 157	39 604	836	660	601	1 824	457	1 568	890
Nonfamily householder-----	29 476	29 476	28 267	632	519	472	1 239	313	1 089	569
65 years and over-----	7 696	7 696	7 212	236	208	124	262	36	355	68
Persons for whom poverty status is determined -----	202 974	202 974	181 990	3 764	6 163	5 914	5 669	1 654	8 293	5 565
Persons under 18 years-----	50 450	50 450	44 433	974	1 724	1 428	1 194	366	2 189	1 805
Related children under 18 years-----	50 237	50 237	44 235	967	1 724	1 428	1 194	357	2 189	1 805
Related children 5 to 17 years-----	35 242	35 242	30 621	681	1 294	1 049	726	249	1 538	1 195
Persons 65 years and over-----	21 826	21 826	19 722	539	553	619	679	157	744	549
Persons 75 years and over-----	9 292	9 292	8 549	245	257	183	408	59	348	24
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families -----	3 222	3 222	3 065	111	32	34	197	24	123	180
Percent below poverty level-----	6.0	6.0	6.5	10.9	1.8	1.9	14.4	5.6	5.7	12.4
Householder worked in 1989-----	2 225	2 225	2 114	84	26	24	183	18	79	158
With related children under 18 years-----	2 554	2 554	2 459	97	32	26	170	18	89	157
With related children under 5 years-----	1 566	1 566	1 539	68	15	18	97	13	53	105
Morried-couple families -----	1 330	1 330	1 205	50	8	24	88	-	38	64
Householder worked in 1989-----	935	935	841	50	8	24	88	-	24	57
With related children under 18 years-----	875	875	803	40	8	16	61	-	23	54
With related children under 5 years-----	651	651	626	31	8	8	51	-	15	41
Female householder, no husband present -----	1 715	1 715	1 690	61	24	10	88	18	85	95
Householder worked in 1989-----	1 170	1 170	1 160	34	18	-	74	18	55	88
With related children under 18 years-----	1 564	1 564	1 548	57	24	10	88	18	66	95
With related children under 5 years-----	845	845	843	37	7	10	33	13	38	56
Unrelated individuals -----	11 227	11 227	10 949	171	81	82	497	148	515	165
Nonfamily householder-----	5 923	5 923	5 745	121	38	42	226	54	289	81
65 years and over-----	1 432	1 432	1 342	62	7	17	55	14	115	22
Persons -----	21 340	21 340	20 521	580	191	224	1 068	219	936	770
Percent below poverty level-----	10.5	10.5	11.3	15.4	3.1	3.8	18.8	13.2	11.3	13.8
Persons under 18 years-----	5 203	5 203	4 970	236	69	69	270	50	210	351
Related children under 18 years-----	5 029	5 029	4 811	229	69	69	270	41	210	351
Related children 5 to 17 years-----	2 986	2 986	2 808	121	47	36	117	21	131	200
Persons 65 years and over-----	1 905	1 905	1 778	62	7	17	55	14	128	40
Persons 75 years and over-----	1 125	1 125	1 058	35	7	9	33	14	64	13
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level-----	9 052	9 052	8 737	252	76	146	319	102	360	413
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level-----	28 834	28 834	27 379	837	384	396	1 333	298	1 204	897
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level-----	54 630	54 630	50 590	1 532	1 000	880	2 373	495	2 429	2 101

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 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 Area	Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Lancaster County—Con.									
	Tract 31.02	Tract 32.01	Tract 32.02	Tract 33	Tract 34	Tract 36.03	Tract 36.04	Tract 37.03	Tract 37.05	Tract 37.06
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	576	7	998	1 035	1 399	2 154	462	1 477	1 410	1 436
Less than \$5,000	—	—	46	26	31	7	14	43	11	27
\$5,000 to \$9,999	10	—	61	86	40	72	29	42	18	39
\$10,000 to \$14,999	—	7	103	72	91	88	25	37	7	76
\$15,000 to \$24,999	46	—	262	147	222	321	48	123	61	111
\$25,000 to \$34,999	112	—	240	216	351	468	57	180	189	215
\$35,000 to \$49,999	240	—	178	215	419	511	108	264	481	340
\$50,000 to \$74,999	139	—	92	181	183	417	126	458	511	346
\$75,000 to \$99,999	29	—	16	57	48	153	5	163	76	167
\$100,000 or more	—	—	—	35	14	117	50	167	56	115
Median (dollars)	42 321	13 750	25 758	32 433	33 260	38 841	43 462	51 619	47 500	46 755
Mean (dollars)	42 655	14 150	28 325	39 518	36 234	47 515	47 650	61 343	54 927	53 074
Families	544	—	900	775	1 122	1 602	366	1 269	1 202	1 076
Median income (dollars)	41 419	—	25 893	37 607	36 424	43 723	48 000	54 886	50 030	51 946
Males 15 years and over, with income	621	221	898	984	1 685	2 059	463	1 527	1 485	1 393
Median income (dollars)	27 675	12 216	19 942	23 077	17 016	26 141	28 491	33 616	31 054	30 696
Percent year-round full-time workers	81.0	43.0	63.5	66.7	57.0	67.3	70.0	69.1	78.5	69.6
Median income (dollars)	29 825	14 698	22 589	27 949	26 169	30 993	31 056	42 138	33 783	39 608
Females 15 years and over, with income	555	25	964	888	1 299	2 031	454	1 531	1 445	1 375
Median income (dollars)	15 291	6 250	9 976	13 218	14 012	14 774	11 159	10 372	14 269	14 784
Percent year-round full-time workers	56.2	—	46.6	44.5	55.7	46.1	39.0	38.3	48.4	39.9
Median income (dollars)	21 000	—	15 612	17 480	19 706	19 270	16 853	21 508	21 229	25 125
Per capita income (dollars)	11 870	10 536	8 530	15 123	11 753	17 421	17 362	19 802	17 183	19 147
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	576	7	998	1 035	1 399	2 154	462	1 477	1 410	1 436
With earnings	563	7	948	941	1 256	2 015	413	1 397	1 377	1 352
Mean earnings (dollars)	42 304	14 000	26 542	37 962	36 346	42 506	45 463	58 282	53 131	50 500
With Social Security income	12	—	88	205	188	264	104	210	98	178
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	3 076	—	7 264	8 425	8 815	8 620	8 383	9 652	8 822	8 927
With public assistance income	—	—	80	37	51	20	—	29	7	20
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	—	—	4 248	6 449	4 122	5 770	—	9 547	5 000	4 070
With retirement income	5	—	105	99	110	207	68	124	55	115
Mean retirement income (dollars)	8 904	—	9 003	9 125	7 114	11 332	7 110	20 467	6 920	10 353
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	42 196	—	28 183	42 980	38 416	51 627	51 742	67 092	57 571	59 606
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 396	—	27 105	38 734	37 794	48 199	51 290	69 861	59 525	59 531
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	46 123	—	31 019	47 676	39 255	56 531	52 130	64 148	53 625	59 717
Married-couple families (dollars)	44 066	—	32 446	49 953	40 590	54 033	52 154	69 175	58 462	63 095
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	43 828	—	32 488	45 486	41 031	51 292	51 290	72 643	60 179	64 163
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	45 169	—	32 347	54 801	40 046	57 780	52 952	65 571	54 805	61 571
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	23 472	—	14 338	24 439	20 099	25 593	41 388	31 659	34 202	24 920
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	23 472	—	12 170	20 577	18 333	24 831	—	33 200	35 480	20 895
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	22 221	30 357	28 800	27 182	41 388	26 651	33 136	34 722
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	544	—	900	775	1 122	1 602	366	1 269	1 202	1 076
Householder worked in 1989	536	—	847	700	1 014	1 467	328	1 174	1 152	992
With related children under 18 years	452	—	669	415	657	943	184	673	809	650
With related children under 5 years	191	—	360	159	352	359	33	320	403	283
Married-couple families	484	—	661	561	983	1 435	352	1 195	1 152	978
Householder worked in 1989	484	—	625	528	897	1 308	314	1 116	1 102	906
With related children under 18 years	398	—	463	292	556	834	176	628	784	581
With related children under 5 years	183	—	274	125	341	322	25	304	403	250
Female householder, no husband present	54	—	204	157	83	148	14	51	33	79
Householder worked in 1989	46	—	187	131	66	140	14	41	33	67
With related children under 18 years	54	—	177	103	69	100	8	39	15	56
With related children under 5 years	8	—	67	29	11	28	8	16	—	27
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	64	7	187	299	363	757	111	365	305	479
Nonfamily householder	32	7	98	260	277	552	96	208	208	360
65 years and over	—	—	12	54	61	79	47	38	9	46
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 073	7	3 276	2 719	4 039	5 871	1 271	4 582	4 547	3 929
Persons under 18 years	919	—	1 357	777	1 262	1 715	338	1 430	1 630	1 212
Related children under 18 years	919	—	1 357	777	1 262	1 715	338	1 430	1 625	1 205
Related children 5 to 17 years	696	—	923	559	894	1 271	296	978	1 090	854
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	89	197	206	286	112	288	91	209
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	17	56	94	110	31	106	33	61
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	10	—	110	52	23	51	—	20	16	24
Percent below poverty level	1.8	—	12.2	6.7	2.0	3.2	—	1.6	1.3	2.2
Householder worked in 1989	10	—	97	36	6	22	—	20	16	5
With related children under 18 years	10	—	94	43	23	32	—	20	10	17
With related children under 5 years	5	—	62	12	6	32	—	11	5	17
Married-couple families	10	—	26	12	6	37	—	20	16	7
Householder worked in 1989	10	—	26	12	6	8	—	20	16	—
With related children under 18 years	10	—	21	12	6	18	—	20	10	—
With related children under 5 years	5	—	21	12	6	18	—	11	5	—
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	84	31	17	14	—	—	—	17
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	71	24	—	14	—	—	—	5
With related children under 18 years	—	—	73	31	17	14	—	—	—	17
With related children under 5 years	—	—	41	—	—	14	—	—	—	17
Unrelated individuals	14	—	48	33	58	121	14	160	30	76
Nonfamily householder	—	—	4	27	43	30	14	76	6	38
65 years and over	—	—	—	9	15	—	—	10	—	—
Persons	57	—	446	177	150	279	14	257	82	134
Percent below poverty level	2.7	—	13.6	6.5	3.7	4.8	1.1	5.6	1.8	3.4
Persons under 18 years	22	—	241	71	63	62	—	57	25	34
Related children under 18 years	22	—	241	71	63	62	—	57	20	27
Related children 5 to 17 years	16	—	159	45	55	34	—	36	10	7
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	—	9	15	6	—	10	—	14
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	5	—	7
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	—	—	180	82	63	46	14	104	72	81
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	57	—	653	234	249	361	34	312	108	162
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	225	—	1 492	642	723	765	134	564	179	351

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 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 Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Lancaster County—Con.			Lincoln city, Lancaster County						
	Tract 37.07	Tract 38.01	Tract 102	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	1 568	1 544	1 156	1 647	1 877	1 804	1 555	1 772	525	11
Less than \$5,000	—	7	42	107	29	146	118	203	59	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	6	61	49	208	137	161	209	270	53	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	17	50	58	249	150	249	179	311	91	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	122	71	182	328	460	530	434	454	165	11
\$25,000 to \$34,999	161	211	179	333	415	325	290	292	50	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	399	268	382	262	446	262	228	151	70	—
\$50,000 to \$74,999	571	429	201	118	164	106	93	86	32	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999	162	256	39	35	52	18	—	5	5	—
\$100,000 or more	130	191	24	7	24	7	4	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	52 144	60 032	36 753	22 776	27 962	20 651	21 750	17 107	17 288	16 250
Mean (dollars)	57 614	65 321	40 478	25 874	31 743	24 081	23 607	20 102	21 760	16 400
Families	1 403	1 253	969	1 015	1 332	954	849	976	215	—
Median income (dollars)	53 187	63 880	39 258	26 359	32 922	28 083	25 781	20 068	24 141	—
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 648	1 486	1 265	1 342	1 736	1 634	1 292	1 733	598	2 616
Median income (dollars)	32 863	41 573	22 049	17 069	20 253	14 099	15 735	9 666	10 000	3 183
Percent year-round full-time workers	73.1	60.6	67.7	55.9	52.6	49.6	54.9	40.5	33.9	6.0
Median income (dollars)	39 308	51 754	26 806	23 833	25 407	21 364	20 226	17 180	14 511	8 393
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 543	1 401	1 081	1 477	1 757	1 949	1 385	1 528	430	2 628
Median income (dollars)	15 008	15 276	11 175	10 419	11 726	8 441	9 067	7 549	9 583	2 500-
Percent year-round full-time workers	43.0	33.3	40.5	39.1	41.4	34.7	37.8	34.6	36.7	6
Median income (dollars)	22 375	24 076	17 283	15 125	17 178	15 166	13 340	15 074	16 136	12 500
Per capita income (dollars)	18 798	25 247	13 936	11 200	13 118	10 682	10 402	8 050	9 426	3 209
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	1 568	1 544	1 156	1 647	1 877	1 804	1 555	1 772	525	11
With earnings	1 448	1 365	1 051	1 259	1 478	1 558	1 350	1 457	432	11
Mean earnings (dollars)	54 185	58 521	39 461	27 031	30 916	23 856	23 480	20 445	21 757	16 400
With Social Security income	296	402	243	508	663	317	288	358	125	—
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 541	10 383	8 133	8 715	9 174	8 413	8 031	7 447	7 015	—
With public assistance income	23	22	28	100	73	126	79	218	32	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	8 763	16 662	2 917	2 455	3 376	3 144	3 649	2 663	2 879	—
With retirement income	199	303	103	263	407	91	156	182	49	—
Mean retirement income (dollars)	13 561	14 149	9 966	4 650	7 476	4 109	4 705	4 018	2 845	—
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	59 208	73 002	44 129	29 627	35 409	29 249	28 230	22 609	27 810	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	62 158	74 501	48 911	28 588	35 319	27 099	25 465	20 235	25 156	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	55 473	71 921	39 966	30 763	35 470	31 749	30 788	25 114	30 118	—
Married-couple families (dollars)	61 061	76 410	45 328	33 301	36 971	33 788	32 326	26 030	31 044	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	64 192	79 282	51 096	35 376	38 493	34 584	32 436	25 848	30 844	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	57 233	74 428	40 393	31 411	36 028	33 051	32 244	26 207	31 206	—
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	33 352	32 173	29 873	17 529	24 741	16 778	14 797	15 206	19 690	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 702	25 125	20 133	13 100	19 764	12 802	9 649	10 435	15 471	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	25 580	38 486	37 843	27 475	32 830	26 377	23 519	22 193	27 495	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	1 403	1 253	969	1 015	1 332	954	849	976	215	—
Householder worked in 1989	1 255	1 079	861	788	1 008	797	705	786	189	—
With related children under 18 years	806	553	459	530	566	521	422	533	104	—
With related children under 5 years	265	160	170	266	195	264	216	289	43	—
Married-couple families	1 280	1 144	898	734	1 166	678	629	616	141	—
Householder worked in 1989	1 148	983	797	576	872	569	523	527	115	—
With related children under 18 years	719	495	422	350	452	326	278	312	63	—
With related children under 5 years	233	149	153	180	172	187	162	182	43	—
Female householder, no husband present	83	91	40	211	147	239	194	276	57	—
Householder worked in 1989	67	78	33	154	129	197	156	175	57	—
With related children under 18 years	58	43	18	146	114	177	126	175	41	—
With related children under 5 years	13	11	2	65	23	69	47	89	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	202	389	249	836	677	1 106	1 078	1 385	589	11
Nonfamily householder	165	291	187	632	545	850	706	796	310	11
65 years and over	41	98	48	236	216	165	99	155	59	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 819	3 997	3 380	3 764	4 539	3 758	3 524	4 479	1 271	11
Persons under 18 years	1 593	937	951	974	1 009	803	757	1 055	221	—
Related children under 18 years	1 593	935	942	967	999	798	750	1 055	221	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 220	790	703	681	684	499	489	708	179	—
Persons 65 years and over	297	510	324	539	827	399	309	380	134	—
Persons 75 years and over	45	140	122	245	305	185	113	157	64	—
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	6	20	32	111	11	104	99	208	16	—
Percent below poverty level	.4	1.6	3.3	10.9	.8	10.9	11.7	21.3	7.4	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	6	14	84	5	59	71	137	16	—
With related children under 18 years	—	12	13	97	6	81	90	174	10	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	2	68	6	45	47	117	—	—
Married-couple families	6	14	30	50	5	21	—	83	5	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	6	5	50	—	11	—	65	5	—
With related children under 18 years	—	6	11	40	—	16	—	72	5	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	31	—	16	—	49	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	—	6	2	61	6	77	92	120	11	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	2	34	—	48	64	67	11	—
With related children under 18 years	—	6	2	57	6	65	83	102	5	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	2	37	6	29	40	68	—	—
Unrelated individuals	10	86	44	171	71	222	283	570	292	—
Nonfamily householder	7	31	26	121	38	175	157	266	102	—
65 years and over	—	8	11	62	23	29	19	52	15	—
Persons	21	135	137	580	103	514	532	1 257	349	—
Percent below poverty level	4	3.4	4.1	15.4	2.3	13.7	15.1	28.1	27.5	—
Persons under 18 years	—	12	39	236	24	151	140	371	29	—
Related children under 18 years	—	10	30	229	14	151	133	371	29	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	10	26	121	6	85	87	247	29	—
Persons 65 years and over	6	23	28	62	28	40	40	62	15	—
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	5	35	23	33	26	39	15	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	4	60	70	252	39	237	211	507	191	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	21	171	258	837	210	710	758	1 590	511	—
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	140	266	644	1 532	1 090	1 412	1 577	2 790	674	—

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

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

Lincoln City, Lancaster County—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 25	Tract 27.01
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	2 838	983	309	3 524	765	2 607	2 744	1 246	2 497	1 198
Less than \$5,000	340	132	61	491	29	149	124	6	85	69
\$5,000 to \$9,999	608	216	74	759	114	368	297	31	103	165
\$10,000 to \$14,999	520	228	33	745	84	378	303	61	225	155
\$15,000 to \$24,999	741	234	42	897	210	766	633	138	415	296
\$25,000 to \$34,999	320	96	40	398	160	490	546	159	598	232
\$35,000 to \$49,999	189	36	17	158	118	307	454	237	554	155
\$50,000 to \$74,999	93	26	15	69	45	135	293	329	342	78
\$75,000 to \$99,999	20	—	12	—	—	7	55	190	58	28
\$100,000 or more	7	15	15	7	5	7	39	95	117	20
Median (dollars)	14 391	13 240	11 477	12 942	21 693	20 841	25 248	49 437	31 081	22 079
Mean (dollars)	18 245	19 618	25 338	16 327	24 262	22 948	30 223	61 201	38 779	28 458
Families	810	299	53	751	405	1 368	1 567	1 000	1 706	700
Median income (dollars)	23 141	16 205	31 932	16 855	27 422	24 692	31 970	52 618	36 991	30 325
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 927	916	504	2 498	657	2 280	2 365	1 196	2 079	1 074
Median income (dollars)	12 152	8 273	4 535	9 854	14 754	14 189	16 691	34 688	22 772	14 769
Percent year-round full-time workers	45.6	30.9	14.1	36.8	51.6	48.1	51.7	59.0	57.1	46.4
Median income (dollars)	19 171	16 192	30 329	17 171	20 907	20 600	23 750	42 927	27 148	21 738
Females 15 years and over, with income	2 261	599	274	2 259	749	2 334	2 510	1 183	2 299	1 345
Median income (dollars)	7 687	7 491	6 786	9 212	9 155	8 933	10 975	15 014	12 407	8 750
Percent year-round full-time workers	31.5	36.7	11.7	38.9	37.0	34.4	41.6	35.0	36.6	37.9
Median income (dollars)	14 434	15 139	8 971	13 410	14 536	15 742	16 882	25 513	19 143	16 053
Per capita income (dollars)	10 909	10 332	11 123	11 026	9 735	10 325	12 629	22 959	16 483	11 527
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	2 838	983	309	3 524	765	2 607	2 744	1 246	2 497	1 198
With earnings	2 362	826	248	2 926	623	2 185	2 412	1 051	1 968	1 003
Mean earnings (dollars)	19 119	20 442	21 150	15 112	25 006	22 849	28 549	57 871	36 863	27 427
With Social Security income	481	136	58	642	178	598	529	317	837	265
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 146	6 554	6 432	7 218	7 110	7 684	7 371	8 350	9 288	8 072
With public assistance income	189	65	—	276	65	173	68	39	41	70
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 039	2 528	—	2 657	4 233	3 395	2 855	4 251	8 538	4 420
With retirement income	155	85	48	331	98	223	247	123	512	99
Mean retirement income (dollars)	5 182	4 744	25 677	5 281	4 399	4 310	8 766	16 590	8 020	8 492
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	26 034	18 792	54 713	19 129	28 453	26 916	38 146	65 983	46 120	36 981
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	22 443	15 817	3 000	14 298	29 329	27 081	35 466	69 293	48 864	33 830
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 503	21 707	62 583	22 563	27 400	26 720	41 405	62 325	43 956	40 555
Married-couple families (dollars)	32 367	19 776	58 180	23 415	31 399	30 513	42 341	70 008	48 650	42 820
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 505	18 704	3 000	22 867	33 159	33 446	41 031	74 379	52 561	43 646
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 001	20 611	68 620	23 639	28 843	26 973	43 742	65 557	45 698	42 121
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	15 451	14 351	37 765	10 772	21 204	16 230	23 536	27 143	25 401	17 633
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	9 672	9 024	—	6 843	16 802	12 426	20 293	25 056	24 809	13 846
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	24 054	27 668	37 765	18 629	25 083	21 642	30 061	30 721	26 053	30 947
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	810	299	53	751	405	1 368	1 567	1 000	1 706	700
Householder worked in 1989	701	262	45	569	347	1 152	1 364	864	1 360	604
With related children under 18 years	402	152	7	318	234	762	868	537	760	379
With related children under 5 years	247	89	—	214	130	369	422	228	355	173
Married-couple families	493	192	44	455	277	936	1 244	876	1 523	530
Householder worked in 1989	436	159	36	338	246	793	1 089	783	1 193	465
With related children under 18 years	209	88	7	138	164	512	651	449	655	243
With related children under 5 years	132	33	—	100	102	280	349	208	331	124
Female householder, no husband present	224	70	9	192	111	327	250	76	166	149
Householder worked in 1989	172	66	9	147	84	262	202	46	150	118
With related children under 18 years	138	50	—	128	57	213	167	53	95	123
With related children under 5 years	78	42	—	74	25	76	44	20	14	49
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	2 773	1 024	731	3 371	563	1 824	1 646	299	956	611
Nonfamily householder	2 028	684	256	2 773	360	1 239	1 177	246	791	498
65 years and over	374	99	48	429	82	262	239	116	372	168
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 798	1 885	831	5 196	1 942	5 669	6 453	3 339	5 817	2 706
Persons under 18 years	490	265	4	414	539	1 194	1 671	970	1 318	695
Related children under 18 years	463	260	4	414	529	1 194	1 664	965	1 311	690
Related children 5 to 17 years	232	156	4	214	358	726	1 129	748	881	455
Persons 65 years and over	478	160	62	625	191	679	590	410	1 164	321
Persons 75 years and over	243	72	40	369	116	408	302	173	551	137
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	151	65	7	208	33	197	134	6	23	86
Percent below poverty level	18.6	21.7	13.2	27.7	8.1	14.4	8.6	6	1.3	12.3
Householder worked in 1989	88	42	7	123	16	183	118	6	6	60
With related children under 18 years	119	53	7	159	23	170	103	6	6	86
With related children under 5 years	84	41	—	106	11	97	85	6	—	37
Married-couple families	54	33	7	67	6	88	63	—	17	30
Householder worked in 1989	39	14	7	29	—	88	55	—	—	30
With related children under 18 years	31	21	7	34	6	61	39	—	—	30
With related children under 5 years	21	9	—	34	6	51	39	—	—	15
Female householder, no husband present	90	29	—	114	23	88	54	6	6	56
Householder worked in 1989	42	25	—	87	12	74	46	6	6	30
With related children under 18 years	81	29	—	106	17	88	47	6	6	56
With related children under 5 years	56	29	—	65	5	33	29	6	—	22
Unrelated individuals	1 066	462	499	1 170	163	497	329	27	162	107
Nonfamily householder	603	226	97	849	63	226	192	10	97	76
65 years and over	118	30	—	80	7	55	62	6	55	40
Persons	1 400	710	516	1 720	258	1 068	800	50	220	417
Percent below poverty level	29.2	37.7	62.1	33.1	13.3	18.8	12.4	1.5	3.8	15.4
Persons under 18 years	129	127	4	226	54	270	270	22	26	190
Related children under 18 years	124	127	4	226	44	270	263	17	19	185
Related children 5 to 17 years	55	63	4	130	33	117	138	6	19	138
Persons 65 years and over	134	36	—	122	19	55	79	6	88	40
Persons 75 years and over	64	36	—	91	13	33	49	6	62	17
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	664	406	325	610	111	319	370	19	102	74
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 752	956	532	2 216	438	1 333	1 187	93	253	517
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	2 769	1 338	645	3 185	793	2 373	2 051	314	931	878

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 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 Area	Lincoln city, Lancaster County—Con.								
	Tract 36.01	Tract 36.03 (pt.)	Tract 36.04 (pt.)	Tract 37.03 (pt.)	Tract 37.04	Tract 37.05 (pt.)	Tract 37.06 (pt.)	Tract 37.07 (pt.)	Tract 38.01 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	—	2 118	—	532	2 104	1 372	1 431	1 541	1 544
Less than \$5,000	—	7	—	24	78	11	27	—	7
\$5,000 to \$9,999	—	66	—	29	72	18	39	6	61
\$10,000 to \$14,999	—	88	—	18	128	7	71	17	50
\$15,000 to \$24,999	—	305	—	34	414	61	111	122	71
\$25,000 to \$34,999	—	460	—	67	392	184	215	153	211
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	505	—	125	583	481	340	399	268
\$50,000 to \$74,999	—	417	—	133	430	497	346	552	429
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	153	—	76	72	67	167	162	256
\$100,000 or more	—	117	—	26	15	46	115	130	191
Median (dollars)	—	39 493	—	47 721	33 919	46 814	46 888	52 170	60 032
Mean (dollars)	—	47 902	—	50 533	35 660	54 262	53 207	57 786	65 321
Families	—	1 578	—	415	1 300	1 172	1 076	1 376	1 253
Median income (dollars)	—	44 362	—	52 429	41 402	49 637	51 946	53 309	63 880
Males 15 years and over, with income	460	2 036	—	479	1 875	1 426	1 388	1 621	1 486
Median income (dollars)	7 227	26 558	—	32 218	22 809	31 113	30 786	32 932	41 573
Percent year-round full-time workers	26.1	66.9	—	76.4	68.3	78.9	69.9	73.2	60.6
Median income (dollars)	8 731	31 190	—	36 554	29 159	33 845	39 608	39 700	51 754
Females 15 years and over, with income	—	2 004	—	622	1 907	1 401	1 375	1 517	1 401
Median income (dollars)	—	14 764	—	12 381	14 158	14 205	14 784	14 750	15 276
Percent year-round full-time workers	—	46.7	—	42.0	48.9	48.9	39.9	42.5	33.3
Median income (dollars)	—	19 270	—	22 216	20 068	21 073	25 125	22 500	24 076
Per capita income (dollars)	6 362	17 511	—	16 882	14 479	16 975	19 152	18 763	25 247
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	—	2 118	—	532	2 104	1 372	1 431	1 541	1 544
With earnings	—	1 991	—	511	2 016	1 339	1 352	1 421	1 365
Mean earnings (dollars)	—	42 809	—	49 915	34 739	52 705	50 500	54 506	58 521
With Social Security income	—	244	—	43	152	98	173	288	402
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	—	8 660	—	8 842	8 401	8 822	9 005	8 445	10 383
With public assistance income	—	11	—	—	21	7	20	23	22
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	—	6 564	—	—	6 459	5 000	4 070	8 763	16 662
With retirement income	—	199	—	17	123	55	110	193	303
Mean retirement income (dollars)	—	11 386	—	9 091	4 428	6 920	10 788	13 614	14 149
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	—	52 040	—	59 935	42 073	56 949	59 606	59 432	73 002
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	48 495	—	61 632	43 627	59 021	59 531	62 252	74 501
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	57 182	—	57 364	39 843	52 747	59 717	55 774	71 921
Married-couple families (dollars)	—	54 177	—	60 525	45 521	57 709	63 095	61 346	76 410
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	51 332	—	62 690	46 891	59 480	64 163	64 318	79 282
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	58 170	—	57 364	43 430	53 890	61 571	57 621	74 428
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	—	25 227	—	33 296	23 809	34 202	24 920	33 352	32 173
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	24 831	—	33 296	22 411	35 480	20 895	36 702	25 125
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	26 218	—	—	28 250	33 136	34 722	25 580	38 486
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels in 1989									
Families	—	1 578	—	415	1 300	1 172	1 076	1 376	1 253
Householder worked in 1989	—	1 451	—	393	1 217	1 122	992	1 236	1 079
With related children under 18 years	—	934	—	251	768	790	650	799	553
With related children under 5 years	—	350	—	144	311	394	283	258	160
Married-couple families	—	1 428	—	406	1 094	1 127	978	1 253	1 144
Householder worked in 1989	—	1 301	—	387	1 020	1 077	906	1 129	983
With related children under 18 years	—	834	—	242	661	770	581	712	495
With related children under 5 years	—	322	—	141	287	394	250	226	149
Female householder, no husband present	—	140	—	9	117	33	79	83	91
Householder worked in 1989	—	140	—	6	108	33	67	67	78
With related children under 18 years	—	100	—	9	91	15	56	58	43
With related children under 5 years	—	28	—	3	24	—	27	13	11
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	—	738	—	207	1 178	292	474	202	389
Nonfamily householder	—	540	—	117	804	200	355	165	291
65 years and over	—	67	—	—	29	9	41	41	98
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	—	5 791	—	1 602	5 171	4 423	3 924	4 760	3 997
Persons under 18 years	—	1 692	—	488	1 362	1 600	1 212	1 587	937
Related children under 18 years	—	1 692	—	488	1 362	1 595	1 205	1 587	935
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	1 257	—	255	960	1 067	854	1 220	790
Persons 65 years and over	—	266	—	39	137	91	204	289	510
Persons 75 years and over	—	104	—	21	40	33	56	45	140
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	—	51	—	—	36	16	24	6	20
Percent below poverty level	—	3.2	—	—	2.8	1.4	2.2	.4	1.6
Householder worked in 1989	—	22	—	—	36	16	5	—	6
With related children under 18 years	—	32	—	—	29	10	17	—	12
With related children under 5 years	—	32	—	—	18	5	17	—	—
Married-couple families	—	37	—	—	25	16	7	6	14
Householder worked in 1989	—	8	—	—	25	16	—	—	6
With related children under 18 years	—	18	—	—	25	10	—	—	6
With related children under 5 years	—	18	—	—	18	5	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	—	14	—	—	—	—	17	—	6
Householder worked in 1989	—	14	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	14	—	—	—	—	17	—	6
With related children under 5 years	—	14	—	—	—	—	17	—	—
Unrelated individuals	—	114	—	123	246	25	76	10	86
Nonfamily householder	—	30	—	57	128	6	38	7	31
65 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Persons	—	272	—	123	373	77	134	21	135
Percent below poverty level	—	4.7	—	7.7	7.2	1.7	3.4	.4	3.4
Persons under 18 years	—	62	—	—	58	25	34	—	12
Related children under 18 years	—	62	—	—	58	20	27	—	10
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	34	—	—	23	10	7	—	10
Persons 65 years and over	—	6	—	—	—	—	14	6	23
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	—	46	—	78	242	67	81	4	60
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	—	348	—	160	466	103	162	21	171
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	—	720	—	233	786	174	351	140	266

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 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 Area	Lincoln city, Lancaster County—Con.		Remainder of Lancaster County						
	Troct 38.02	Troct 102 (pt.)	Troct 1 (pt.)	Troct 11 (pt.)	Troct 12 (pt.)	Troct 22 (pt.)	Troct 29 (pt.)	Troct 30 (pt.)	Troct 31.01 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	1 110	-	-	-	-	-	31	20	-
Less than \$5,000	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$5,000 to \$9,999	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$10,000 to \$14,999	91	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
\$15,000 to \$24,999	91	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-
\$25,000 to \$34,999	147	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$35,000 to \$49,999	264	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
\$50,000 to \$74,999	296	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$75,000 to \$99,999	98	-	-	-	-	-	5	10	-
\$100,000 or more	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	46 233	-	-	-	-	-	21 187	61 250	-
Mean (dollars)	50 996	-	-	-	-	-	30 985	68 941	-
Families	910	-	-	-	-	-	20	20	-
Median income (dollars)	49 432	-	-	-	-	-	21 111	61 250	-
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 114	-	-	-	-	-	20	29	-
Median income (dollars)	30 118	-	-	-	-	-	13 611	38 875	-
Percent year-round full-time workers	59.7	-	-	-	-	-	70.0	34.5	-
Median income (dollars)	35 272	-	-	-	-	-	14 444	38 750	-
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 126	-	-	-	-	-	29	35	-
Median income (dollars)	13 616	-	-	-	-	-	10 750	5 568	-
Percent year-round full-time workers	41.3	-	-	-	-	-	82.8	-	-
Median income (dollars)	19 882	-	-	-	-	-	12 000	-	-
Per capita income (dollars)	19 297	-	-	-	-	-	15 830	21 297	-
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	1 110	-	-	-	-	-	31	20	-
With earnings	947	-	-	-	-	-	31	20	-
Mean earnings (dollars)	47 464	-	-	-	-	-	28 472	67 895	-
With Social Security income	303	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 021	-	-	-	-	-	9 590	-	-
With public assistance income	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	8 206	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
With retirement income	239	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mean retirement income (dollars)	11 710	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	56 719	-	-	-	-	-	35 884	68 941	-
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	55 231	-	-	-	-	-	89 132	46 237	-
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	57 624	-	-	-	-	-	18 134	91 644	-
Married-couple families (dollars)	58 649	-	-	-	-	-	35 884	68 941	-
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	56 585	-	-	-	-	-	89 132	46 237	-
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	59 927	-	-	-	-	-	18 134	91 644	-
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	29 379	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 070	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 132	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels In 1989									
Families	910	-	-	-	-	-	20	20	-
Householder worked in 1989	805	-	-	-	-	-	20	20	-
With related children under 18 years	350	-	-	-	-	-	5	10	-
With related children under 5 years	111	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
Married-couple families	850	-	-	-	-	-	20	20	-
Householder worked in 1989	757	-	-	-	-	-	20	20	-
With related children under 18 years	331	-	-	-	-	-	5	10	-
With related children under 5 years	104	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
Female householder, no husband present	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Householder worked in 1989	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
With related children under 18 years	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
With related children under 5 years	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	224	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-
Nonfamily householder	200	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-
65 years and over	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 955	-	-	-	-	-	60	64	-
Persons under 18 years	673	-	-	-	-	-	11	15	-
Related children under 18 years	673	-	-	-	-	-	11	15	-
Related children 5 to 17 years	493	-	-	-	-	-	5	15	-
Persons 65 years and over	342	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-
Persons 75 years and over	101	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-
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 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female householder, no husband present	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Householder worked in 1989	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
With related children under 18 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
With related children under 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unrelated individuals	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonfamily householder	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 years and over	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Persons	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percent below poverty level	.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Persons under 18 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Related children under 18 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Related children 5 to 17 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Persons 65 years and over	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Persons 75 years and over	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	324	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 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 Area	Remainder of Lancaster County—Con.								
	Troct 31.02 (pt.)	Troct 32.01 (pt.)	Troct 32.02 (pt.)	Troct 33 (pt.)	Troct 34 (pt.)	Troct 35	Troct 36.03 (pt.)	Troct 36.04 (pt.)	Troct 37.03 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	—	—	—	25	158	—	36	462	945
Less than \$5,000	—	—	—	—	9	—	6	29	13
\$5,000 to \$9,999	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	25	19
\$10,000 to \$14,999	—	—	—	6	31	—	16	48	89
\$15,000 to \$24,999	—	—	—	4	29	—	8	57	113
\$25,000 to \$34,999	—	—	—	10	26	—	6	108	139
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	—	—	5	38	—	—	126	325
\$50,000 to \$74,999	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	5	87
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	50	141
\$100,000 or more	—	—	—	45 625	39 286	—	24 375	43 462	54 577
Median (dollars)	—	—	—	42 156	46 481	—	24 756	47 650	67 429
Mean (dollars)	—	—	—	21	142	—	24	366	854
Families	—	—	—	46 125	39 643	—	23 571	48 000	56 484
Median income (dollars)	—	—	—	25	462	145	23	463	1 048
Males 15 years and over, with income	—	—	—	18 542	4 122	3 125	18 750	28 491	34 239
Median income (dollars)	—	—	—	44.0	17.3	6.9	100.0	70.0	65.7
Percent year-round full-time workers	—	—	—	19 792	32 115	11 250	18 750	31 056	46 347
Median income (dollars)	—	—	—	15	151	25	27	454	909
Females 15 years and over, with income	—	—	—	30 625	13 162	5 662	22 656	11 159	9 891
Median income (dollars)	—	—	—	100.0	43.7	—	—	39.0	35.9
Percent year-round full-time workers	—	—	—	30 625	17 917	—	—	16 853	19 375
Median income (dollars)	—	—	—	15 056	10 379	3 598	10 878	17 362	21 365
Per capita income (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	—	—	—	25	158	—	36	462	945
With earnings	—	—	—	25	138	—	24	413	886
Mean earnings (dollars)	—	—	—	37 760	43 816	—	17 346	45 463	63 108
With Social Security income	—	—	—	4	28	—	20	104	167
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	—	—	—	5 776	7 401	—	8 129	8 383	9 861
With public assistance income	—	—	—	—	16	—	9	—	29
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	—	—	—	—	4 774	—	4 800	—	9 547
With retirement income	—	—	—	4	16	—	8	68	107
Mean retirement income (dollars)	—	—	—	12 000	12 947	—	10 000	7 110	22 274
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	—	—	—	44 190	47 788	—	24 428	51 742	70 570
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	—	35 500	47 325	—	17 500	51 290	74 953
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	—	72 000	48 010	—	28 584	52 130	66 635
Married-couple families (dollars)	—	—	—	44 190	53 173	—	24 681	52 154	73 626
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	—	35 500	62 656	—	—	51 290	79 161
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	—	72 000	49 838	—	24 681	52 952	68 788
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	—	—	—	—	12 284	—	32 000	41 388	31 308
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	—	—	12 284	—	—	—	33 171
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	—	32 000	41 388	26 651
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels in 1989									
Families	—	—	—	21	142	—	24	366	854
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	21	110	—	16	328	781
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	16	46	—	9	184	422
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	10	—	9	33	176
Married-couple families	—	—	—	21	123	—	7	352	789
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	21	105	—	7	314	729
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	16	32	—	—	176	386
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	5	—	25	163	163
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	—	—	14	—	8	14	42
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	14	35
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	8	30
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	8	13
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	—	—	—	4	25	8	19	111	158
Nonfamily householder	—	—	—	4	16	—	12	96	91
65 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	47	38
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	—	—	—	70	454	8	80	1 271	2 980
Persons under 18 years	—	—	—	24	89	—	23	338	942
Related children under 18 years	—	—	—	24	89	—	23	338	942
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	—	—	24	77	—	14	296	723
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	—	—	27	—	20	112	249
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	—	—	10	—	6	31	85
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	20
Percent below poverty level	—	—	—	—	6.3	—	—	—	2.3
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	20
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Married-couple families	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals	—	—	—	—	—	8	7	14	37
Nonfamily householder	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	19
65 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Persons	—	—	—	—	33	8	7	14	134
Percent below poverty level	—	—	—	—	7.3	100.0	8.8	1.1	4.5
Persons under 18 years	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	57
Related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	57
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	36
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	—	—	—	—	33	—	—	14	26
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	—	—	—	—	38	8	13	34	152
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	—	—	—	17	53	8	45	134	331

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Lancaster County—Con.							
	Tract 37.05 (pt.)	Tract 37.06 (pt.)	Tract 37.07 (pt.)	Tract 38.01 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 103	Tract 104
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	38	5	27	—	1 464	1 156	1 108	1 831
Less than \$5,000	—	—	—	—	9	42	30	53
\$5,000 to \$9,999	—	—	—	—	70	49	39	137
\$10,000 to \$14,999	—	5	—	—	98	58	106	157
\$15,000 to \$24,999	—	—	—	—	262	182	203	362
\$25,000 to \$34,999	5	—	8	—	288	179	213	338
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	—	—	—	341	382	278	407
\$50,000 to \$74,999	14	—	19	—	301	201	185	324
\$75,000 to \$99,999	9	—	—	—	67	39	35	39
\$100,000 or more	10	—	—	—	28	24	19	14
Median (dollars)	75 000	13 750	51 433	—	35 212	36 753	33 733	30 799
Mean (dollars)	78 930	14 973	47 800	—	42 058	40 478	36 342	33 755
Families								
Median income (dollars)	83 383	—	51 433	—	1 239	969	899	1 486
Males 15 years and over, with income	59	5	27	—	1 581	1 265	1 160	1 886
Median income (dollars)	27 250	13 750	29 792	—	23 196	22 049	21 702	20 963
Percent year-round full-time workers	67.8	—	70.4	—	65.3	67.7	59.6	63.1
Median income (dollars)	33 333	—	33 750	—	29 362	26 806	29 177	25 444
Females 15 years and over, with income	44	—	26	—	1 396	1 081	1 015	1 752
Median income (dollars)	23 500	—	18 750	—	10 857	11 175	10 016	9 473
Percent year-round full-time workers	34.1	—	76.9	—	42.3	40.5	43.2	35.2
Median income (dollars)	50 405	—	21 250	—	16 449	17 283	17 174	17 143
Per capita income (dollars)	24 623	14 973	21 671	—	14 680	13 936	13 282	11 708
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	38	5	27	—	1 464	1 156	1 108	1 831
With earnings	38	—	27	—	1 349	1 051	1 001	1 607
Mean earnings (dollars)	68 123	—	37 308	—	39 248	39 461	34 904	32 888
With Social Security income	—	5	8	—	292	243	246	454
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	—	6 238	12 000	—	7 952	8 133	7 786	7 915
With public assistance income	—	—	—	—	45	28	7	38
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	—	—	—	—	4 278	2 917	2 526	4 437
With retirement income	—	5	6	—	144	103	115	155
Mean retirement income (dollars)	—	790	11 868	—	9 911	9 966	5 617	8 434
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	81 863	—	47 800	—	45 042	44 129	40 273	36 846
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	80 333	—	51 661	—	42 165	48 911	43 374	40 057
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	84 505	—	46 449	—	47 970	39 966	37 638	33 375
Married-couple families (dollars)	92 413	—	47 800	—	44 990	45 328	41 247	37 694
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	98 626	—	51 661	—	44 034	51 096	45 097	41 621
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	84 505	—	46 449	—	45 976	40 393	38 051	33 420
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	—	—	—	—	54 859	29 873	16 195	23 916
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	—	—	19 755	20 133	16 914	21 402
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	—	—	104 814	37 843	14 129	27 608
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels In 1989								
Families	30	—	27	—	1 239	969	899	1 486
Householder worked in 1989	30	—	7	—	1 145	861	840	1 302
With related children under 18 years	19	—	7	—	636	459	419	785
With related children under 5 years	9	—	7	—	220	170	119	283
Married-couple families	25	—	27	—	1 136	898	851	1 366
Householder worked in 1989	25	—	19	—	1 051	797	794	1 192
With related children under 18 years	14	—	7	—	588	422	392	718
With related children under 5 years	9	—	7	—	207	153	117	271
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	—	—	63	40	31	79
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	—	55	33	29	69
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	37	18	23	47
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	10	2	—	12
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	13	5	—	—	272	249	250	428
Nonfamily householder	8	5	—	—	225	187	209	345
65 years and over	—	5	—	—	86	48	74	174
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	124	5	59	—	4 190	3 380	3 012	5 227
Persons under 18 years	30	—	6	—	1 200	951	829	1 559
Related children under 18 years	30	—	6	—	1 200	942	829	1 553
Related children 5 to 17 years	23	—	—	—	925	703	639	1 177
Persons 65 years and over	—	5	8	—	383	324	351	614
Persons 75 years and over	—	5	—	—	94	122	135	244
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	—	—	—	—	21	32	20	55
Percent below poverty level	—	—	—	—	1.7	3.3	2.2	3.7
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	—	19	14	11	47
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	15	13	8	30
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	10	2	—	4
Married-couple families	—	—	—	—	18	30	20	37
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	—	16	12	11	35
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	12	11	8	21
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	4
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	11
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	5
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	2
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Unrelated individuals	5	—	—	—	15	44	53	95
Nonfamily householder	—	—	—	—	10	26	38	71
65 years and over	—	—	—	—	8	11	8	53
Persons	5	—	—	—	68	137	122	291
Percent below poverty level	4.0	—	—	—	1.6	4.1	4.1	5.6
Persons under 18 years	—	—	—	—	16	39	25	72
Related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	16	30	25	66
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	—	—	—	7	26	25	60
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	—	—	14	28	14	61
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	—	—	6	5	8	43
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	5	—	—	—	12	70	72	83
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	5	—	—	—	196	258	163	588
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	5	—	—	—	815	644	498	1 479

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 Area	Lancaster County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Lancaster County	
	Lincoln, NE MSA	Total	Lincoln city	Tract 22	Tract 30
PLACE OF BIRTH					
All persons	203 013	203 013	181 673	5 355	7 989
Native	200 403	200 403	179 211	5 243	7 917
Foreign born	2 610	2 610	2 462	112	72
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH					
Linguistically isolated households	459	459	444	25	10
Persons 5 years and over	188 987	188 987	169 005	4 941	7 375
Speak a language other than English	6 397	6 397	5 842	196	151
Do not speak English "very well"	1 773	1 773	1 652	87	31
In linguistically isolated households	694	694	672	41	20
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL					
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	63 130	63 130	57 233	1 361	2 431
Preprimary school	3 673	3 673	3 305	104	105
Public school	2 152	2 152	1 915	72	71
Elementary or high school	30 428	30 428	26 190	560	1 368
Public school	27 089	27 089	23 152	530	1 308
College	29 029	29 029	27 738	697	958
Public college	25 579	25 579	24 412	610	867
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					
Persons 25 years and over	123 910	123 910	110 098	3 438	4 776
Less than 9th grade	4 510	4 510	3 844	318	235
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	9 854	9 854	8 647	393	626
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	35 831	35 831	30 885	1 076	1 761
Some college, no degree	28 352	28 352	25 567	833	961
Associate degree	11 171	11 171	9 799	238	492
Bachelor's degree	22 841	22 841	20 978	422	587
Graduate or professional degree	11 351	11 351	10 378	158	114
Percent high school graduate or higher	88.4	88.4	88.7	79.3	82.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	27.6	27.6	28.5	16.9	14.7
FERTILITY					
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 012	1 012	980	1 049	1 190
RESIDENCE IN 1985					
Persons 5 years and over	188 987	188 987	169 005	4 941	7 375
Same house	90 822	90 822	78 217	2 180	3 610
Different house in United States	97 416	97 416	90 059	2 726	3 744
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	49 666	49 666	46 271	1 510	1 972
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	4 745	4 745	3 261	135	214
Different MSA/PMSA	17 813	17 813	16 999	422	668
Not in an MSA/PMSA	25 192	25 192	23 528	659	890
Abroad	749	749	729	35	21
JOURNEY TO WORK					
Workers 16 years and over	111 688	111 688	100 441	3 019	4 337
Car, truck, or van	99 346	99 346	89 176	2 616	4 021
Drove alone	85 237	85 237	76 824	2 287	3 429
Carpooled	14 109	14 109	12 352	329	592
Public transportation	2 112	2 112	2 072	105	51
Other means	6 573	6 573	6 269	208	114
Worked at home	3 657	3 657	2 924	90	151
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.2	16.2	15.6	15.2	15.2
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	107 127	107 127	96 613	2 871	4 169
Central city	100 844	100 844	93 044	2 767	3 939
Outside central city	6 283	6 283	3 569	104	230
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	4 561	4 561	3 828	148	168
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
Persons 16 years and over	160 013	160 013	143 951	4 363	6 181
In labor force	117 138	117 138	105 568	3 169	4 585
Employed	113 074	113 074	101 753	3 070	4 349
Unemployed	3 675	3 675	3 463	99	219
Percent of civilian labor force	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.1	4.8
Females 16 years and over	83 315	83 315	75 465	2 394	3 233
Employed	53 946	53 946	48 945	1 484	2 114
Unemployed	1 861	1 861	1 747	46	113
With own children under 6 years	12 471	12 471	11 294	365	573
In labor force	9 398	9 398	8 502	264	429
With own children 6 to 17 years only	12 529	12 529	10 842	282	561
In labor force	10 615	10 615	9 246	236	484
Persons 16 to 19 years	13 512	13 512	12 271	216	479
Not enrolled in school	1 727	1 727	1 563	44	97
Unemployed or not in labor force	512	512	461	13	33
Not high school graduate	779	779	701	33	65
Employed	460	460	421	20	40
Unemployed	97	97	87	7	-
Not in labor force	222	222	193	6	25
WORK STATUS IN 1989					
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	129 107	129 107	116 169	3 272	4 956
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	94 353	94 353	84 584	2 441	3 740
50 to 52 weeks	70 514	70 514	62 814	1 692	2 808
DISABILITY					
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	135 553	135 553	122 110	3 494	5 361
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 924	2 924	2 603	125	126
With a mobility limitation	1 546	1 546	1 384	49	73
In labor force	552	552	511	15	25
With a self-care limitation	1 936	1 936	1 704	83	110
With a work disability	8 408	8 408	7 677	289	457
In labor force	4 683	4 683	4 316	205	263
Prevented from working	2 905	2 905	2 647	71	149
No work disability	127 145	127 145	114 433	3 205	4 904
In labor force	108 967	108 967	98 166	2 889	4 257
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	21 418	21 418	19 318	581	740
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 364	3 364	3 081	113	97
With a mobility limitation	2 630	2 630	2 418	106	84
With a self-care limitation	1 922	1 922	1 778	67	45

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics 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 Area	Lincoln city, Lancaster County						
	Tract 4	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 17	Tract 20	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 30 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH							
All persons	3 656	1 951	2 862	4 388	4 576	5 355	7 925
Native	3 623	1 951	2 847	4 311	4 462	5 243	7 853
Foreign born	33	—	15	77	114	112	72
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH							
Linguistically isolated households	4	10	2	17	28	25	10
Persons 5 years and over	3 362	1 823	2 636	4 234	4 444	4 941	7 311
Speak a language other than English	119	56	66	157	161	196	151
Do not speak English "very well"	28	29	8	25	46	87	31
In linguistically isolated households	9	10	2	17	37	41	20
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 301	975	1 108	1 565	1 294	1 361	2 406
Preprimary school	31	22	63	23	—	104	105
Public school	24	22	34	23	—	72	71
Elementary or high school	428	172	353	169	119	560	1 353
Public school	378	151	325	169	119	530	1 293
College	842	781	692	1 373	1 175	697	948
Public college	782	731	675	1 314	1 116	610	857
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT							
Persons 25 years and over	1 913	764	1 515	2 482	2 889	3 438	4 727
Less than 9th grade	209	73	62	88	164	318	235
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	265	108	192	175	203	393	626
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	498	229	455	450	710	1 076	1 740
Some college, no degree	372	190	241	619	714	833	961
Associate degree	163	5	238	234	274	238	483
Bachelor's degree	259	117	176	636	515	422	578
Graduate or professional degree	147	42	151	280	309	158	104
Percent high school graduate or higher	75.2	76.3	83.2	89.4	87.3	79.3	81.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	21.2	20.8	21.6	36.9	28.5	16.9	14.4
FERTILITY							
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	756	954	878	343	311	1 049	1 200
RESIDENCE IN 1985							
Persons 5 years and over	3 362	1 823	2 636	4 234	4 444	4 941	7 311
Same house	1 142	376	885	953	1 033	2 180	3 546
Different house in United States	2 215	1 447	1 751	3 250	3 375	2 726	3 744
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 070	460	805	1 760	1 522	1 510	1 972
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	49	85	35	72	106	135	214
Different MSA/PMSA	406	198	432	471	786	422	668
Not in an MSA/PMSA	690	704	479	947	961	659	890
Abroad	5	—	—	31	36	35	21
JOURNEY TO WORK							
Workers 16 years and over	1 918	1 081	1 696	2 970	3 043	3 019	4 273
Car, truck, or van	1 620	903	1 399	2 514	2 106	2 616	3 966
Drive alone	1 360	792	1 150	2 130	1 764	2 287	3 408
Carpooled	260	111	249	384	342	329	558
Public transportation	47	22	49	122	119	105	51
Other means	132	124	148	312	774	208	105
Worked at home	119	32	100	22	44	90	151
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.7	14.2	14.3	14.5	15.0	15.2	15.3
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	1 818	998	1 612	2 875	2 999	2 871	4 105
Central city	1 769	986	1 564	2 828	2 899	2 767	3 884
Outside central city	49	12	48	47	100	104	221
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	100	83	84	95	44	148	168
LABOR FORCE STATUS							
Persons 16 years and over	2 978	1 668	2 303	4 076	4 324	4 363	6 117
In labor force	2 077	1 165	1 788	3 197	3 230	3 169	4 521
Employed	1 980	1 090	1 709	3 054	3 073	3 070	4 285
Unemployed	85	75	79	118	157	99	219
Percent of civilian labor force	4.1	6.4	4.4	3.7	4.9	3.1	4.9
Females 16 years and over	1 424	664	1 179	2 262	2 106	2 394	3 198
Employed	860	410	792	1 527	1 442	1 484	2 079
Unemployed	11	17	38	53	75	46	113
With own children under 6 years	217	104	218	137	118	365	573
In labor force	132	76	105	95	77	264	429
With own children 6 to 17 years only	122	52	118	110	41	282	550
In labor force	98	33	104	74	23	236	473
Persons 16 to 19 years	281	173	157	316	158	216	464
Not enrolled in school	34	23	47	66	52	44	97
Unemployed or not in labor force	13	—	15	15	40	13	33
Not high school graduate	17	8	—	20	20	33	65
Employed	4	8	—	15	—	20	40
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Not in labor force	13	—	—	5	20	6	25
WORK STATUS IN 1989							
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 343	1 343	1 971	3 434	3 514	3 272	4 892
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 604	770	1 231	2 212	2 534	2 441	3 711
50 to 52 weeks	1 071	370	827	1 477	1 648	1 692	2 798
DISABILITY							
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 594	1 574	2 058	3 550	3 607	3 494	5 297
With a mobility or self-care limitation	56	51	57	103	126	125	126
With a mobility limitation	49	14	20	83	79	49	73
In labor force	4	—	6	73	20	15	25
With a self-care limitation	23	37	45	44	65	83	110
With a work disability	209	285	188	359	348	289	457
In labor force	114	83	104	212	135	205	263
Prevented from working	85	168	51	102	186	71	149
No work disability	2 385	1 289	1 870	3 191	3 259	3 205	4 840
In labor force	1 936	1 076	1 657	2 889	2 978	2 889	4 193
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	357	94	245	462	625	581	740
With a mobility or self-care limitation	103	11	35	81	100	113	97
With a mobility limitation	76	11	26	71	100	106	84
With a self-care limitation	61	8	23	29	32	67	45

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 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 Area	Lancaster County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Lancaster County	
	Lincoln, NE MSA	Total	Lincoln city	Troct 22	Troct 30
OCCUPATION					
Employed persons 16 years and over	113 074	113 074	101 753	3 070	4 349
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	14 622	14 622	13 310	275	355
Professional specialty occupations	17 619	17 619	16 289	418	469
Technicians and related support occupations	5 027	5 027	4 578	103	224
Sales occupations	13 078	13 078	11 930	275	418
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	20 482	20 482	18 651	520	805
Private household occupations	342	342	299	-	17
Protective service occupations	1 495	1 495	1 348	58	77
Service occupations, except protective and household	14 049	14 049	12 952	444	682
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 912	1 912	1 112	14	14
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	10 707	10 707	9 296	447	593
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5 751	5 751	5 082	256	328
Transportation and material moving occupations	4 181	4 181	3 598	117	199
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3 809	3 809	3 308	143	168
INCOME IN 1989					
Households	79 307	79 307	72 037	2 407	3 121
Less than \$5,000	3 600	3 600	3 441	149	181
\$5,000 to \$9,999	6 714	6 714	6 362	319	354
\$10,000 to \$14,999	7 640	7 640	7 165	352	296
\$15,000 to \$24,999	15 277	15 277	14 061	688	656
\$25,000 to \$34,999	14 225	14 225	12 992	490	522
\$35,000 to \$49,999	15 920	15 920	14 217	260	782
\$50,000 to \$74,999	11 064	11 064	9 534	135	256
\$75,000 to \$99,999	2 838	2 838	2 532	7	61
\$100,000 or more	2 029	2 029	1 733	7	13
Median (dollars)	29 458	29 458	28 636	20 785	26 934
Mean (dollars)	35 455	35 455	34 713	23 054	28 940
Families	51 072	51 072	44 997	1 237	2 063
Median income (dollars)	37 047	37 047	36 704	25 432	34 054
Per capita income (dollars)	14 125	14 125	14 058	10 624	11 369
INCOME TYPE IN 1989					
Households	79 307	79 307	72 037	2 407	3 121
With earnings	67 691	67 691	61 117	2 001	2 589
Mean earnings (dollars)	34 467	34 467	33 769	23 178	30 324
With Social Security income	17 813	17 813	16 243	533	702
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 365	8 365	8 383	7 834	7 458
With public assistance income	3 184	3 184	3 012	150	155
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 591	3 591	3 512	3 530	2 874
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE					
Families (dollars)	43 239	43 239	42 807	27 286	34 866
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	42 662	42 662	41 933	27 221	35 232
Married-couple families (dollars)	47 174	47 174	47 103	31 118	38 232
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	48 303	48 303	47 973	33 541	39 216
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	21 771	21 771	21 279	16 675	19 449
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 886	16 886	16 673	12 788	13 720
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989					
All Income Levels In 1989					
Families	51 072	51 072	44 997	1 237	2 063
Householder worked in 1989	44 167	44 167	38 693	1 066	1 761
With related children under 18 years	25 873	25 873	22 869	717	1 135
With related children under 5 years	11 268	11 268	10 227	343	471
Married-couple families	42 667	42 667	37 054	872	1 665
Householder worked in 1989	36 987	36 987	31 912	745	1 432
With related children under 18 years	20 766	20 766	18 013	480	925
With related children under 5 years	9 492	9 492	8 530	267	404
Female householder, no husband present	6 453	6 453	6 162	285	311
Householder worked in 1989	5 397	5 397	5 157	249	248
With related children under 18 years	4 191	4 191	4 014	200	177
With related children under 5 years	1 365	1 365	1 315	63	57
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	39 135	39 135	37 608	1 667	1 499
Nonfamily householder	28 235	28 235	27 040	1 170	1 058
65 years and over	7 587	7 587	7 103	242	351
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	193 466	193 466	172 635	5 052	7 871
Persons under 18 years	47 253	47 253	41 318	1 074	2 005
Related children under 18 years	47 102	47 102	41 170	1 074	2 005
Related children 5 to 17 years	33 173	33 173	28 599	660	1 401
Persons 65 years and over	21 410	21 410	19 310	581	740
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level					
Families	2 566	2 566	2 411	158	112
Percent below poverty level	5.0	5.0	5.4	12.8	5.4
Householder worked in 1989	1 776	1 776	1 667	144	68
With related children under 18 years	1 998	1 998	1 905	147	78
With related children under 5 years	1 207	1 207	1 180	84	46
Married-couple families	1 007	1 007	884	62	31
Householder worked in 1989	706	706	614	62	17
With related children under 18 years	624	624	554	51	16
With related children under 5 years	471	471	446	51	8
Female householder, no husband present	1 405	1 405	1 380	75	81
Householder worked in 1989	956	956	946	61	51
With related children under 18 years	1 265	1 265	1 249	75	62
With related children under 5 years	666	666	664	20	38
Unrelated individuals	10 346	10 346	10 088	439	488
Nonfamily householder	5 588	5 588	5 418	226	289
65 years and over	1 415	1 415	1 325	55	115
Persons	18 137	18 137	17 347	866	868
Percent below poverty level	9.4	9.4	10.0	17.1	11.0
Persons under 18 years	3 891	3 891	3 672	193	180
Related children under 18 years	3 765	3 765	3 549	193	180
Related children 5 to 17 years	2 216	2 216	2 040	80	113
Persons 65 years and over	1 853	1 853	1 726	55	128
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:					
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	7 613	7 613	7 318	288	360
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	24 875	24 875	23 456	1 131	1 110

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 Area	Lincoln city, Lancaster County						
	Tract 4	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 17	Tract 20	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 30 (pt.)
OCCUPATION							
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 980	1 090	1 709	3 054	3 073	3 070	4 285
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	159	112	119	407	298	275	346
Professional specialty occupations	228	123	288	610	423	418	459
Technicians and related support occupations	89	67	63	172	188	103	224
Sales occupations	156	137	154	365	325	275	392
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	385	127	260	651	605	520	805
Private household occupations	17	18	14	9	10	—	17
Protective service occupations	19	17	—	8	37	58	77
Service occupations, except protective and household	306	256	342	306	541	444	682
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	67	27	47	27	81	14	14
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	277	40	167	208	234	447	584
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	75	88	101	146	149	256	328
Transportation and material moving occupations	104	31	63	81	105	117	199
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	98	47	91	64	77	143	158
INCOME IN 1989							
Households	1 473	837	1 177	2 663	3 204	2 407	3 101
Less than \$5,000	151	154	66	306	437	149	181
\$5,000 to \$9,999	233	191	201	586	692	319	354
\$10,000 to \$14,999	228	194	176	464	667	352	296
\$15,000 to \$24,999	393	186	289	714	815	688	656
\$25,000 to \$34,999	257	61	226	313	378	490	522
\$35,000 to \$49,999	133	35	175	160	151	260	772
\$50,000 to \$74,999	73	16	38	93	57	135	256
\$75,000 to \$99,999	5	—	6	20	—	7	51
\$100,000 or more	—	—	—	7	7	7	13
Median (dollars)	18 231	11 557	18 216	14 646	13 190	20 785	26 671
Mean (dollars)	20 752	14 063	21 695	18 337	16 553	23 054	28 682
Families	776	224	542	684	570	1 237	2 043
Median income (dollars)	21 849	11 641	23 021	24 737	18 984	25 432	33 837
Per capita income (dollars)	8 569	6 881	9 233	11 325	11 754	10 624	11 289
INCOME TYPE IN 1989							
Households	1 473	837	1 177	2 663	3 204	2 407	3 101
With earnings	1 226	718	1 046	2 243	2 606	2 001	2 569
Mean earnings (dollars)	21 036	14 024	20 892	18 957	15 305	23 178	30 031
With Social Security income	320	119	225	463	636	533	702
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 983	5 746	7 139	6 114	7 247	7 834	7 458
With public assistance income	145	125	67	165	239	150	155
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 482	2 710	3 067	1 842	2 656	3 530	2 874
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE							
Families (dollars)	24 477	15 972	24 078	28 348	20 034	27 286	34 532
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	23 427	14 730	19 986	25 640	13 646	27 221	35 128
Married-couple families (dollars)	26 973	25 027	27 760	34 277	24 484	31 118	37 858
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 374	30 095	26 224	33 625	27 473	33 541	39 136
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	17 402	7 565	12 790	16 719	10 444	16 675	19 449
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	13 492	7 849	10 237	10 639	5 118	12 788	13 720
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989							
All Income Levels in 1989							
Families	776	224	542	684	570	1 237	2 043
Householder worked in 1989	628	154	487	621	410	1 066	1 741
With related children under 18 years	368	162	317	291	186	717	1 125
With related children under 5 years	221	102	190	146	134	343	471
Married-couple families	549	97	330	440	350	872	1 645
Householder worked in 1989	466	67	301	398	239	745	1 412
With related children under 18 years	255	47	173	171	66	480	915
With related children under 5 years	157	27	124	104	47	267	404
Female householder, no husband present	163	107	137	175	143	285	311
Householder worked in 1989	98	67	119	154	106	249	248
With related children under 18 years	87	107	104	89	87	200	177
With related children under 5 years	53	67	41	29	66	63	57
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	1 267	1 225	1 096	2 658	3 162	1 667	1 499
Nonfamily householder	697	613	635	1 979	2 634	1 170	1 058
65 years and over	143	66	94	374	429	242	351
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 635	1 951	2 834	4 349	4 469	5 052	7 807
Persons under 18 years	746	311	590	343	246	1 074	1 990
Related children under 18 years	746	311	590	330	246	1 074	1 990
Related children 5 to 17 years	458	183	371	176	129	660	1 386
Persons 65 years and over	357	94	245	462	625	581	740
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level							
Families	122	100	81	99	146	158	112
Percent below poverty level	15.7	44.6	14.9	14.5	25.6	12.8	5.5
Householder worked in 1989	82	60	65	78	75	144	68
With related children under 18 years	88	100	81	82	105	147	78
With related children under 5 years	72	66	53	57	72	84	46
Married-couple families	57	—	31	29	41	62	31
Householder worked in 1989	45	—	31	29	9	62	17
With related children under 18 years	46	—	31	21	8	51	16
With related children under 5 years	40	—	31	21	8	51	8
Female householder, no husband present	60	92	42	63	86	75	81
Householder worked in 1989	32	52	34	42	59	61	51
With related children under 18 years	42	92	42	54	78	75	62
With related children under 5 years	32	58	22	29	57	20	38
Unrelated individuals	530	651	416	1 000	1 055	439	488
Nonfamily householder	233	242	195	593	791	226	289
65 years and over	52	36	21	118	80	55	115
Persons	904	980	684	1 218	1 404	866	868
Percent below poverty level	24.9	50.2	24.1	28.0	31.4	17.1	11.1
Persons under 18 years	180	192	145	89	146	193	180
Related children under 18 years	180	192	145	84	146	193	180
Related children 5 to 17 years	100	103	75	42	88	80	113
Persons 65 years and over	62	36	21	118	122	55	128
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:							
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	324	442	190	586	491	288	360
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 157	1 236	922	1 520	1 783	1 131	1 110

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

[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	Lancaster County			Lincoln city, Lancaster County	
	Lincoln, NE MSA	Total	Lincoln city	Tract 4	Tract 7
PLACE OF BIRTH					
All persons	4 824	4 824	4 698	471	400
Native	4 574	4 574	4 448	449	377
Foreign born	250	250	250	22	23
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH					
Linguistically isolated households	43	43	43	18	10
Persons 5 years and over	4 372	4 372	4 246	440	358
Speak a language other than English	268	268	268	26	25
Do not speak English "very well"	51	51	51	18	18
In linguistically isolated households	67	67	67	34	18
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL					
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 668	1 668	1 662	210	142
Preprimary school	80	80	80	6	-
Public school	40	40	40	6	-
Elementary or high school	990	990	984	167	79
Public school	952	952	946	167	70
College	598	598	598	37	63
Public college	524	524	524	37	54
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					
Persons 25 years and over	2 418	2 418	2 350	151	206
Less than 9th grade	124	124	124	22	30
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	408	408	346	43	34
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	561	561	559	28	80
Some college, no degree	748	748	748	15	52
Associate degree	195	195	195	-	10
Bachelor's degree	250	250	246	23	-
Graduate or professional degree	132	132	132	20	-
Percent high school graduate or higher	78.0	78.0	80.0	57.0	68.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	15.8	15.8	16.1	28.5	-
FERTILITY					
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 481	1 481	1 481	2 287	1 271
RESIDENCE IN 1985					
Persons 5 years and over	4 372	4 372	4 246	440	358
Same house	1 254	1 254	1 162	134	124
Different house in United States	2 988	2 988	2 954	280	216
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 566	1 566	1 566	196	66
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	68	68	66	-	45
Different MSA/PMSA	1 185	1 185	1 153	33	63
Not in on MSA/PMSA	169	169	169	51	42
Abroad	130	130	130	26	18
JOURNEY TO WORK					
Workers 16 years and over	1 722	1 722	1 716	151	128
Car, truck, or van	1 323	1 323	1 319	92	115
Drove alone	1 197	1 197	1 193	74	96
Carpooled	126	126	126	18	19
Public transportation	131	131	131	17	13
Other means	268	268	266	42	-
Worked at home	-	-	-	-	-
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.5	17.5	17.5	21.6	15.4
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	1 627	1 627	1 621	151	116
Central city	1 600	1 600	1 596	151	109
Outside central city	27	27	25	-	7
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	95	95	95	-	12
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
Persons 16 years and over	3 454	3 454	3 334	305	297
In labor force	2 106	2 106	2 100	204	169
Employed	1 767	1 767	1 761	164	134
Unemployed	334	334	334	40	35
Percent of civilian labor force	15.9	15.9	15.9	19.6	20.7
Females 16 years and over	1 268	1 268	1 266	172	161
Employed	723	723	721	68	75
Unemployed	102	102	102	30	12
With own children under 6 years	362	362	362	32	31
In labor force	244	244	244	-	31
With own children 6 to 17 years only	195	195	195	37	16
In labor force	177	177	177	37	16
Persons 16 to 19 years	393	393	351	67	82
Not enrolled in school	133	133	91	21	23
Unemployed or not in labor force	96	96	54	10	10
Not high school graduate	107	107	65	21	10
Employed	11	11	11	11	-
Unemployed	29	29	29	10	10
Not in labor force	67	67	25	-	-
WORK STATUS IN 1989					
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 697	2 697	2 611	216	177
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 226	2 226	2 140	151	145
50 to 52 weeks	1 212	1 212	1 208	84	87
DISABILITY					
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 687	2 687	2 681	282	250
With a mobility or self-care limitation	231	231	231	65	23
With a mobility limitation	123	123	123	25	17
In labor force	42	42	42	10	-
With a self-care limitation	152	152	152	40	23
With a work disability	273	273	273	33	39
In labor force	157	157	157	18	12
Prevented from working	76	76	76	15	17
Not a work disability	2 414	2 414	2 408	249	211
In labor force	1 944	1 944	1 938	186	157
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	274	274	274	23	47
With a mobility or self-care limitation	61	61	61	11	10
With a mobility limitation	50	50	50	-	10
With a self-care limitation	26	26	26	11	-

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 variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lancaster County			Lincoln city, Lancaster County	
	Lincoln, NE MSA	Total	Lincoln city	Tract 4	Tract 7
OCCUPATION					
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 767	1 767	1 761	164	134
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	104	104	104	8	9
Professional specialty occupations	191	191	187	-	10
Technicians and related support occupations	80	80	80	-	7
Sales occupations	178	178	178	31	22
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	226	226	226	23	31
Private household occupations	-	-	-	-	-
Protective service occupations	83	83	83	-	-
Service occupations, except protective and household	309	309	307	69	14
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	30	30	30	-	-
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	143	143	143	-	9
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	231	231	231	20	23
Transportation and material moving occupations	97	97	97	13	9
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	95	95	95	-	-
INCOME IN 1989					
Households	1 644	1 644	1 640	170	150
Less than \$5,000	236	236	236	17	47
\$5,000 to \$9,999	233	233	233	23	24
\$10,000 to \$14,999	275	275	275	38	17
\$15,000 to \$24,999	318	318	318	46	26
\$25,000 to \$34,999	196	196	196	22	11
\$35,000 to \$49,999	232	232	228	11	9
\$50,000 to \$74,999	141	141	141	13	16
\$75,000 to \$99,999	8	8	8	-	-
\$100,000 or more	5	5	5	-	-
Median (dollars)	18 312	18 312	18 250	16 094	13 088
Mean (dollars)	22 432	22 432	22 401	19 406	18 822
Families	1 032	1 032	1 032	110	96
Median income (dollars)	20 500	20 500	20 500	15 625	21 250
Per capita income (dollars)	7 999	7 999	8 139	6 345	6 837
INCOME TYPE IN 1989					
Households	1 644	1 644	1 640	170	150
With earnings	1 424	1 424	1 420	125	118
Mean earnings (dollars)	23 085	23 085	23 062	19 808	19 252
With Social Security income	228	228	228	38	32
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 233	8 233	8 233	11 354	9 890
With public assistance income	152	152	152	34	35
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 088	3 088	3 088	3 356	4 258
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE					
Families (dollars)	24 706	24 706	24 706	16 384	26 872
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	20 908	20 908	20 908	9 237	19 140
Married-couple families (dollars)	32 521	32 521	32 521	18 405	30 389
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 880	28 880	28 880	18 405	19 427
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	13 625	13 625	13 625	13 871	15 041
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 031	12 031	12 031	7 651	18 340
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989					
All Income Levels in 1989					
Families	1 032	1 032	1 032	110	96
Householder worked in 1989	813	813	813	91	61
With related children under 18 years	705	705	705	85	53
With related children under 5 years	396	396	396	35	36
Married-couple families	561	561	561	9	74
Householder worked in 1989	466	466	466	9	47
With related children under 18 years	354	354	354	9	39
With related children under 5 years	213	213	213	9	22
Female householder, no husband present	387	387	387	88	22
Householder worked in 1989	272	272	272	69	14
With related children under 18 years	301	301	301	63	14
With related children under 5 years	146	146	146	26	14
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	951	951	941	72	76
Nonfamily householder	612	612	608	60	54
65 years and over	97	97	97	12	24
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 168	4 168	4 156	471	397
Persons under 18 years	1 420	1 420	1 414	194	128
Related children under 18 years	1 392	1 392	1 392	194	112
Related children 5 to 17 years	955	955	955	163	73
Persons 65 years and over	274	274	274	23	47
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level					
Families	261	261	261	44	16
Percent below poverty level	25.3	25.3	25.3	40.0	16.7
Householder worked in 1989	146	146	146	36	6
With related children under 18 years	225	225	225	44	16
With related children under 5 years	185	185	185	35	10
Married-couple families	105	105	105	9	16
Householder worked in 1989	61	61	61	9	6
With related children under 18 years	89	89	89	9	16
With related children under 5 years	83	83	83	9	10
Female householder, no husband present	147	147	147	35	-
Householder worked in 1989	85	85	85	27	-
With related children under 18 years	136	136	136	35	-
With related children under 5 years	102	102	102	26	-
Unrelated individuals	416	416	410	15	69
Nonfamily householder	175	175	175	15	47
65 years and over	17	17	17	-	17
Persons	1 400	1 400	1 394	196	160
Percent below poverty level	33.6	33.6	33.5	41.6	40.3
Persons under 18 years	628	628	622	124	77
Related children under 18 years	600	600	600	124	61
Related children 5 to 17 years	393	393	393	93	39
Persons 65 years and over	17	17	17	-	17
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:					
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	650	650	644	119	43
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 687	1 687	1 681	208	205

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

[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	Lancaster County		
	Lincoln, NE MSA	Total	Lincoln city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	1 259	1 259	1 148
Native	1 250	1 250	1 139
Foreign born	9	9	9
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	4	4	4
Persons 5 years and over	1 163	1 163	1 052
Speak a language other than English	163	163	137
Do not speak English "very well"	50	50	24
In linguistically isolated households	4	4	4
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	506	506	484
Preprimary school	6	6	6
Public school	2	2	2
Elementary or high school	366	366	349
Public school	350	350	333
College	134	134	129
Public college	113	113	110
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	602	602	515
Less than 9th grade	52	52	50
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	109	109	101
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	198	198	166
Some college, no degree	107	107	95
Associate degree	42	42	39
Bachelor's degree	74	74	44
Graduate or professional degree	20	20	20
Percent high school graduate or higher	73.3	73.3	70.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	15.6	15.6	12.4
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 462	1 462	1 492
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	1 163	1 163	1 052
Same house	419	419	386
Different house in United States	738	738	660
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	342	342	333
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	15	15	9
Different MSA/PMSA	225	225	197
Not in an MSA/PMSA	156	156	121
Abroad	6	6	6
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	480	480	457
Car, truck, or van	362	362	341
Drove alone	254	254	236
Carpooled	108	108	105
Public transportation	29	29	29
Other means	72	72	70
Worked at home	17	17	17
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.7	16.7	16.0
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	468	468	447
Central city	446	446	433
Outside central city	22	22	14
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	12	12	10
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	864	864	770
In labor force	542	542	517
Employed	485	485	462
Unemployed	57	57	55
Percent of civilian labor force	10.5	10.5	10.6
Females 16 years and over	402	402	386
Employed	232	232	218
Unemployed	38	38	36
With own children under 6 years	94	94	94
In labor force	57	57	57
With own children 6 to 17 years only	107	107	99
In labor force	95	95	87
Persons 16 to 19 years	155	155	153
Not enrolled in school	90	90	88
Unemployed or not in labor force	52	52	52
Not high school graduate	59	59	57
Employed	12	12	10
Unemployed	-	-	-
Not in labor force	47	47	47
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	642	642	587
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	420	420	376
50 to 52 weeks	227	227	217
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	735	735	707
With a mobility or self-care limitation	35	35	35
With a mobility limitation	11	11	11
In labor force	5	5	5
With a self-care limitation	29	29	29
With a work disability	111	111	108
In labor force	56	56	56
Prevented from working	31	31	28
No work disability	624	624	599
In labor force	465	465	440
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	29	29	25
With a mobility or self-care limitation	-	-	-
With a mobility limitation	-	-	-
With a self-care limitation	-	-	-

Table 25. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lancaster County		
	Lincoln, NE MSA	Total	Lincoln city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over	485	485	462
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	36	36	36
Professional specialty occupations	40	40	40
Technicians and related support occupations	15	15	15
Sales occupations	66	66	61
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	65	65	61
Private household occupations	-	-	-
Protective service occupations	-	-	-
Service occupations, except protective and household	102	102	98
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	17	17	17
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	33	33	28
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	69	69	66
Transportation and material moving occupations	3	3	3
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	39	39	37
INCOME IN 1989			
Households	405	405	389
Less than \$5,000	63	63	63
\$5,000 to \$9,999	79	79	79
\$10,000 to \$14,999	86	86	82
\$15,000 to \$24,999	54	54	51
\$25,000 to \$34,999	51	51	42
\$35,000 to \$49,999	56	56	56
\$50,000 to \$74,999	16	16	16
\$75,000 to \$99,999	-	-	-
\$100,000 or more	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	13 277	13 277	12 893
Mean (dollars)	18 831	18 831	18 574
Families	292	292	278
Median income (dollars)	15 000	15 000	14 038
Per capita income (dollars)	5 501	5 501	5 569
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households	405	405	389
With earnings	343	343	327
Mean earnings (dollars)	18 715	18 715	18 647
With Social Security income	58	58	51
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 053	7 053	6 502
With public assistance income	109	109	109
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 122	3 122	3 122
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars)	19 566	19 566	19 182
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 888	16 888	16 887
Married-couple families (dollars)	27 427	27 427	27 451
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	26 964	26 964	27 485
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	9 801	9 801	9 801
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	8 016	8 016	8 016
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels In 1989			
Families	292	292	278
Householder worked in 1989	239	239	228
With related children under 18 years	228	228	223
With related children under 5 years	100	100	100
Married-couple families	159	159	145
Householder worked in 1989	140	140	129
With related children under 18 years	107	107	102
With related children under 5 years	50	50	50
Female householder, no husband present	129	129	129
Householder worked in 1989	95	95	95
With related children under 18 years	117	117	117
With related children under 5 years	50	50	50
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	179	179	177
Nonfamily householder	113	113	111
65 years and over	-	-	-
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 138	1 138	1 089
Persons under 18 years	464	464	447
Related children under 18 years	450	450	433
Related children 5 to 17 years	354	354	337
Persons 65 years and over	29	29	25
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families	116	116	114
Percent below poverty level	39.7	39.7	41.0
Householder worked in 1989	76	76	74
With related children under 18 years	116	116	114
With related children under 5 years	51	51	51
Married-couple families	25	25	23
Householder worked in 1989	19	19	17
With related children under 18 years	25	25	23
With related children under 5 years	13	13	13
Female householder, no husband present	91	91	91
Householder worked in 1989	57	57	57
With related children under 18 years	91	91	91
With related children under 5 years	38	38	38
Unrelated individuals	72	72	72
Nonfamily householder	12	12	12
65 years and over	-	-	-
Persons	448	448	444
Percent below poverty level	39.4	39.4	40.8
Persons under 18 years	231	231	229
Related children under 18 years	231	231	229
Related children 5 to 17 years	165	165	163
Persons 65 years and over	-	-	-
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	227	227	227
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	566	566	562

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

[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	Lancaster County		
	Lincoln, NE MSA	Total	Lincoln city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	2 974	2 974	2 928
Native	835	835	807
Foreign born	2 139	2 139	2 121
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	331	331	331
Persons 5 years and over	2 647	2 647	2 624
Speak a language other than English	2 006	2 006	1 998
Do not speak English "very well"	1 220	1 220	1 218
In linguistically isolated households	799	799	799
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 410	1 410	1 399
Preprimary school	79	79	78
Public school	40	40	39
Elementary or high school	488	488	478
Public school	454	454	444
College	843	843	843
Public college	780	780	780
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	1 652	1 652	1 640
Less than 9th grade	94	94	94
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	140	140	140
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	226	226	223
Some college, no degree	164	164	162
Associate degree	98	98	93
Bachelor's degree	402	402	400
Graduate or professional degree	528	528	528
Percent high school graduate or higher	85.8	85.8	85.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	56.3	56.3	56.6
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 040	1 040	1 030
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	2 647	2 647	2 624
Some house	573	573	567
Different house in United States	1 065	1 065	1 057
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	634	634	626
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	19	19	19
Different MSA/PMSA	283	283	283
Not in an MSA/PMSA	129	129	129
Abroad	1 009	1 009	1 000
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	1 366	1 366	1 359
Car, truck, or van	1 039	1 039	1 032
Drove alone	722	722	718
Carpooled	317	317	314
Public transportation	38	38	38
Other means	264	264	264
Worked at home	25	25	25
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.6	16.6	16.7
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	1 307	1 307	1 300
Central city	1 261	1 261	1 254
Outside central city	46	46	46
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	59	59	59
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	2 212	2 212	2 194
In labor force	1 436	1 436	1 429
Employed	1 390	1 390	1 385
Unemployed	38	38	38
Percent of civilian labor force	2.7	2.7	2.7
Females 16 years and over	929	929	913
Employed	512	512	509
Unemployed	8	8	8
With own children under 6 years	243	243	233
In labor force	155	155	150
With own children 6 to 17 years only	123	123	123
In labor force	94	94	94
Persons 16 to 19 years	161	161	155
Not enrolled in school	-	-	-
Unemployed or not in labor force	-	-	-
Not high school graduate	-	-	-
Employed	-	-	-
Unemployed	-	-	-
Not in labor force	-	-	-
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 578	1 578	1 571
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 010	1 010	1 003
50 to 52 weeks	671	671	669
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 103	2 103	2 087
With a mobility or self-care limitation	120	120	120
With a mobility limitation	38	38	38
In labor force	38	38	38
With a self-care limitation	117	117	117
With a work disability	95	95	95
In labor force	71	71	71
Prevented from working	10	10	10
No work disability	2 008	2 008	1 992
In labor force	1 352	1 352	1 347
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	101	101	101
With a mobility or self-care limitation	5	5	5
With a mobility limitation	5	5	5
With a self-care limitation	-	-	-

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lincoln, NE MSA		
	Lincoln, NE MSA		
		Lincoln, NE MSA	
		Total	Lincoln city
OCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 390	1 390	1 385
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	123	123	123
Professional specialty occupations	232	232	232
Technicians and related support occupations	156	156	156
Sales occupations	112	112	112
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	102	102	99
Private household occupations	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	235	235	235
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	7	7	7
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	218	218	218
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	118	118	116
Transportation and material moving occupations	8	8	8
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	79	79	79
INCOME IN 1989			
Households	962	962	960
Less than \$5,000	139	139	139
\$5,000 to \$9,999	130	130	130
\$10,000 to \$14,999	125	125	125
\$15,000 to \$24,999	258	258	258
\$25,000 to \$34,999	98	98	98
\$35,000 to \$49,999	127	127	127
\$50,000 to \$74,999	57	57	55
\$75,000 to \$99,999	20	20	20
\$100,000 or more	8	8	8
Median (dollars)	19 567	19 567	19 519
Mean (dollars)	22 700	22 700	22 641
Families	642	642	640
Median income (dollars)	19 773	19 773	19 697
Per capita income (dollars)	7 847	7 847	7 929
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households	962	962	960
With earnings	856	856	854
Mean earnings (dollars)	23 172	23 172	23 107
With Social Security income	47	47	47
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 642	6 642	6 642
With public assistance income	58	58	58
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 443	4 443	4 443
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars)	25 246	25 246	25 166
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	25 413	25 413	25 276
Married-couple families (dollars)	26 640	26 640	26 533
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	26 430	26 430	26 288
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	17 099	17 099	17 099
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 800	16 800	16 800
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels In 1989			
Families	642	642	640
Householder worked in 1989	545	545	543
With related children under 18 years	396	396	394
With related children under 5 years	236	236	236
Married-couple families	565	565	563
Householder worked in 1989	488	488	486
With related children under 18 years	348	348	346
With related children under 5 years	214	214	214
Female householder, no husband present	30	30	30
Householder worked in 1989	18	18	18
With related children under 18 years	22	22	22
With related children under 5 years	9	9	9
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	541	541	535
Nonfamily householder	320	320	320
65 years and over	8	8	8
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 741	2 741	2 695
Persons under 18 years	830	830	796
Related children under 18 years	810	810	782
Related children 5 to 17 years	488	488	483
Persons 65 years and over	101	101	101
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families	190	190	190
Percent below poverty level	29.6	29.6	29.7
Householder worked in 1989	144	144	144
With related children under 18 years	134	134	134
With related children under 5 years	79	79	79
Married-couple families	168	168	168
Householder worked in 1989	130	130	130
With related children under 18 years	120	120	120
With related children under 5 years	79	79	79
Female householder, no husband present	8	8	8
Householder worked in 1989	8	8	8
With related children under 18 years	8	8	8
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals	234	234	228
Nonfamily householder	97	97	97
65 years and over	—	—	—
Persons	877	877	866
Percent below poverty level	32.0	32.0	32.1
Persons under 18 years	260	260	254
Related children under 18 years	240	240	240
Related children 5 to 17 years	121	121	121
Persons 65 years and over	35	35	35
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	448	448	442
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 092	1 092	1 081

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 Area	Lancaster County		
	Lincoln, NE MSA	Total	Lincoln city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	3 418	3 418	3 275
Native	2 863	2 863	2 738
Foreign born	555	555	537
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	77	77	77
Persons 5 years and over	3 021	3 021	2 896
Speak a language other than English	1 131	1 131	1 107
Do not speak English "very well"	345	345	325
In linguistically isolated households	105	105	105
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 316	1 316	1 233
Preprimary school	47	47	47
Public school	39	39	39
Elementary or high school	695	695	640
Public school	643	643	588
College	574	574	546
Public college	495	495	467
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	1 479	1 479	1 425
Less than 9th grade	224	224	213
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	118	118	116
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	368	368	351
Some college, no degree	380	380	356
Associate degree	173	173	173
Bachelor's degree	127	127	127
Graduate or professional degree	89	89	89
Percent high school graduate or higher	76.9	76.9	76.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	14.6	14.6	15.2
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 137	1 137	1 122
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	3 021	3 021	2 896
Some house	981	981	894
Different house in United States	1 931	1 931	1 893
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	965	965	947
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	78	78	70
Different MSA/PMSA	482	482	482
Not in on MSA/PMSA	406	406	394
Abroad	109	109	109
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	1 602	1 602	1 560
Car, truck, or van	1 393	1 393	1 353
Drove alone	1 061	1 061	1 029
Carpooled	332	332	324
Public transportation	43	43	43
Other means	149	149	147
Worked at home	17	17	17
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.1	14.1	14.0
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	1 595	1 595	1 553
Central city	1 535	1 535	1 497
Outside central city	60	60	56
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	7	7	7
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	2 361	2 361	2 289
In labor force	1 838	1 838	1 788
Employed	1 666	1 666	1 624
Unemployed	172	172	164
Percent of civilian labor force	9.4	9.4	9.2
Females 16 years and over	1 109	1 109	1 066
Employed	648	648	625
Unemployed	113	113	113
With own children under 6 years	256	256	242
In labor force	177	177	172
With own children 6 to 17 years only	194	194	185
In labor force	170	170	161
Persons 16 to 19 years	333	333	325
Not enrolled in school	86	86	86
Unemployed or not in labor force	39	39	39
Not high school graduate	36	36	36
Employed	20	20	20
Unemployed	—	—	—
Not in labor force	16	16	16
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 977	1 977	1 927
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 427	1 427	1 382
50 to 52 weeks	878	878	841
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 270	2 270	2 205
With a mobility or self-care limitation	57	57	57
With a mobility limitation	40	40	40
In labor force	10	10	10
With a self-care limitation	27	27	27
With a work disability	284	284	278
In labor force	183	183	177
Prevented from working	61	61	61
No work disability	1 986	1 986	1 927
In labor force	1 655	1 655	1 611
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	46	46	39
With a mobility or self-care limitation	20	20	15
With a mobility limitation	20	20	15
With a self-care limitation	10	10	10

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lancaster County		
	Lincoln, NE MSA	Total	Lincoln city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 666	1 666	1 624
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	165	165	163
Professional specialty occupations	179	179	179
Technicians and related support occupations	39	39	39
Sales occupations	109	109	106
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	185	185	181
Private household occupations	9	9	9
Protective service occupations	66	66	61
Service occupations, except protective and household	349	349	333
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	22	22	22
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	141	141	141
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	197	197	192
Transportation and material moving occupations	69	69	62
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	136	136	136
INCOME IN 1989			
Households	1 097	1 097	1 065
Less than \$5,000	169	169	161
\$5,000 to \$9,999	92	92	92
\$10,000 to \$14,999	160	160	156
\$15,000 to \$24,999	302	302	302
\$25,000 to \$34,999	137	137	130
\$35,000 to \$49,999	171	171	171
\$50,000 to \$74,999	46	46	33
\$75,000 to \$99,999	16	16	16
\$100,000 or more	4	4	4
Mean (dollars)	18 135	18 135	17 981
Mean (dollars)	22 313	22 313	21 970
Families	637	637	613
Median income (dollars)	23 378	23 378	22 952
Per capita income (dollars)	8 169	8 169	8 231
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households	1 097	1 097	1 065
With earnings	941	941	909
Mean earnings (dollars)	24 210	24 210	23 903
With Social Security income	44	44	42
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	11 110	11 110	11 477
With public assistance income	134	134	134
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 053	3 053	3 053
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars)	26 378	26 378	25 689
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	23 365	23 365	22 288
Married-couple families (dollars)	34 925	34 925	34 005
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 437	33 437	31 939
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	8 406	8 406	7 786
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	7 755	7 755	7 038
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels In 1989			
Families	637	637	613
Householder worked in 1989	545	545	523
With related children under 18 years	472	472	450
With related children under 5 years	255	255	250
Married-couple families	405	405	390
Householder worked in 1989	382	382	369
With related children under 18 years	271	271	258
With related children under 5 years	127	127	127
Female householder, no husband present	166	166	157
Householder worked in 1989	109	109	100
With related children under 18 years	157	157	148
With related children under 5 years	114	114	109
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	725	725	717
Nonfamily householder	460	460	452
65 years and over	11	11	11
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 178	3 178	3 035
Persons under 18 years	1 109	1 109	1 030
Related children under 18 years	1 109	1 109	1 030
Related children 5 to 17 years	712	712	651
Persons 65 years and over	46	46	39
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families	163	163	163
Percent below poverty level	25.6	25.6	26.6
Householder worked in 1989	88	88	88
With related children under 18 years	155	155	155
With related children under 5 years	106	106	106
Married-couple families	25	25	25
Householder worked in 1989	19	19	19
With related children under 18 years	17	17	17
With related children under 5 years	5	5	5
Female householder, no husband present	126	126	126
Householder worked in 1989	69	69	69
With related children under 18 years	126	126	126
With related children under 5 years	101	101	101
Unrelated individuals	266	266	258
Nonfamily householder	136	136	128
65 years and over	-	-	-
Persons	750	750	742
Percent below poverty level	23.6	23.6	24.4
Persons under 18 years	267	267	267
Related children under 18 years	267	267	267
Related children 5 to 17 years	118	118	118
Persons 65 years and over	-	-	-
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	327	327	319
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	937	937	908

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin 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 Area	Lincoln, NE MSA		
	Lincoln, NE MSA	Total	Lincoln city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	201 158	201 158	179 915
Native	198 791	198 791	177 685
Foreign born	2 367	2 367	2 230
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	440	440	425
Persons 5 years and over	187 345	187 345	167 442
Speak a language other than English	5 946	5 946	5 409
Do not speak English "very well"	1 631	1 631	1 524
In linguistically isolated households	675	675	653
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	62 369	62 369	56 523
Preprimary school	3 639	3 639	3 271
Public school	2 126	2 126	1 889
Elementary or high school	30 007	30 007	25 805
Public school	26 699	26 699	22 798
College	28 723	28 723	27 447
Public college	25 311	25 311	24 159
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	123 173	123 173	109 402
Less than 9th grade	4 405	4 405	3 750
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	9 795	9 795	8 590
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	35 711	35 711	30 776
Some college, no degree	28 128	28 128	25 360
Associate degree	11 091	11 091	9 719
Bachelor's degree	22 762	22 762	20 899
Graduate or professional degree	11 281	11 281	10 308
Percent high school graduate or higher	88.5	88.5	88.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	27.6	27.6	28.5
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 014	1 014	982
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	187 345	187 345	167 442
Same house	90 315	90 315	77 759
Different house in United States	96 342	96 342	89 015
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	49 194	49 194	45 817
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	4 694	4 694	3 218
Different MSA/PMSA	17 553	17 553	16 739
Not in an MSA/PMSA	24 901	24 901	23 241
Abroad	688	688	668
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	110 856	110 856	99 639
Car, truck, or van	98 646	98 646	88 504
Drove alone	84 682	84 682	76 295
Carpooled	13 964	13 964	12 209
Public transportation	2 069	2 069	2 029
Other means	6 501	6 501	6 199
Worked at home	3 640	3 640	2 907
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.2	16.2	15.6
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	106 295	106 295	95 811
Central city	100 033	100 033	92 259
Outside central city	6 262	6 262	3 552
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	4 561	4 561	3 828
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	158 819	158 819	142 802
In labor force	116 227	116 227	104 687
Employed	112 222	112 222	100 931
Unemployed	3 616	3 616	3 404
Percent of civilian labor force	3.1	3.1	3.3
Females 16 years and over	82 647	82 647	74 833
Employed	53 518	53 518	48 540
Unemployed	1 822	1 822	1 708
With own children under 6 years	12 375	12 375	11 205
In labor force	9 329	9 329	8 438
With own children 6 to 17 years only	12 433	12 433	10 755
In labor force	10 527	10 527	9 167
Persons 16 to 19 years	13 340	13 340	12 101
Not enrolled in school	1 679	1 679	1 515
Unemployed or not in labor force	489	489	438
Not high school graduate	773	773	695
Employed	454	454	415
Unemployed	97	97	87
Not in labor force	222	222	193
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	128 143	128 143	115 235
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	93 661	93 661	83 917
50 to 52 weeks	70 063	70 063	62 388
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	134 393	134 393	120 988
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 895	2 895	2 574
With a mobility limitation	1 522	1 522	1 360
In labor force	547	547	506
With a self-care limitation	1 931	1 931	1 699
With a work disability	8 309	8 309	7 578
In labor force	4 623	4 623	4 256
Prevented from working	2 870	2 870	2 612
No work disability	126 084	126 084	113 410
In labor force	108 116	108 116	97 345
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	21 384	21 384	19 291
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 349	3 349	3 071
With a mobility limitation	2 615	2 615	2 408
With a self-care limitation	1 912	1 912	1 768

Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin 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 Area	Lancaster County		
	Lincoln, NE MSA	Total	Lincoln city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over	112 222	112 222	100 931
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	14 521	14 521	13 211
Professional specialty occupations	17 506	17 506	16 176
Technicians and related support occupations	5 006	5 006	4 557
Sales occupations	13 010	13 010	11 865
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	20 367	20 367	18 540
Private household occupations	333	333	290
Protective service occupations	1 472	1 472	1 330
Service occupations, except protective and household	13 871	13 871	12 778
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 912	1 912	1 112
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	10 617	10 617	9 206
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5 679	5 679	5 015
Transportation and material moving occupations	4 160	4 160	3 584
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3 768	3 768	3 267
INCOME IN 1989			
Households	78 777	78 777	71 525
Less than \$5,000	3 517	3 517	3 358
\$5,000 to \$9,999	6 692	6 692	6 340
\$10,000 to \$14,999	7 538	7 538	7 067
\$15,000 to \$24,999	15 130	15 130	13 914
\$25,000 to \$34,999	14 148	14 148	12 922
\$35,000 to \$49,999	15 870	15 870	14 167
\$50,000 to \$74,999	11 035	11 035	9 512
\$75,000 to \$99,999	2 822	2 822	2 516
\$100,000 or more	2 025	2 025	1 729
Median (dollars)	29 570	29 570	28 750
Mean (dollars)	35 536	35 536	34 799
Families	50 806	50 806	44 749
Median income (dollars)	37 115	37 115	36 774
Per capita income (dollars)	14 181	14 181	14 115
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households	78 777	78 777	71 525
With earnings	67 261	67 261	60 705
Mean earnings (dollars)	34 519	34 519	33 824
With Social Security income	17 794	17 794	16 226
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 361	8 361	8 379
With public assistance income	3 102	3 102	2 930
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 613	3 613	3 533
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars)	43 301	43 301	42 875
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	42 756	42 756	42 034
Married-couple families (dollars)	47 207	47 207	47 145
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	48 357	48 357	48 044
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	21 840	21 840	21 345
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 932	16 932	16 726
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels In 1989			
Families	50 885	50 894	44 871
Householder worked in 1989	44 007	44 017	38 589
With related children under 18 years	25 983	26 002	23 035
With related children under 5 years	11 350	11 357	10 313
Married-couple families	42 451	42 466	36 902
Householder worked in 1989	36 807	36 816	31 779
With related children under 18 years	20 835	20 847	18 121
With related children under 5 years	9 568	9 582	8 618
Female householder, no husband present	6 488	6 482	6 202
Householder worked in 1989	5 428	5 429	5 205
With related children under 18 years	4 229	4 236	4 077
With related children under 5 years	1 350	1 343	1 300
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	38 478	38 468	36 926
Nonfamily householder	27 617	27 607	26 419
65 years and over	7 460	7 458	6 983
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	191 560	191 559	170 826
Persons under 18 years	46 888	46 888	40 979
Related children under 18 years	46 701	46 701	40 807
Related children 5 to 17 years	32 904	32 904	28 361
Persons 65 years and over	21 222	21 210	19 135
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families	2 779	2 779	2 605
Percent below poverty level	5.5	5.5	5.8
Householder worked in 1989	1 950	1 950	1 838
With related children under 18 years	2 166	2 166	2 059
With related children under 5 years	1 316	1 316	1 277
Married-couple families	1 193	1 193	1 062
Householder worked in 1989	852	852	758
With related children under 18 years	793	793	715
With related children under 5 years	588	588	557
Female householder, no husband present	1 434	1 434	1 406
Householder worked in 1989	991	991	988
With related children under 18 years	1 283	1 283	1 269
With related children under 5 years	665	665	665
Unrelated individuals	10 215	10 209	9 935
Nonfamily householder	5 400	5 394	5 230
65 years and over	1 350	1 357	1 276
Persons	18 155	18 149	17 326
Percent below poverty level	9.5	9.5	10.1
Persons under 18 years	3 909	3 909	3 683
Related children under 18 years	3 761	3 761	3 550
Related children 5 to 17 years	2 237	2 237	2 066
Persons 65 years and over	1 793	1 800	1 682
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	7 655	7 658	7 354
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	24 842	24 843	23 401

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[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	Lincoln, NE MSA	Lancaster County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Lancaster County						
		Total	Lincoln city	Troct 1	Troct 11	Troct 12	Troct 22	Troct 29	Troct 30	Troct 31.01
All housing units	86 734	86 734	79 079	1 679	2 316	2 279	2 730	796	3 355	2 169
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	2 274	2 274	2 134	5	145	15	18	9	138	83
1985 to 1988	5 837	5 837	5 403	13	61	163	65	32	273	125
1980 to 1984	6 719	6 719	6 150	35	220	88	87	73	491	462
1970 to 1979	21 852	21 852	19 276	356	949	80	351	461	1 383	1 170
1960 to 1969	13 355	13 355	12 133	289	377	1 169	150	188	512	163
1950 to 1959	13 017	13 017	12 640	208	355	673	279	30	321	32
1940 to 1949	5 536	5 536	5 307	99	44	72	410	-	130	5
1939 or earlier	18 144	18 144	16 036	674	165	19	1 370	3	107	129
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	1 408	1 408	1 393	41	21	10	54	7	7	8
1 bedroom	13 417	13 417	13 119	273	226	120	562	151	356	157
2 bedrooms	26 793	26 793	25 259	604	549	323	1 166	398	1 263	1 048
3 bedrooms	30 931	30 931	27 293	590	1 037	1 298	732	125	1 312	809
4 bedrooms	11 735	11 735	9 988	165	432	468	171	77	381	126
5 or more bedrooms	2 450	2 450	2 027	6	51	60	45	38	36	21
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	1 549	1 549	1 541	-	110	22	-	29	70	-
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	878	878	858	11	-	-	-	-	95	-
Vacant condominium housing units	229	229	229	-	-	-	-	-	9	-
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	86 413	86 413	78 766	1 674	2 316	2 271	2 720	796	3 350	2 169
Source of water, public system or private company	82 127	82 127	78 899	1 679	2 316	2 279	2 721	733	3 304	2 153
Sewage disposal, public sewer	81 464	81 464	78 847	1 679	2 316	2 279	2 730	777	3 296	2 162
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	240	240	203	-	-	-	10	-	-	16
Owner-occupied housing units	75	75	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Renter-occupied housing units	124	124	107	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Occupied housing units	82 759	82 759	75 402	1 609	2 252	2 243	2 570	775	3 259	2 030
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	64 315	64 315	63 003	1 448	1 878	1 975	2 270	717	2 562	1 823
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	4 129	4 129	514	11	7	-	23	29	35	7
Electricity	12 679	12 679	11 060	140	367	255	259	26	624	167
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	414	414	90	-	-	-	-	3	19	7
All other fuels	1 158	1 158	671	10	7	7	18	-	19	26
No fuel used	64	64	64	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	6 401	6 401	6 218	218	73	42	320	46	218	76
1	27 148	27 148	26 120	536	662	594	1 202	294	977	765
2	33 329	33 329	30 252	599	946	1 243	762	295	1 368	958
3 or more	15 881	15 881	12 812	256	571	364	286	140	696	231
Vehicles per household	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	2.0	1.9	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	50 104	50 104	43 818	938	1 793	1 799	1 081	472	2 033	1 397
1989 to March 1990	4 810	4 810	4 375	92	104	85	107	41	214	231
1985 to 1988	13 127	13 127	11 604	203	360	320	206	171	617	447
1980 to 1984	8 247	8 247	7 255	174	402	168	184	70	407	411
1970 to 1979	12 613	12 613	10 665	200	632	480	180	163	511	267
1969 or earlier	11 307	11 307	9 919	269	295	746	404	27	284	41
Renter-occupied housing units	32 655	32 655	31 584	671	459	444	1 489	303	1 226	633
1989 to March 1990	16 270	16 270	15 953	233	270	234	680	124	639	407
1985 to 1988	11 578	11 578	11 163	285	108	162	603	118	428	169
1980 to 1984	2 624	2 624	2 439	67	48	38	93	34	95	49
1970 to 1979	1 613	1 613	1 560	75	33	10	58	27	64	8
1969 or earlier	570	570	469	11	-	-	55	-	-	-
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	1 875	1 875	1 834	49	-	19	133	34	62	133
Householder 65 years and over	15 336	15 336	13 948	354	408	405	440	100	588	192
Owner-occupied housing units	11 562	11 562	10 341	221	376	384	358	92	383	163
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	30	30	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No telephone in unit	170	170	158	-	-	-	-	7	10	21
No vehicle available	3 276	3 276	3 143	124	65	34	103	15	144	19
Complete plumbing facilities	82 560	82 560	75 232	1 609	2 252	2 243	2 570	775	3 259	2 014
1.00 or less persons per room	81 597	81 597	74 300	1 595	2 231	2 223	2 534	769	3 236	1 920
1.01 or more persons per room	963	963	932	14	21	20	36	6	23	94
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	199	199	170	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
1.00 or less persons per room	192	192	163	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
1.01 or more persons per room	7	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	43 861	43 861	43 660	32 583	41 259	40 168	27 175	32 848	34 798	33 049
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	20 951	20 951	20 743	18 712	25 205	23 577	19 026	17 353	19 079	17 400
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	9 277	9 277	8 932	204	64	77	465	88	421	283
Owner-occupied housing units	1 691	1 691	1 438	37	17	15	66	19	82	65
Renter-occupied housing units	7 586	7 586	7 494	167	47	62	399	69	339	218

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 Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Lancaster County—Con.									
	Tract 31.02	Tract 32.01	Tract 32.02	Tract 33	Tract 34	Tract 36.03	Tract 36.04	Tract 37.03	Tract 37.05	Tract 37.06
All housing units -----	570	5	1 035	1 132	1 422	2 211	464	1 493	1 703	1 487
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990-----	10	—	11	43	89	35	25	71	440	61
1985 to 1988-----	—	—	—	28	118	166	22	305	705	443
1980 to 1984-----	189	5	5	171	214	276	36	254	256	208
1970 to 1979-----	362	—	77	399	750	1 405	103	478	270	652
1960 to 1969-----	9	—	163	231	165	296	69	267	18	86
1950 to 1959-----	—	—	514	116	20	14	59	19	5	9
1940 to 1949-----	—	—	260	69	—	—	28	5	—	—
1939 or earlier-----	—	—	5	75	66	19	122	94	9	28
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom-----	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	7	49	—
1 bedroom-----	9	5	5	110	4	184	31	23	116	151
2 bedrooms-----	7	—	198	349	443	478	124	186	303	355
3 bedrooms-----	490	—	730	482	754	1 108	183	701	887	584
4 bedrooms-----	64	—	97	155	183	396	100	439	289	329
5 or more bedrooms-----	—	—	5	28	38	45	26	137	59	68
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units-----	—	—	—	11	—	147	—	14	51	83
Renter-occupied condominium housing units-----	—	—	—	11	14	66	—	12	7	46
Vocont condominium housing units-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	18
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities-----	570	5	1 030	1 125	1 422	2 211	464	1 493	1 698	1 487
Source of water, public system or private company-----	570	5	1 035	1 084	1 281	2 165	21	925	1 670	1 472
Sewage disposal, public sewer-----	570	—	1 035	1 071	1 287	2 165	103	788	1 648	1 472
Locking complete plumbing facilities-----	—	—	9	15	—	—	—	—	5	—
Owner-occupied housing units-----	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	5	—
Renter-occupied housing units-----	—	—	9	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units -----	559	5	990	1 063	1 389	2 153	443	1 468	1 457	1 434
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas-----	512	5	957	836	1 189	1 538	133	737	1 310	1 348
Bottled, tank, or LP gas-----	—	—	—	51	107	19	144	288	20	21
Electricity-----	32	—	33	167	76	578	118	369	101	65
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.-----	—	—	—	6	—	—	18	19	—	—
All other fuels-----	15	—	—	3	17	18	30	55	19	—
No fuel used-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None-----	—	—	31	52	36	17	13	34	10	26
1-----	84	5	369	316	331	520	59	150	193	400
2-----	328	—	395	445	675	1 041	150	773	912	718
3 or more-----	147	—	195	250	347	575	221	511	342	290
Vehicles per household-----	2.2	1.0	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.6	2.4	2.2	1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units -----	499	—	251	714	1 195	1 547	383	1 264	1 279	1 086
1989 to March 1990-----	77	—	33	71	207	152	46	144	443	150
1985 to 1988-----	131	—	25	159	391	525	63	460	603	523
1980 to 1984-----	145	—	63	176	233	241	68	204	130	199
1970 to 1979-----	146	—	126	180	300	568	106	340	80	183
1969 or earlier-----	—	—	4	128	64	61	100	116	23	31
Renter-occupied housing units -----	60	5	739	349	194	606	60	204	178	348
1989 to March 1990-----	47	5	262	114	74	369	22	80	120	193
1985 to 1988-----	13	—	298	185	109	190	29	95	58	119
1980 to 1984-----	—	—	115	29	4	23	—	18	—	30
1970 to 1979-----	—	—	64	21	3	24	—	11	—	6
1969 or earlier-----	—	—	—	—	4	—	9	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit-----	—	—	19	41	8	15	6	—	—	7
Householder 65 years and over-----	—	—	39	193	123	227	72	148	58	123
Owner-occupied housing units-----	—	—	25	147	120	191	72	148	41	93
Locking complete plumbing facilities-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit-----	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available-----	—	—	—	25	27	—	13	7	—	12
Complete plumbing facilities-----	559	5	981	1 048	1 389	2 153	443	1 468	1 452	1 434
1.00 or less persons per room-----	552	5	919	1 038	1 375	2 144	443	1 459	1 440	1 426
1.01 or more persons per room-----	7	—	62	10	14	9	—	9	12	8
Locking complete plumbing facilities-----	—	—	9	15	—	—	—	—	5	—
1.00 or less persons per room-----	—	—	9	15	—	—	—	—	5	—
1.01 or more persons per room-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)-----	42 872	—	38 053	46 499	37 543	52 891	49 220	65 804	60 543	61 176
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)-----	39 595	14 150	24 659	22 096	31 297	31 576	38 794	25 531	32 433	28 268
Household income in 1989 below poverty level-----	14	—	112	84	55	82	11	103	23	65
Owner-occupied housing units-----	7	—	4	20	24	31	—	36	16	16
Renter-occupied housing units-----	7	—	108	64	31	51	11	67	7	49

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 Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Lancaster County—Con.			Lincoln city, Lancaster County						
	Tract 37.07	Tract 38.01	Tract 102	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6
All housing units.....	1 578	1 575	1 248	1 679	1 941	1 863	1 627	1 977	567	8
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990.....	83	11	16	5	—	16	93	46	32	—
1985 to 1988.....	191	22	69	13	63	134	88	122	28	—
1980 to 1984.....	274	81	123	35	66	87	132	84	7	—
1970 to 1979.....	939	1 008	455	356	89	312	386	328	9	—
1960 to 1969.....	76	424	122	289	295	401	250	182	30	8
1950 to 1959.....	15	29	60	208	1 005	346	275	220	17	—
1940 to 1949.....	—	—	21	99	242	210	123	151	55	—
1939 or earlier.....	—	—	382	674	181	357	280	844	389	—
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom.....	—	—	—	41	7	39	21	7	18	—
1 bedroom.....	—	88	32	273	164	438	394	349	171	—
2 bedrooms.....	142	288	260	604	778	804	760	911	181	8
3 bedrooms.....	894	595	592	590	691	421	340	537	141	—
4 bedrooms.....	456	455	308	165	254	128	86	151	28	—
5 or more bedrooms.....	86	149	56	6	47	33	26	22	28	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	118	216	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	14	50	—	11	—	—	—	—	31	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	1 578	1 575	1 242	1 674	1 936	1 863	1 621	1 973	562	8
Source of water, public system or private company.....	1 529	1 575	207	1 679	1 941	1 863	1 627	1 977	567	8
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	1 542	1 575	226	1 679	1 941	1 852	1 611	1 977	560	8
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	6	—	—	—	5	4	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	6	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	1 558	1 514	1 170	1 609	1 900	1 769	1 560	1 837	532	8
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas.....	1 383	1 330	2	1 448	1 758	1 474	1 287	1 563	377	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	—	—	745	11	—	19	20	22	—	—
Electricity.....	158	184	282	140	107	252	227	236	148	8
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	—	—	78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other fuels.....	17	—	63	10	30	24	26	16	7	—
No fuel used.....	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None.....	12	21	10	218	127	122	145	238	107	—
1.....	225	329	150	536	591	797	591	697	254	8
2.....	875	758	500	599	838	618	603	578	105	—
3 or more.....	446	406	510	256	344	232	221	324	66	—
Vehicles per household.....	2.2	2.1	2.6	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 509	1 271	1 006	938	1 480	644	610	730	179	—
1989 to March 1990.....	200	89	74	92	151	44	47	125	—	—
1985 to 1988.....	480	317	248	203	264	156	112	90	26	—
1980 to 1984.....	336	220	186	174	147	83	72	127	24	—
1970 to 1979.....	472	536	333	200	262	176	150	145	47	—
1969 or earlier.....	21	109	165	269	656	185	229	243	82	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	49	243	164	671	420	1 125	950	1 107	353	8
1989 to March 1990.....	5	142	58	233	188	553	572	609	186	—
1985 to 1988.....	40	86	53	285	180	407	261	388	106	8
1980 to 1984.....	4	6	18	67	39	105	99	57	24	—
1970 to 1979.....	—	9	12	75	13	47	18	17	29	—
1969 or earlier.....	—	—	23	11	—	13	—	36	8	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit.....	12	—	8	49	12	59	41	95	27	—
Householder 65 years and over.....	173	302	219	354	577	300	247	298	101	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	164	269	204	221	533	164	167	225	93	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	12	—	—	—	7	—	6	—	7	—
No vehicle available.....	12	21	2	124	84	61	78	92	50	—
Complete plumbing facilities.....	1 558	1 514	1 164	1 609	1 900	1 769	1 555	1 837	532	8
1.00 or less persons per room.....	1 558	1 514	1 162	1 595	1 886	1 755	1 516	1 806	525	8
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	2	14	14	14	39	31	7	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	6	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	—	6	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	58 382	72 169	42 786	32 583	33 563	32 488	32 498	26 102	25 710	—
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	32 304	29 297	28 430	18 712	21 421	18 362	18 849	16 694	20 644	16 400
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	13	60	63	204	53	267	264	483	109	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	5	28	55	37	28	33	23	86	21	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	8	32	8	167	25	234	241	397	88	—

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 Area	Lincoln city, Lancaster County—Con.									
	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16
All housing units.....	1 212	1 527	1 271	3 435	2 316	2 279	3 203	2 192	2 064	2 709
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990.....	68	20	—	7	145	15	155	—	31	—
1985 to 1988.....	73	41	—	303	61	163	474	13	141	—
1980 to 1984.....	180	128	66	147	220	88	366	38	62	28
1970 to 1979.....	252	147	194	624	949	80	504	280	148	92
1960 to 1969.....	151	91	113	1 062	377	1 169	573	273	241	179
1950 to 1959.....	61	125	395	876	355	673	1 028	1 107	820	483
1940 to 1949.....	5	123	155	182	44	72	55	327	297	475
1939 or earlier.....	422	852	348	234	165	19	48	154	324	1 452
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom.....	54	34	17	10	21	10	105	—	9	30
1 bedroom.....	482	310	197	504	226	120	541	216	145	338
2 bedrooms.....	442	538	509	1 495	549	323	618	908	676	1 126
3 bedrooms.....	173	337	334	1 110	1 037	1 298	1 198	813	899	974
4 bedrooms.....	61	265	180	257	432	468	589	209	271	176
5 or more bedrooms.....	—	43	34	59	51	60	152	46	64	65
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	37	110	22	144	16	43	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	125	—	—	34	—	7	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	1 173	1 527	1 267	3 428	2 316	2 271	3 119	2 192	2 056	2 709
Source of water, public system or private company.....	1 212	1 527	1 271	3 435	2 316	2 279	3 203	2 192	2 064	2 709
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	1 212	1 515	1 271	3 435	2 316	2 279	3 203	2 192	2 059	2 701
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	6	7	7	—	—	7	—	—	8
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	6	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Occupied housing units.....	1 090	1 402	1 242	3 323	2 252	2 243	3 049	2 130	2 017	2 603
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas.....	676	1 190	1 065	2 536	1 878	1 975	2 454	1 895	1 932	2 382
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	9	9	9	10	7	—	45	10	25	18
Electricity.....	405	166	154	770	367	255	505	215	52	155
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	7
All other fuels.....	—	31	14	7	—	7	45	—	8	33
No fuel used.....	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	8
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None.....	256	137	86	184	73	42	365	246	110	169
1.....	496	625	449	1 301	662	594	803	771	665	1 032
2.....	227	450	500	1 297	946	1 243	1 337	829	917	984
3 or more.....	111	190	207	541	571	364	544	284	325	418
Vehicles per household.....	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units.....										
1989 to March 1990.....	148	519	616	1 835	1 793	1 799	2 363	1 425	1 406	1 572
1985 to 1988.....	12	62	27	133	104	85	160	138	86	113
1980 to 1984.....	7	87	128	409	360	320	768	403	207	334
1970 to 1979.....	27	105	113	174	402	168	319	181	237	345
1969 or earlier.....	57	73	158	428	632	480	600	218	353	262
1969 or earlier.....	45	192	190	691	295	746	516	485	523	518
Renter-occupied housing units.....										
1989 to March 1990.....	942	883	626	1 488	459	444	686	705	611	1 031
1985 to 1988.....	568	454	249	738	270	234	176	305	357	541
1980 to 1984.....	343	304	287	505	108	162	390	172	156	344
1970 to 1979.....	21	79	73	120	48	38	56	115	51	62
1969 or earlier.....	10	46	17	125	33	10	64	79	39	55
1969 or earlier.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	8	29
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit.....	131	78	5	76	—	19	5	26	14	60
Householder 65 years and over.....	148	230	221	757	408	405	1 246	717	645	523
Owner-occupied housing units.....	64	180	195	523	376	384	827	524	577	426
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	38	—	—	8	—	—	5	—	—	—
No vehicle available.....	76	82	34	119	65	34	341	180	78	102
Complete plumbing facilities.....	1 090	1 396	1 235	3 323	2 252	2 243	3 042	2 130	2 017	2 595
1.00 or less persons per room.....	1 045	1 332	1 201	3 300	2 231	2 223	3 042	2 130	2 010	2 540
1.01 or more persons per room.....	45	64	34	23	21	20	—	—	7	55
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	6	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	8
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	6	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	8
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	23 361	26 746	38 499	32 599	41 259	40 168	67 295	43 761	35 779	37 341
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	12 823	18 190	16 693	25 623	25 205	23 577	27 883	21 135	22 995	19 091
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	453	354	253	313	64	77	148	225	129	304
Owner-occupied housing units.....	19	39	22	80	17	15	49	84	37	76
Renter-occupied housing units.....	434	315	231	233	47	62	99	141	92	228

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 Area	Lincoln city, Lancaster County—Con.									
	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 25	Tract 27.01
All housing units	3 001	1 049	431	3 793	848	2 730	2 833	1 246	2 552	1 277
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—	37	—	18	—	—	92	10
1985 to 1988	82	68	—	208	—	65	25	—	209	128
1980 to 1984	256	110	—	211	48	87	120	—	91	115
1970 to 1979	905	127	—	761	169	351	260	31	315	222
1960 to 1969	396	98	—	511	37	150	126	19	274	230
1950 to 1959	242	74	—	349	43	279	224	236	750	317
1940 to 1949	102	100	33	153	69	410	380	271	349	65
1939 or earlier	1 018	472	398	1 563	482	1 370	1 698	689	472	190
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	80	87	128	446	12	54	19	—	7	8
1 bedroom	1 508	389	165	2 163	175	562	550	5	147	309
2 bedrooms	984	380	130	908	351	1 166	940	122	1 027	497
3 bedrooms	332	94	8	191	190	732	760	638	989	250
4 bedrooms	73	64	—	51	93	171	466	421	271	176
5 or more bedrooms	24	35	—	34	27	45	98	60	111	37
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	17	34	49	—	—	—	10	162	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	11	65	64	26	—	—	7	—	55	13
Vacant condominium housing units	4	—	47	20	—	—	6	—	26	4
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	2 993	1 044	431	3 770	818	2 720	2 823	1 240	2 552	1 270
Source of water, public system or private company	3 001	1 049	431	3 793	848	2 721	2 833	1 246	2 552	1 277
Sewage disposal, public sewer	3 001	1 049	431	3 793	841	2 730	2 818	1 239	2 552	1 277
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	8	6	—	21	15	10	11	—	—	12
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Renter-occupied housing units	8	6	—	21	3	—	11	—	—	7
Occupied housing units	2 813	979	306	3 483	761	2 570	2 725	1 223	2 481	1 208
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	1 990	617	158	2 083	727	2 270	2 469	1 175	2 068	1 032
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	19	—	—	44	6	23	11	8	36	26
Electricity	731	333	131	1 228	28	259	204	40	353	144
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	9	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	8	—
All other fuels	55	24	17	86	—	18	41	—	16	6
No fuel used	9	5	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	524	283	128	908	101	320	220	36	152	143
1	1 244	437	149	1 845	293	1 202	1 134	328	848	530
2	823	142	21	604	262	762	964	604	1 048	417
3 or more	222	117	8	126	105	286	407	255	433	118
Vehicles per household	1.3	1.2	.7	1.0	1.5	1.4	1.6	2.0	1.8	1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	343	143	34	289	382	1 081	1 399	1 126	1 961	414
1989 to March 1990	43	17	19	32	28	107	105	88	185	49
1985 to 1988	107	8	15	65	81	206	411	325	561	88
1980 to 1984	47	12	—	62	60	184	210	136	242	64
1970 to 1979	60	15	—	25	109	180	301	273	436	102
1969 or earlier	86	91	—	105	104	404	372	304	537	111
Renter-occupied housing units	2 470	836	272	3 194	379	1 489	1 326	97	520	794
1989 to March 1990	1 325	465	160	1 622	195	680	654	34	294	290
1985 to 1988	809	258	63	1 126	122	603	432	40	196	307
1980 to 1984	165	53	23	207	46	93	131	12	23	123
1970 to 1979	142	45	8	145	9	58	72	6	7	35
1969 or earlier	29	15	18	94	7	55	37	5	—	39
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	112	96	56	248	33	133	45	7	—	37
Householder 65 years and over	453	125	61	480	121	440	396	289	800	254
Owner-occupied housing units	94	56	24	149	109	358	308	278	740	120
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
No telephone in unit	10	8	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	218	88	26	256	43	103	129	36	136	81
Complete plumbing facilities	2 805	973	306	3 462	758	2 570	2 714	1 223	2 481	1 196
1.00 or less persons per room	2 767	956	289	3 389	726	2 534	2 679	1 223	2 481	1 185
1.01 or more persons per room	38	17	17	73	32	36	35	—	—	11
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	8	6	—	21	3	—	11	—	—	12
1.00 or less persons per room	8	6	—	21	3	—	11	—	—	12
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	31 403	18 981	75 143	22 631	29 329	27 175	40 433	63 097	39 322	39 696
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	15 800	20 738	16 872	15 998	19 424	19 026	20 194	29 922	35 215	19 758
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	764	309	98	1 037	100	465	342	16	122	173
Owner-occupied housing units	23	35	—	18	11	66	108	4	68	10
Renter-occupied housing units	741	274	98	1 019	89	399	234	12	54	163

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 Area	Lincoln city, Lancaster County—Con.									
	Tract 27.02	Tract 28	Tract 29 (pt.)	Tract 30 (pt.)	Tract 31.01 (pt.)	Tract 31.02 (pt.)	Tract 32.01 (pt.)	Tract 32.02 (pt.)	Tract 33 (pt.)	Tract 34 (pt.)
All housing units	2 274	2 521	771	3 336	2 169	570	5	1 035	1 096	1 266
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	—	—	9	138	83	10	—	11	43	78
1985 to 1988	—	—	32	273	125	—	—	—	28	110
1980 to 1984	63	48	73	491	462	189	5	5	171	200
1970 to 1979	866	540	445	1 383	1 170	362	—	77	384	662
1960 to 1969	1 077	386	188	504	163	9	—	163	231	149
1950 to 1959	208	811	24	321	32	—	—	514	116	6
1940 to 1949	—	317	—	130	5	—	—	260	48	—
1939 or earlier	60	419	—	96	129	—	—	5	75	61
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	9	9	7	7	8	—	—	—	8	—
1 bedroom	132	252	151	356	157	9	5	5	110	4
2 bedrooms	345	913	392	1 263	1 048	7	—	198	346	414
3 bedrooms	1 238	986	114	1 301	809	490	—	730	449	674
4 bedrooms	479	301	74	381	126	64	—	97	155	140
5 or more bedrooms	71	60	33	28	21	—	—	5	28	34
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	24	29	29	70	—	—	—	—	11	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	12	11	—	95	—	—	—	—	11	14
Vacant condominium housing units	—	9	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	2 266	2 521	771	3 331	2 169	570	5	1 030	1 089	1 266
Source of water, public system or private company	2 274	2 521	733	3 304	2 153	570	5	1 035	1 081	1 247
Sewage disposal, public sewer	2 274	2 521	771	3 296	2 162	570	—	1 035	1 068	1 253
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	22	—	—	—	16	—	—	9	15	—
Owner-occupied housing units	14	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	5	—
Renter-occupied housing units	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	10	—
Occupied housing units	2 230	2 429	750	3 240	2 030	559	5	990	1 033	1 233
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	2 169	2 060	717	2 554	1 823	512	5	957	836	1 147
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	—	8	7	24	7	—	—	—	29	21
Electricity	54	361	26	624	167	32	—	33	159	58
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	—	19	7	—	—	—	6	—
All other fuels	7	—	—	19	26	15	—	—	3	7
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	61	111	46	218	76	—	—	31	52	36
1	534	948	285	977	765	84	5	369	316	318
2	1 005	985	285	1 357	958	328	—	395	437	611
3 or more	630	385	134	688	231	147	—	195	228	268
Vehicles per household	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	2.2	1.0	1.8	1.9	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	1 769	1 602	453	2 014	1 397	499	—	251	695	1 062
1989 to March 1990	75	152	36	214	231	77	—	33	71	193
1985 to 1988	413	407	165	617	447	131	—	25	159	329
1980 to 1984	258	208	70	407	411	145	—	63	168	218
1970 to 1979	582	351	158	500	267	146	—	126	176	267
1969 or earlier	441	484	24	276	41	—	—	4	121	55
Renter-occupied housing units	461	827	297	1 226	633	60	5	739	338	171
1989 to March 1990	231	356	118	639	407	47	5	262	114	56
1985 to 1988	153	329	118	428	169	13	—	298	174	104
1980 to 1984	40	48	34	95	49	—	—	115	29	4
1970 to 1979	37	86	27	64	8	—	—	64	21	3
1969 or earlier	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	—	17	34	62	133	—	—	19	41	8
Householder 65 years and over	374	555	97	588	192	—	—	39	193	111
Owner-occupied housing units	315	423	89	383	163	—	—	25	147	108
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	7	10	21	—	—	—	10	—
No vehicle available	30	84	15	144	19	—	—	—	25	27
Complete plumbing facilities	2 208	2 429	750	3 240	2 014	559	5	981	1 018	1 233
1.00 or less persons per room	2 198	2 414	744	3 217	1 920	552	5	919	1 008	1 219
1.01 or more persons per room	10	15	6	23	94	7	—	62	10	14
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	22	—	—	—	16	—	—	9	15	—
1.00 or less persons per room	22	—	—	—	16	—	—	9	15	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	46 448	46 711	32 625	34 509	33 049	42 872	—	38 053	46 341	35 618
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	27 320	24 309	17 259	19 079	17 400	39 595	14 150	24 659	22 197	33 134
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	91	163	88	421	283	14	—	112	84	50
Owner-occupied housing units	37	75	19	82	65	7	—	4	20	24
Renter-occupied housing units	54	88	69	339	218	7	—	108	64	26

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 Area	Lincoln city, Lancaster County—Con.								
	Tract 36.01	Tract 36.03 (pt.)	Tract 36.04 (pt.)	Tract 37.03 (pt.)	Tract 37.04	Tract 37.05 (pt.)	Tract 37.06 (pt.)	Tract 37.07 (pt.)	Tract 38.01 (pt.)
All housing units	-	2 179	-	504	2 295	1 661	1 483	1 555	1 575
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	-	35	-	13	299	440	61	83	11
1985 to 1988	-	166	-	178	597	698	443	185	22
1980 to 1984	-	276	-	169	376	256	208	274	81
1970 to 1979	-	1 405	-	120	941	244	652	934	1 008
1960 to 1969	-	269	-	18	82	18	86	70	424
1950 to 1959	-	14	-	-	-	-	5	9	29
1940 to 1949	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1939 or earlier	-	14	-	6	-	5	28	-	-
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	-	-	-	7	25	49	-	-	-
1 bedroom	-	184	-	23	518	116	151	-	88
2 bedrooms	-	478	-	75	805	294	351	142	288
3 bedrooms	-	1 086	-	255	712	881	584	871	595
4 bedrooms	-	386	-	118	189	277	329	456	455
5 or more bedrooms	-	45	-	26	46	44	68	86	149
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	-	147	-	14	87	51	83	118	216
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	-	66	-	12	68	7	46	14	50
Vacant condominium housing units	-	-	-	-	5	60	18	4	5
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	-	2 179	-	504	2 286	1 656	1 483	1 555	1 575
Source of water, public system or private company	-	2 165	-	504	2 295	1 661	1 472	1 529	1 575
Sewage disposal, public sewer	-	2 165	-	504	2 295	1 648	1 472	1 542	1 575
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	-	-	-	-	9	5	-	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-
Occupied housing units	-	2 121	-	495	2 144	1 415	1 430	1 535	1 514
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	-	1 517	-	383	1 433	1 310	1 348	1 360	1 330
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	-	14	-	-	-	-	17	-	-
Electricity	-	572	-	112	702	79	65	158	184
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other fuels	-	18	-	-	9	19	-	17	-
No fuel used	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	-	17	-	15	16	10	26	12	21
1	-	515	-	58	685	189	400	219	329
2	-	1 022	-	297	1 054	907	714	863	758
3 or more	-	567	-	125	389	309	290	441	406
Vehicles per household	-	2.1	-	2.1	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units									
1989 to March 1990	-	1 520	-	363	895	1 237	1 082	1 486	1 271
1985 to 1988	-	152	-	39	109	439	150	194	89
1980 to 1984	-	525	-	156	386	596	523	474	317
1970 to 1979	-	241	-	100	201	130	199	336	220
1969 or earlier	-	560	-	62	190	54	183	461	536
Renter-occupied housing units									
1989 to March 1990	-	601	-	132	1 249	178	348	49	243
1985 to 1988	-	369	-	68	828	120	193	5	142
1980 to 1984	-	185	-	62	397	58	119	40	86
1970 to 1979	-	23	-	2	24	-	30	4	6
1969 or earlier	-	24	-	-	-	-	6	-	9
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	-	15	-	-	17	-	7	12	-
Householder 65 years and over	-	208	-	12	109	58	119	167	302
Owner-occupied housing units	-	172	-	12	68	41	89	158	269
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No telephone in unit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-
No vehicle available	-	-	-	-	8	-	12	12	21
Complete plumbing facilities	-	2 121	-	495	2 135	1 410	1 430	1 535	1 514
1.00 or less persons per room	-	2 112	-	486	2 135	1 398	1 422	1 535	1 514
1.01 or more persons per room	-	9	-	9	-	12	8	-	-
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.00 or less persons per room	-	-	-	-	9	5	-	-	-
1.01 or more persons per room	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	-	53 390	-	58 970	46 623	59 783	61 347	58 536	72 169
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	-	31 643	-	20 818	27 548	32 433	28 268	32 304	29 297
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	-	82	-	59	181	23	65	13	60
Owner-occupied housing units	-	31	-	-	-	16	16	5	28
Renter-occupied housing units	-	51	-	59	181	7	49	8	32

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 Area	Lincoln city, Lancaster County—Con.		Remainder of Lancaster County						
	Tract 38.02	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 29 (pt.)	Tract 30 (pt.)	Tract 31 01 (pt.)
All housing units.....	1 154	-	-	-	-	-	25	19	-
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990.....	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1985 to 1988.....	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1980 to 1984.....	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1970 to 1979.....	192	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-
1960 to 1969.....	771	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
1950 to 1959.....	43	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
1940 to 1949.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1939 or earlier.....	43	-	-	-	-	-	3	11	-
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 bedroom.....	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 bedrooms.....	165	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
3 bedrooms.....	441	-	-	-	-	-	11	11	-
4 bedrooms.....	455	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
5 or more bedrooms.....	76	-	-	-	-	-	5	8	-
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vacant condominium housing units.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities.....	1 154	-	-	-	-	-	25	19	-
Source of water, public system or private company.....	1 154	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	1 154	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Occupied housing units.....	1 134	-	-	-	-	-	25	19	-
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas.....	1 063	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	11	-
Electricity.....	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
All other fuels.....	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No fuel used.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None.....	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.....	242	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-
2.....	558	-	-	-	-	-	10	11	-
3 or more.....	304	-	-	-	-	-	6	8	-
Vehicles per household.....	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	1.9	2.8	-
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units.....									
1989 to March 1990.....	993	-	-	-	-	-	19	19	-
1985 to 1988.....	69	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
1980 to 1984.....	193	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
1970 to 1979.....	165	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1969 or earlier.....	304	-	-	-	-	-	5	11	-
Renter-occupied housing units.....									
1989 to March 1990.....	262	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	-
1985 to 1988.....	141	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
1980 to 1984.....	41	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
1970 to 1979.....	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1969 or earlier.....	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1970 to 1979.....	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1969 or earlier.....	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit.....	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Householder 65 years and over.....	228	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units.....	164	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No telephone in unit.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No vehicle available.....	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Complete plumbing facilities.....	1 134	-	-	-	-	-	25	19	-
1.00 or less persons per room.....	1 128	-	-	-	-	-	25	19	-
1.01 or more persons per room.....	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.00 or less persons per room.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.01 or more persons per room.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	55 261	-	-	-	-	-	38 172	65 356	-
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	32 837	-	-	-	-	-	22 000	-	-
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units.....	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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 Area	Remainder of Lancaster County—Con.								
	Tract 31.02 (pt.)	Tract 32.01 (pt.)	Tract 32.02 (pt.)	Tract 33 (pt.)	Tract 34 (pt.)	Tract 35	Tract 36.03 (pt.)	Tract 36.04 (pt.)	Tract 37.03 (pt.)
All housing units	-	-	-	36	156	-	32	464	989
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	25	58
1985 to 1988	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	22	127
1980 to 1984	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	36	85
1970 to 1979	-	-	-	15	88	-	-	103	358
1960 to 1969	-	-	-	-	16	-	27	69	249
1950 to 1959	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	59	19
1940 to 1949	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	28	5
1939 or earlier	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	122	88
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	-
1 bedroom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	111
2 bedrooms	-	-	-	3	29	-	-	183	446
3 bedrooms	-	-	-	33	80	-	22	100	321
4 bedrooms	-	-	-	-	43	-	-	26	111
5 or more bedrooms	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vacant condominium housing units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	-	-	-	36	156	-	32	464	989
Source of water, public system or private company	-	-	-	3	34	-	-	21	421
Sewage disposal, public sewer	-	-	-	3	34	-	-	103	284
Locking complete plumbing facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Occupied housing units	-	-	-	30	156	-	32	443	973
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	-	-	-	-	42	-	21	133	354
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	-	-	-	22	86	-	5	144	288
Electricity	-	-	-	8	18	-	6	118	257
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	19
All other fuels	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	30	55
No fuel used	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	19
1	-	-	-	-	13	-	5	59	92
2	-	-	-	8	64	-	19	150	476
3 or more	-	-	-	22	79	-	8	221	386
Vehicles per household	-	-	-	3.4	2.7	-	2.1	2.6	2.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units									
1989 to March 1990	-	-	-	19	133	-	27	383	901
1985 to 1988	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	46	105
1980 to 1984	-	-	-	8	15	-	-	63	304
1970 to 1979	-	-	-	4	33	-	8	106	278
1969 or earlier	-	-	-	7	9	-	19	100	110
Renter-occupied housing units									
1989 to March 1990	-	-	-	11	23	-	5	60	72
1985 to 1988	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	22	12
1980 to 1984	-	-	-	11	5	-	5	29	33
1970 to 1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
1969 or earlier	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	11
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
Householder 65 years and over	-	-	-	-	12	-	19	72	136
Owner-occupied housing units	-	-	-	-	12	-	19	72	136
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No telephone in unit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
No vehicle available	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-
Complete plumbing facilities	-	-	-	30	156	-	32	443	973
1.00 or less persons per room	-	-	-	30	156	-	32	443	973
1.01 or more persons per room	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.00 or less persons per room	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.01 or more persons per room	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	-	-	-	52 269	52 911	-	24 780	49 220	68 558
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	-	-	-	19 000	17 645	-	23 500	38 794	34 172
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	11	44
Owner-occupied housing units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
Renter-occupied housing units	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	11	8

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 Area	Remainder of Lancaster County—Con.							
	Tract 37.05 (pt.)	Tract 37.06 (pt.)	Tract 37.07 (pt.)	Tract 38.01 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 103	Tract 104
All housing units.....	42	4	23	—	1 511	1 248	1 171	1 935
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990.....	—	—	—	—	10	16	8	12
1985 to 1988.....	7	—	6	—	61	69	52	82
1980 to 1984.....	—	—	—	—	109	123	63	139
1970 to 1979.....	26	—	5	—	501	455	318	691
1960 to 1969.....	—	—	6	—	307	122	159	259
1950 to 1959.....	5	4	6	—	84	60	36	84
1940 to 1949.....	—	—	—	—	49	21	31	74
1939 or earlier.....	4	—	—	—	390	382	504	594
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom.....	—	—	—	—	4	—	9	2
1 bedroom.....	—	—	—	—	74	32	57	104
2 bedrooms.....	9	4	—	—	262	260	241	485
3 bedrooms.....	6	—	23	—	765	592	576	890
4 bedrooms.....	12	—	—	—	334	308	245	371
5 or more bedrooms.....	15	—	—	—	72	56	43	83
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	14
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities.....	42	4	23	—	1 511	1 242	1 171	1 933
Source of water, public system or private company.....	9	—	—	—	785	207	287	1 461
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	—	—	—	—	695	226	280	986
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	6	12	19
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	2
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
Occupied housing units.....	42	4	23	—	1 489	1 170	1 091	1 860
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas.....	—	—	23	—	589	2	97	43
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	20	4	—	—	488	745	658	1 122
Electricity.....	22	—	—	—	248	282	170	490
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	—	—	—	—	54	78	53	99
All other fuels.....	—	—	—	—	110	63	113	106
No fuel used.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None.....	—	—	—	—	22	10	19	100
1.....	4	—	6	—	231	150	177	282
2.....	5	4	12	—	634	500	447	737
3 or more.....	33	—	5	—	602	510	448	741
Vehicles per household.....	3.5	2.0	2.2	—	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.4
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units.....	42	4	23	—	1 196	1 006	921	1 593
1989 to March 1990.....	4	—	6	—	77	74	22	82
1985 to 1988.....	7	—	6	—	248	248	176	403
1980 to 1984.....	—	—	—	—	192	186	124	295
1970 to 1979.....	26	—	11	—	384	333	306	443
1969 or earlier.....	5	4	—	—	295	165	293	370
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	293	164	170	267
1989 to March 1990.....	—	—	—	—	108	58	30	63
1985 to 1988.....	—	—	—	—	124	53	54	101
1980 to 1984.....	—	—	—	—	21	18	71	59
1970 to 1979.....	—	—	—	—	26	12	—	4
1969 or earlier.....	—	—	—	—	14	23	15	40
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit.....	—	—	—	—	18	8	3	6
Householder 65 years and over.....	—	4	6	—	268	219	213	436
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	4	6	—	215	204	197	353
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
No telephone in unit.....	—	—	—	—	9	—	3	—
No vehicle available.....	—	—	—	—	18	2	14	79
Complete plumbing facilities.....	42	4	23	—	1 489	1 164	1 087	1 841
1.00 or less persons per room.....	42	4	23	—	1 483	1 162	1 079	1 826
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	6	2	8	15
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	19
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	19
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	82 917	14 973	48 476	—	46 029	42 786	37 006	35 402
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	—	—	—	—	24 048	28 430	31 962	23 276
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	—	—	—	—	28	63	58	136
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	17	55	47	98
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	11	8	11	38

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[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	Lincoln, NE MSA	Lancaster County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Lancaster County						
		Total	Lincoln city	Tract 1	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 22	Tract 29	Tract 30	Tract 31.01
Specified owner-occupied housing units	42 708	42 708	38 707	900	1 682	1 704	981	172	1 627	656
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	29 937	29 937	27 117	608	1 249	1 178	540	155	1 255	562
Less than \$300	895	895	861	41	31	79	7	—	54	8
\$300 to \$399	2 412	2 412	2 223	90	106	200	46	17	142	39
\$400 to \$499	4 146	4 146	3 767	168	125	154	164	17	199	49
\$500 to \$599	5 206	5 206	4 771	170	202	200	189	36	252	187
\$600 to \$799	9 088	9 088	8 402	106	551	426	126	47	448	228
\$800 to \$999	4 389	4 389	3 881	33	160	111	8	27	99	44
\$1,000 to \$1,499	3 148	3 148	2 659	—	74	8	—	11	56	7
\$1,500 to \$1,999	353	353	299	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	300	300	254	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	644	644	639	503	659	577	519	615	593	599
Not mortgaged	12 771	12 771	11 590	292	433	526	441	17	372	94
Less than \$100	496	496	458	24	—	—	42	—	18	19
\$100 to \$199	4 698	4 698	4 264	220	132	143	285	—	223	41
\$200 to \$299	5 467	5 467	4 951	48	247	336	100	17	91	25
\$300 to \$399	1 487	1 487	1 347	—	46	47	14	—	40	9
\$400 to \$499	397	397	350	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	226	226	220	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	217	217	217	168	234	225	167	239	179	157
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	7 226	7 226	6 588	238	197	167	336	13	259	89
Less than 20 percent	2 766	2 766	2 483	116	85	61	167	—	81	29
20 to 24 percent	815	815	752	19	23	16	16	—	56	9
25 to 29 percent	720	720	648	23	15	29	15	—	34	7
30 to 34 percent	668	668	612	11	7	15	51	—	38	8
35 percent or more	2 152	2 152	2 002	69	67	46	69	13	50	36
Not computed	105	105	91	—	—	—	18	—	—	—
Median	24.9	24.9	25.1	20.8	22.9	26.1	19.5	40.7	24.3	29.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	11 006	11 006	10 121	334	476	497	407	34	506	228
Less than 20 percent	5 523	5 523	5 081	190	232	293	253	17	241	81
20 to 24 percent	2 139	2 139	1 968	72	81	54	75	12	151	76
25 to 29 percent	1 732	1 732	1 599	33	75	86	63	5	58	38
30 to 34 percent	851	851	786	32	56	41	16	—	15	26
35 percent or more	761	761	687	7	32	23	—	—	41	7
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	19.9	19.9	19.9	17.5	20.4	15.5	17.1	20.0	20.4	22.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999	11 580	11 580	10 576	199	490	660	165	66	577	180
Less than 20 percent	7 402	7 402	6 721	145	305	487	140	42	407	133
20 to 24 percent	2 630	2 630	2 457	40	147	113	17	12	104	23
25 to 29 percent	1 144	1 144	1 044	14	38	52	8	12	41	24
30 to 34 percent	281	281	247	—	—	8	—	—	8	—
35 percent or more	123	123	107	—	—	—	—	—	17	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.6	17.6	17.7	14.2	18.1	15.8	16.7	18.3	17.4	18.3
\$50,000 or more	12 896	12 896	11 422	129	519	380	73	59	285	159
Less than 20 percent	10 733	10 733	9 622	129	474	368	73	54	239	159
20 to 24 percent	1 496	1 496	1 273	—	29	12	—	5	46	—
25 to 29 percent	436	436	369	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	160	160	89	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	69	69	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.0	13.0	12.7	10.0	12.9	10.6	11.8	13.1	13.3	12.7
Specified renter-occupied housing units	32 241	32 241	31 543	667	459	444	1 467	303	1 226	633
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	343	343	338	21	—	—	—	—	51	19
\$100 to \$199	1 791	1 791	1 733	119	6	12	92	15	115	27
\$200 to \$299	6 004	6 004	5 857	83	24	19	385	27	69	67
\$300 to \$399	9 974	9 974	9 768	191	161	118	533	158	361	266
\$400 to \$499	7 744	7 744	7 623	156	111	164	258	64	426	140
\$500 to \$599	3 560	3 560	3 510	77	88	48	157	22	106	76
\$600 to \$749	1 647	1 647	1 623	—	42	67	17	—	73	28
\$750 to \$999	467	467	460	—	15	16	—	—	12	—
\$1,000 or more	221	221	221	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	490	490	410	20	12	—	25	17	13	10
Median (dollars)	380	380	380	346	431	453	336	346	402	374
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	8 426	8 426	8 291	235	64	71	402	103	372	169
Less than 20 percent	169	169	165	27	3	—	—	—	26	—
20 to 24 percent	341	341	328	27	3	—	37	—	29	19
25 to 29 percent	457	457	439	24	—	—	11	—	60	8
30 to 34 percent	432	432	422	13	—	—	—	—	6	9
35 percent or more	6 532	6 532	6 462	128	40	60	329	103	232	124
Not computed	495	495	475	16	18	11	25	—	19	9
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	37.9	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	10 121	10 121	9 915	197	135	130	491	103	370	207
Less than 20 percent	1 056	1 056	1 015	20	—	—	10	—	—	27
20 to 24 percent	1 868	1 868	1 825	26	14	10	170	28	41	27
25 to 29 percent	2 193	2 193	2 149	19	16	24	143	24	63	41
30 to 34 percent	1 662	1 662	1 625	52	67	31	28	14	83	48
35 percent or more	3 194	3 194	3 168	69	38	65	140	32	183	64
Not computed	148	148	133	11	—	—	—	5	—	—
Median	29.7	29.7	29.8	32.7	32.8	35.0	27.3	29.4	34.9	30.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	9 121	9 121	8 883	137	139	157	415	76	334	211
Less than 20 percent	4 886	4 886	4 734	104	15	80	276	56	160	77
20 to 24 percent	2 560	2 560	2 519	25	76	33	105	14	129	49
25 to 29 percent	1 064	1 064	1 058	8	37	37	34	—	20	38
30 to 34 percent	308	308	304	—	5	7	—	—	—	37
35 percent or more	166	166	166	—	—	—	—	—	12	—
Not computed	137	137	102	—	6	—	—	6	13	10
Median	19.4	19.4	19.5	17.8	23.4	19.9	18.2	17.9	20.0	22.4
\$35,000 or more	4 573	4 573	4 454	98	121	86	159	21	150	46
Less than 20 percent	4 137	4 137	4 032	98	112	70	159	15	150	46
20 to 24 percent	260	260	258	—	4	16	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	87	87	87	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	17	17	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	15	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	57	57	47	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Median	13.3	13.3	13.3	12.2	12.7	15.5	10.8	10.0	14.1	13.8

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 Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Lancaster County—Con.									
	Tract 31.02	Tract 32.01	Tract 32.02	Tract 33	Tract 34	Tract 36.03	Tract 36.04	Tract 37.03	Tract 37.05	Tract 37.06
Specified owner-occupied housing units	469	—	233	636	946	1 438	310	1 049	1 196	969
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	469	—	208	494	857	1 234	183	913	1 127	850
Less than \$300.....	—	—	7	15	12	8	7	—	—	16
\$300 to \$399.....	—	—	63	32	50	56	—	24	7	9
\$400 to \$499.....	19	—	40	60	108	114	22	63	10	22
\$500 to \$599.....	26	—	51	89	217	136	34	62	59	56
\$600 to \$799.....	257	—	36	165	351	444	28	215	289	172
\$800 to \$999.....	140	—	6	52	87	216	20	197	426	260
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	27	—	5	60	20	201	60	254	309	305
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	—	—	3	12	48	12	41	12	5
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	—	18	—	11	—	57	15	5
Median (dollars).....	750	—	481	650	616	717	805	851	878	923
Not mortgaged	—	—	25	142	89	204	127	136	69	119
Less than \$100.....	—	—	—	9	—	—	5	—	6	—
\$100 to \$199.....	—	—	12	41	58	18	61	11	6	—
\$200 to \$299.....	—	—	13	51	31	108	46	77	28	70
\$300 to \$399.....	—	—	—	33	—	35	6	35	22	44
\$400 to \$499.....	—	—	—	8	—	15	9	13	7	5
\$500 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	—	—	205	257	177	246	197	277	275	289
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000.....	34	—	31	80	100	79	43	61	38	64
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	6	29	19	35	19	7	18
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	7	—	15	—	3	—	—	12
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	15	11	—	—	—	11	9
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	9	—	5	10	5	8	—	—
35 percent or more.....	34	—	15	59	34	50	—	29	20	25
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	5	—	—
Median.....	50.0	—	34.7	42.9	26.4	46.2	16.6	50.0+	50.0+	26.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	103	—	80	171	303	397	46	163	151	123
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	34	81	52	137	18	44	17	29
20 to 24 percent.....	16	—	28	11	115	65	22	13	—	34
25 to 29 percent.....	45	—	18	34	67	119	—	58	61	18
30 to 34 percent.....	22	—	—	22	56	23	—	—	32	5
35 percent or more.....	20	—	—	23	13	53	6	48	41	37
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	28.9	—	21.1	22.0	24.3	24.7	21.1	27.1	29.8	24.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	206	—	67	159	333	420	65	197	400	257
Less than 20 percent.....	66	—	56	100	245	236	51	70	93	83
20 to 24 percent.....	110	—	6	37	61	86	9	60	166	97
25 to 29 percent.....	30	—	—	13	16	68	5	37	101	66
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	5	9	5	18	—	12	21	11
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	6	12	—	18	19	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	21.7	—	13.0	17.2	17.8	19.2	10.0-	22.4	23.2	22.3
\$50,000 or more.....	126	—	55	226	210	542	156	628	607	525
Less than 20 percent.....	92	—	55	192	188	422	101	440	343	379
20 to 24 percent.....	30	—	—	22	16	91	17	100	189	117
25 to 29 percent.....	4	—	—	12	—	24	10	44	50	23
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	6	—	28	25	25	6
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	19	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	17.8	—	10.0-	12.6	14.0	14.3	14.3	16.2	19.0	16.7
Specified renter-occupied housing units	60	5	739	349	187	601	37	181	178	348
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100.....	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	—	—	17	67	7	—	6	4	—	7
\$200 to \$299.....	—	—	49	31	9	8	13	25	—	—
\$300 to \$399.....	—	5	282	88	23	149	—	34	6	79
\$400 to \$499.....	—	—	293	33	58	203	—	57	45	147
\$500 to \$599.....	7	—	60	51	44	149	6	15	80	77
\$600 to \$749.....	19	—	38	29	39	66	6	27	30	23
\$750 to \$999.....	25	—	—	17	7	26	—	17	10	7
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	8
No cash rent.....	9	—	—	19	—	—	6	2	7	—
Median (dollars).....	748	388	404	367	490	463	289	435	534	465
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000.....	7	—	97	99	14	51	11	62	14	49
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	31	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	5	14	3	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	7	—	80	38	11	51	11	57	14	49
Not computed.....	—	—	5	8	—	—	—	5	—	—
Median.....	50.0+	—	50.0+	32.3	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	—	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	9	5	202	83	58	167	—	33	23	96
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	6	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	39	8	11	17	—	4	—	7
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	41	11	—	23	—	—	—	18
30 to 34 percent.....	—	5	34	18	4	27	—	3	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	88	12	43	100	—	20	23	71
Not computed.....	9	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	—	32.5	33.1	27.3	43.9	37.5	—	37.9	39.8	41.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	7	—	312	96	73	194	8	36	61	114
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	180	43	13	74	8	29	15	45
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	100	17	42	86	—	—	22	48
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	32	20	18	21	—	—	18	13
30 to 34 percent.....	7	—	—	11	—	13	—	—	6	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	8
Not computed.....	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	2	—	—
Median.....	32.5	—	19.1	20.7	22.8	21.3	12.5	16.0	23.5	21.3
\$35,000 or more.....	37	—	128	71	42	189	18	50	80	89
Less than 20 percent.....	24	—	122	41	35	175	12	35	74	89
20 to 24 percent.....	13	—	6	27	—	14	—	15	6	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	6	—	—
Median.....	17.7	—	11.3	17.9	15.3	12.2	15.0	15.8	15.6	14.3

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 Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Lancaster County—Con.			Lincoln city, Lancaster County						
	Tract 37.07	Tract 38.01	Tract 102	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 433	1 165	482	900	1 382	622	603	647	175	—
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	1 246	852	340	608	737	400	356	358	56	—
Less than \$300	4	—	3	41	43	13	22	44	—	—
\$300 to \$399	—	11	13	90	76	68	66	95	7	—
\$400 to \$499	43	37	51	168	140	101	118	85	21	—
\$500 to \$599	130	69	58	170	179	97	53	112	28	—
\$600 to \$799	372	199	83	106	233	99	82	16	—	—
\$800 to \$999	324	172	78	33	41	22	15	6	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	338	333	49	—	25	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	22	31	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	847	926	686	503	563	522	479	455	500	—
Not mortgaged	187	313	142	292	645	222	247	289	119	—
Less than \$100	—	—	10	24	30	—	18	31	18	—
\$100 to \$199	19	17	63	220	320	135	143	217	89	—
\$200 to \$299	82	91	56	48	251	87	76	36	7	—
\$300 to \$399	72	117	13	—	27	—	10	—	5	—
\$400 to \$499	11	46	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	4	42	—	—	11	—	—	5	—	—
Median (dollars)	291	335	198	168	195	189	174	151	132	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	56	66	63	238	322	163	197	246	87	—
Less than 20 percent	23	6	37	116	167	41	101	111	49	—
20 to 24 percent	—	6	10	19	42	10	18	30	14	—
25 to 29 percent	5	—	8	23	17	20	23	44	—	—
30 to 34 percent	5	6	2	11	21	14	12	20	17	—
35 percent or more	23	39	6	69	75	69	38	41	7	—
Not computed	—	9	—	—	—	9	5	—	—	—
Median	30.0	50.0+	18.6	20.8	19.6	32.1	19.4	22.0	18.8	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	212	133	102	334	465	193	158	244	42	—
Less than 20 percent	67	47	70	190	214	114	77	154	27	—
20 to 24 percent	24	14	16	72	107	63	53	39	10	—
25 to 29 percent	32	24	12	33	102	16	20	31	5	—
30 to 34 percent	22	16	2	32	29	—	—	20	—	—
35 percent or more	67	32	2	7	13	—	8	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	27.3	26.1	16.3	17.5	20.9	18.2	20.2	17.8	15.7	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	362	201	176	199	396	177	163	108	25	—
Less than 20 percent	172	95	116	145	288	129	149	108	25	—
20 to 24 percent	102	55	35	40	85	40	14	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	50	24	25	14	6	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	32	27	—	—	17	8	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	20.4	20.5	17.9	14.2	15.1	15.5	14.8	11.6	14.7	—
\$50,000 or more	803	765	141	129	199	89	85	49	21	—
Less than 20 percent	557	630	109	129	199	84	78	49	21	—
20 to 24 percent	155	98	15	—	—	5	7	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	80	30	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	7	7	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.2	12.6	15.6	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	12.4	10.0—	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	43	243	86	667	420	1 125	950	1 107	353	8
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	—	—	—	21	—	8	28	12	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—	2	119	6	60	59	74	7	—
\$200 to \$299	—	9	22	83	41	220	101	239	85	—
\$300 to \$399	4	28	3	191	177	493	395	348	122	—
\$400 to \$499	5	68	28	156	107	244	284	234	66	—
\$500 to \$599	4	54	10	77	71	85	56	106	48	—
\$600 to \$749	14	48	6	—	10	15	20	73	9	—
\$750 to \$999	10	14	2	—	8	—	—	—	8	—
\$1,000 or more	6	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	—	9	13	20	—	—	7	21	8	—
Median (dollars)	719	514	424	346	394	354	383	352	366	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	—	30	6	235	43	277	277	345	79	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	27	—	—	17	12	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	27	—	6	19	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	24	—	—	8	9	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	13	—	—	13	14	—	—
35 percent or more	—	30	4	128	43	261	207	292	63	—
Not computed	—	—	2	16	—	10	13	18	16	—
Median	—	50.0+	50.0+	37.9	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999	13	58	25	197	182	443	255	426	157	8
Less than 20 percent	4	—	4	20	6	104	28	24	9	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	26	47	86	58	75	57	—
25 to 29 percent	4	15	6	19	26	108	54	116	37	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	7	52	50	44	40	69	17	—
35 percent or more	9	43	8	69	53	101	75	136	37	—
Not computed	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	6	—	—
Median	42.8	41.9	31.8	32.7	31.2	26.5	28.8	29.8	26.7	8
\$20,000 to \$34,999	5	90	34	137	154	299	332	265	52	—
Less than 20 percent	—	33	22	104	95	184	227	139	32	—
20 to 24 percent	—	19	1	25	32	85	57	58	20	—
25 to 29 percent	5	15	—	8	20	25	41	54	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	7	5	7	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Not computed	—	9	11	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
Median	27.5	22.0	16.7	17.8	19.0	18.3	18.5	19.4	18.0	—
\$35,000 or more	25	65	21	98	41	106	86	71	65	—
Less than 20 percent	5	65	17	98	41	106	86	71	57	—
20 to 24 percent	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
25 to 29 percent	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	26.1	15.9	14.5	12.2	14.3	12.5	12.5	10.3	14.9	—

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 Area	Lincoln city, Lancaster County—Con.									
	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	113	475	574	1 619	1 682	1 704	2 034	1 383	1 319	1 399
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage -----	44	279	358	980	1 249	1 178	1 273	763	697	863
Less than \$300 -----	—	28	12	74	31	79	35	41	31	30
\$300 to \$399 -----	—	40	31	195	106	200	103	52	93	82
\$400 to \$499 -----	25	84	95	189	125	154	160	138	106	166
\$500 to \$599 -----	19	80	70	178	202	200	92	134	162	260
\$600 to \$799 -----	—	38	116	269	551	426	261	257	243	279
\$800 to \$999 -----	—	9	24	58	160	111	259	79	53	38
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	—	—	10	17	74	8	213	56	9	8
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	88	6	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	479	486	552	513	659	577	788	609	565	548
Not mortgaged -----	69	196	216	639	433	526	761	620	622	536
Less than \$100 -----	—	35	10	12	—	—	—	18	45	14
\$100 to \$199 -----	45	101	65	239	132	88	88	258	163	252
\$200 to \$299 -----	24	54	114	329	247	336	361	249	392	246
\$300 to \$399 -----	—	6	22	36	46	47	229	50	7	24
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	—	5	23	—	—	77	20	15	—
\$500 or more -----	—	—	—	—	8	—	6	25	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	182	169	216	215	234	225	281	209	220	201
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000 -----	65	199	129	391	197	167	189	343	201	374
Less than 20 percent -----	37	72	57	101	85	61	38	148	103	197
20 to 24 percent -----	—	40	6	58	23	16	26	8	24	61
25 to 29 percent -----	—	18	23	34	15	29	44	42	22	22
30 to 34 percent -----	—	22	5	36	7	15	40	24	13	15
35 percent or more -----	22	47	34	162	67	46	41	111	39	71
Not computed -----	6	—	4	—	—	—	—	10	—	8
Median -----	18.6	23.4	24.6	30.3	22.9	26.1	28.5	26.3	19.7	19.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	15	155	169	550	476	497	365	311	550	451
Less than 20 percent -----	15	81	84	375	232	293	235	214	375	211
20 to 24 percent -----	—	28	40	79	81	54	40	21	110	108
25 to 29 percent -----	—	22	24	35	75	86	41	58	32	66
30 to 34 percent -----	—	15	12	38	56	41	6	18	25	38
35 percent or more -----	—	9	9	23	32	23	43	—	8	28
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	14.7	19.5	20.1	16.1	20.4	15.5	14.6	14.7	14.6	20.7
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	14	86	168	418	490	660	459	292	351	354
Less than 20 percent -----	14	80	118	306	305	487	287	172	311	274
20 to 24 percent -----	—	6	29	52	147	113	87	107	16	72
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	11	60	38	52	71	7	24	8
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	5	—	—	8	6	6	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	5	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	10.0	15.0	16.8	15.6	18.1	15.8	14.5	18.5	13.2	15.8
\$50,000 or more -----	19	35	108	260	519	380	1 021	437	217	220
Less than 20 percent -----	19	35	108	260	474	368	815	399	199	212
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—	—	29	12	123	32	18	8
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—	8	—	47	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	8	—	13	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	6	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	12.9	10.6	10.8	10.0	12.3	10.7
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	942	883	626	1 479	459	444	686	705	611	1 031
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100 -----	14	11	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	87	46	19	11	6	12	71	79	—	39
\$200 to \$299 -----	319	210	63	62	24	19	43	94	55	247
\$300 to \$399 -----	329	285	321	243	161	118	32	189	100	281
\$400 to \$499 -----	119	217	165	635	111	164	88	198	253	331
\$500 to \$599 -----	47	62	35	350	88	48	191	94	113	83
\$600 to \$749 -----	23	26	12	116	42	67	35	17	76	24
\$750 to \$999 -----	4	14	6	28	15	16	56	12	6	—
\$1,000 or more -----	—	—	—	6	—	—	160	—	—	—
No cash rent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	309	360	380	473	431	453	556	389	450	367
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000 -----	444	281	245	267	64	71	176	216	108	222
Less than 20 percent -----	14	7	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	7	4	—	—	3	—	—	23	—	5
25 to 29 percent -----	29	28	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	8
30 to 34 percent -----	29	8	8	21	—	—	—	29	—	—
35 percent or more -----	346	228	213	229	40	60	121	131	95	203
Not computed -----	19	6	24	17	18	11	—	17	13	6
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	47.3	44.4	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	344	301	150	408	135	130	142	160	173	358
Less than 20 percent -----	52	89	6	8	—	—	9	16	—	43
20 to 24 percent -----	64	24	16	31	14	10	31	23	22	69
25 to 29 percent -----	80	58	38	84	16	24	—	52	34	55
30 to 34 percent -----	43	18	22	79	67	31	8	—	30	91
35 percent or more -----	105	112	63	187	38	65	94	60	87	94
Not computed -----	—	—	5	19	—	—	—	9	—	6
Median -----	28.5	28.2	32.8	34.5	32.8	35.0	44.4	28.5	35.1	30.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	106	183	177	425	139	157	172	212	215	317
Less than 20 percent -----	64	144	109	138	15	80	23	158	89	140
20 to 24 percent -----	42	33	46	140	76	33	58	19	63	125
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	16	117	37	37	9	31	40	38
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	24	5	7	26	—	19	7
35 percent or more -----	—	—	6	6	—	—	46	4	4	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	6	—	10	—	—	7
Median -----	18.8	17.4	18.8	22.7	23.4	19.9	25.0	17.7	21.5	20.6
\$35,000 or more -----	48	118	54	379	121	86	196	117	115	134
Less than 20 percent -----	48	104	54	357	112	70	154	101	92	116
20 to 24 percent -----	—	11	—	16	4	16	6	—	17	11
25 to 29 percent -----	—	3	—	6	5	—	6	8	6	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	7
Median -----	10.0	13.5	13.0	14.1	12.7	15.5	17.0	12.7	14.6	13.9

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 Area	Lincoln city, Lancaster County—Con.									
	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 25	Tract 27.01
Specified owner-occupied housing units	269	114	—	164	334	981	1 241	1 024	1 682	357
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	183	41	—	72	192	540	867	703	1 081	230
Less than \$300	8	—	—	19	11	7	—	—	27	13
\$300 to \$399	23	7	—	15	43	46	50	21	59	5
\$400 to \$499	53	30	—	22	79	164	175	50	170	50
\$500 to \$599	51	4	—	16	29	189	227	78	292	51
\$600 to \$799	45	—	—	—	30	126	253	194	324	75
\$800 to \$999	—	—	—	—	—	8	102	170	128	14
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	138	59	19
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	7	3
\$2,000 or more	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	15	—
Median (dollars)	513	429	—	406	457	519	580	809	595	593
Not mortgaged	86	73	—	92	142	441	374	321	601	127
Less than \$100	16	—	—	9	19	42	35	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	45	53	—	56	86	285	204	21	171	43
\$200 to \$299	25	20	—	27	32	100	99	144	319	74
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	—	5	14	21	83	106	5
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	42	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	31	5	5
Median (dollars)	161	178	—	176	143	167	181	295	231	215
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	92	84	—	84	103	336	302	112	391	56
Less than 20 percent	21	55	—	67	62	167	94	16	102	12
20 to 24 percent	16	—	—	—	11	16	32	15	48	17
25 to 29 percent	6	11	—	17	6	15	37	5	41	7
30 to 34 percent	18	9	—	—	13	51	42	21	41	10
35 percent or more	31	9	—	—	11	69	97	55	151	10
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	8	—
Median	30.8	18.1	—	17.0	14.4	19.5	28.4	34.8	30.1	24.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999	102	11	—	54	120	407	345	183	486	137
Less than 20 percent	45	—	—	29	85	253	139	82	231	106
20 to 24 percent	27	11	—	9	29	75	107	24	115	11
25 to 29 percent	24	—	—	7	6	63	45	49	52	9
30 to 34 percent	6	—	—	9	—	16	32	22	71	11
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	6	17	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	21.1	22.5	—	19.2	16.8	17.1	21.6	22.0	20.5	14.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999	59	8	—	18	72	165	313	191	406	80
Less than 20 percent	50	8	—	18	51	140	211	88	295	58
20 to 24 percent	9	—	—	—	21	17	44	53	65	16
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	8	48	24	30	6
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	19	8	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	8	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.2	12.5	—	10.0	13.7	16.7	18.1	20.7	16.7	17.5
\$50,000 or more	16	11	—	8	39	73	281	538	399	84
Less than 20 percent	16	11	—	8	39	73	257	434	368	70
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	86	11	9
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	6	20	5
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	12.5	—	10.0	13.7	16.7	18.1	20.7	16.7	17.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units	2 470	836	272	3 194	379	1 467	1 326	97	520	794
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	58	9	—	65	—	—	—	—	—	15
\$100 to \$199	218	49	—	224	20	92	22	—	—	67
\$200 to \$299	768	268	79	1 343	67	385	388	11	93	167
\$300 to \$399	1 075	321	24	1 117	160	533	450	6	107	307
\$400 to \$499	184	118	27	335	103	258	292	22	100	123
\$500 to \$599	114	40	20	39	26	157	88	19	124	58
\$600 to \$749	32	14	22	41	—	17	57	26	71	46
\$750 to \$999	—	8	28	—	—	—	9	7	16	3
\$1,000 or more	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
No cash rent	11	9	—	30	3	25	20	6	9	—
Median (dollars)	314	333	283	297	344	336	357	527	483	356
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	928	325	124	1 151	105	402	264	7	52	213
Less than 20 percent	24	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	75	—	—	38	—	37	—	—	—	21
25 to 29 percent	85	11	22	11	—	11	—	—	—	43
30 to 34 percent	74	7	7	102	13	—	8	—	—	19
35 percent or more	616	289	88	928	89	329	228	7	52	130
Not computed	54	18	7	45	3	25	28	—	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	49.3	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	45.6
\$10,000 to \$19,999	887	316	71	1 123	94	491	482	23	123	247
Less than 20 percent	130	74	—	229	7	10	41	—	—	39
20 to 24 percent	243	69	—	231	20	170	150	6	20	41
25 to 29 percent	233	32	31	308	29	143	122	—	28	60
30 to 34 percent	134	65	21	145	23	28	93	5	31	21
35 percent or more	147	67	19	201	15	140	64	12	44	78
Not computed	—	9	—	9	—	—	12	—	—	8
Median	26.5	26.6	31.1	26.6	28.4	27.3	26.8	35.4	32.2	28.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999	467	149	45	741	137	415	430	41	208	242
Less than 20 percent	343	106	27	579	44	276	259	5	80	172
20 to 24 percent	77	36	—	127	84	105	104	18	61	50
25 to 29 percent	35	—	—	21	—	34	67	—	42	20
30 to 34 percent	12	—	—	—	9	—	—	12	16	—
35 percent or more	—	7	18	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	6	9	—
Median	17.4	17.5	13.7	16.5	21.5	18.2	18.7	23.5	21.6	16.3
\$35,000 or more	188	46	32	179	43	159	150	26	137	92
Less than 20 percent	169	46	22	167	43	159	122	19	137	89
20 to 24 percent	9	—	—	12	—	—	20	7	—	3
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Median	11.4	10.0	12.3	10.3	11.9	10.8	12.4	12.7	15.7	14.8

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 Area	Lincoln city, Lancaster County—Con.									
	Tract 27.02	Tract 28	Tract 29 (pt.)	Tract 30 (pt.)	Tract 31.01 (pt.)	Tract 31.02 (pt.)	Tract 32.01 (pt.)	Tract 32.02 (pt.)	Tract 33 (pt.)	Tract 34 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 636	1 439	167	1 616	656	469	—	233	629	833
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	1 206	880	150	1 255	562	469	—	208	487	749
Less than \$300	55	47	—	54	8	—	—	7	15	12
\$300 to \$399	85	77	17	142	39	—	—	63	32	50
\$400 to \$499	148	128	17	199	49	19	—	40	60	108
\$500 to \$599	157	147	36	252	187	26	—	51	89	200
\$600 to \$799	478	312	47	448	228	257	—	36	165	306
\$800 to \$999	201	78	27	99	44	140	—	6	45	62
\$1,000 to \$1,499	74	63	6	56	7	27	—	5	60	5
\$1,500 to \$1,999	8	14	—	5	—	—	—	—	3	6
\$2,000 or more	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—
Median (dollars)	663	635	610	593	599	750	—	481	647	602
Not mortgaged	430	559	17	361	94	—	—	25	142	84
Less than \$100	—	30	—	18	19	—	—	—	9	—
\$100 to \$199	44	196	—	223	41	—	—	12	41	53
\$200 to \$299	319	191	17	80	25	—	—	13	51	31
\$300 to \$399	67	86	—	40	9	—	—	—	33	—
\$400 to \$499	—	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
\$500 or more	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	256	225	239	177	157	—	—	205	257	178
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	207	275	13	259	89	34	—	31	80	95
Less than 20 percent	43	106	—	81	29	—	—	—	6	29
20 to 24 percent	31	51	—	56	9	—	—	7	—	15
25 to 29 percent	15	7	—	34	7	—	—	—	15	11
30 to 34 percent	19	30	—	38	8	—	—	9	—	5
35 percent or more	99	73	13	50	36	34	—	15	59	29
Not computed	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Median	33.8	22.7	40.7	24.3	29.6	50.0	—	34.7	42.9	25.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	257	331	34	506	228	103	—	80	171	278
Less than 20 percent	105	231	17	241	81	—	—	34	81	47
20 to 24 percent	32	39	12	151	76	16	—	28	11	110
25 to 29 percent	62	23	5	58	38	45	—	18	34	58
30 to 34 percent	10	24	—	15	26	22	—	—	22	50
35 percent or more	48	14	—	41	7	20	—	—	23	13
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	23.7	16.4	20.0	20.4	22.2	28.9	—	21.1	22.0	24.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999	547	444	66	566	180	206	—	67	159	306
Less than 20 percent	319	304	42	396	133	66	—	56	100	227
20 to 24 percent	163	104	12	104	23	110	—	6	37	56
25 to 29 percent	54	29	12	41	24	30	—	—	13	12
30 to 34 percent	11	—	—	8	—	—	—	5	9	5
35 percent or more	—	7	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	6
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	18.2	16.6	18.3	17.5	18.3	21.7	—	13.0	17.2	17.7
\$50,000 or more	625	389	54	285	159	126	—	55	219	154
Less than 20 percent	571	354	49	239	159	92	—	55	185	149
20 to 24 percent	54	28	5	46	—	30	—	—	22	5
25 to 29 percent	—	7	—	—	—	4	—	—	12	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.8	10.4	12.8	13.3	12.7	17.8	—	10.0	12.4	13.3
Specified renter-occupied housing units	461	827	297	1 226	633	60	5	739	338	171
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	—	17	—	51	19	—	—	—	5	7
\$100 to \$199	—	8	15	115	27	—	—	17	67	—
\$200 to \$299	55	40	27	69	67	—	—	49	31	9
\$300 to \$399	36	272	152	361	266	—	5	282	88	12
\$400 to \$499	192	280	64	426	140	—	—	293	22	58
\$500 to \$599	80	152	22	106	76	7	—	60	51	39
\$600 to \$749	71	43	—	73	28	19	—	38	29	39
\$750 to \$999	23	—	—	12	—	25	—	—	17	7
\$1,000 or more	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
No cash rent	—	15	17	13	10	9	—	—	19	—
Median (dollars)	457	430	347	402	374	748	388	404	363	499
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	51	99	103	372	169	7	—	97	99	9
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	8	—
20 to 24 percent	—	8	—	29	19	—	—	7	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	60	8	—	—	—	31	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	6	9	—	—	5	14	3
35 percent or more	51	81	103	232	124	7	—	80	38	6
Not computed	—	10	—	19	9	—	—	5	8	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	—	50.0+	32.3	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	103	232	103	370	207	9	5	202	72	47
Less than 20 percent	14	7	—	—	27	—	—	—	23	—
20 to 24 percent	10	28	28	41	27	—	—	39	8	—
25 to 29 percent	22	50	24	63	41	—	—	41	11	—
30 to 34 percent	9	46	14	83	48	—	5	34	7	4
35 percent or more	48	101	32	183	64	—	—	88	12	43
Not computed	—	—	5	—	—	9	—	—	11	—
Median	33.1	33.4	29.4	34.9	30.9	—	32.5	33.1	24.7	45.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999	205	362	70	334	211	7	—	312	96	73
Less than 20 percent	72	150	50	160	77	—	—	180	43	13
20 to 24 percent	77	117	14	129	49	—	—	100	17	42
25 to 29 percent	38	63	—	20	38	—	—	32	20	18
30 to 34 percent	10	32	—	—	37	7	—	—	11	—
35 percent or more	8	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	6	13	10	—	—	—	5	—
Median	22.0	21.3	18.0	20.0	22.4	32.5	—	19.1	20.7	22.8
\$35,000 or more	102	134	21	150	46	37	—	128	71	42
Less than 20 percent	87	119	15	150	46	24	—	122	41	35
20 to 24 percent	11	—	—	—	—	13	—	6	27	—
25 to 29 percent	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	15	6	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Median	14.2	12.3	10.0	14.1	13.8	17.7	—	11.3	17.9	15.3

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 Area	Lincoln city, Lancaster County—Con.								
	Troct 36.01	Troct 36.03 (pt.)	Troct 36.04 (pt.)	Troct 37.03 (pt.)	Troct 37.04	Troct 37.05 (pt.)	Troct 37.06 (pt.)	Troct 37.07 (pt.)	Troct 38.01 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	—	1 422	—	334	836	1 163	965	1 410	1 165
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	—	1 234	—	324	773	1 099	850	1 223	852
Less than \$300	—	8	—	—	—	—	16	4	—
\$300 to \$399	—	56	—	—	—	7	9	—	11
\$400 to \$499	—	114	—	18	25	6	22	43	37
\$500 to \$599	—	136	—	12	68	59	56	130	69
\$600 to \$799	—	444	—	135	302	289	172	372	199
\$800 to \$999	—	216	—	71	306	426	260	306	172
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	201	—	42	72	292	305	333	333
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	48	—	21	—	12	5	22	31
\$2,000 or more	—	11	—	25	—	8	5	13	—
Median (dollars)	—	717	—	796	796	874	923	843	926
Not mortgaged	—	188	—	10	63	64	115	187	313
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	18	—	—	—	6	—	19	17
\$200 to \$299	—	100	—	6	44	28	70	82	91
\$300 to \$399	—	27	—	4	—	17	40	71	117
\$400 to \$499	—	15	—	—	10	7	5	11	46
\$500 or more	—	28	—	—	9	—	—	4	42
Median (dollars)	—	242	—	292	261	264	287	291	335
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000	—	79	—	6	25	38	60	56	66
Less than 20 percent	—	19	—	6	15	7	18	23	6
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	6
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	11	5	5	—
30 to 34 percent	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	5	6
35 percent or more	—	50	—	—	10	20	25	23	39
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Median	—	46.2	—	17.5	19.2	50.0+	25.0	30.0	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999	—	381	—	55	101	151	123	206	133
Less than 20 percent	—	121	—	4	16	17	29	67	47
20 to 24 percent	—	65	—	—	18	—	34	24	14
25 to 29 percent	—	119	—	37	34	61	18	32	24
30 to 34 percent	—	23	—	—	24	32	5	16	16
35 percent or more	—	53	—	14	9	41	37	67	32
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	25.2	—	28.2	27.4	29.8	24.8	26.9	26.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	420	—	92	412	400	257	362	201
Less than 20 percent	—	236	—	37	100	93	83	172	95
20 to 24 percent	—	86	—	29	214	166	97	102	55
25 to 29 percent	—	68	—	19	90	101	66	50	24
30 to 34 percent	—	18	—	—	8	21	11	32	27
35 percent or more	—	12	—	7	—	19	—	6	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	19.2	—	21.6	22.5	23.2	22.3	20.4	20.5
\$50,000 or more	—	542	—	181	298	574	525	786	765
Less than 20 percent	—	422	—	118	253	317	379	551	630
20 to 24 percent	—	91	—	27	30	182	117	144	98
25 to 29 percent	—	24	—	11	7	50	23	80	30
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	6	8	25	6	7	7
35 percent or more	—	5	—	19	—	—	—	4	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	14.3	—	17.4	16.0	19.2	16.7	16.1	12.6
Specified renter-occupied housing units	—	601	—	132	1 249	178	348	43	243
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—	—	4	—	—	7	—	9
\$200 to \$299	—	8	—	12	6	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	—	149	—	15	90	6	79	4	28
\$400 to \$499	—	203	—	48	675	45	147	5	68
\$500 to \$599	—	149	—	11	276	80	77	4	54
\$600 to \$749	—	66	—	27	160	30	23	14	48
\$750 to \$999	—	26	—	13	31	10	7	10	14
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	5	—	8	6	13
No cash rent	—	—	—	2	6	7	—	—	9
Median (dollars)	—	463	—	470	467	534	465	719	514
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000	—	51	—	54	149	14	49	—	30
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	51	—	49	128	—	49	—	30
Not computed	—	—	—	5	21	14	—	—	—
Median	—	50.0+	—	50.0+	50.0+	—	50.0+	—	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	—	167	—	23	328	23	96	13	58
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	17	—	—	9	—	7	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	23	—	—	41	—	18	4	15
30 to 34 percent	—	27	—	3	118	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	100	—	20	154	23	71	9	43
Not computed	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Median	—	37.5	—	44.2	34.7	39.8	41.9	42.8	41.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	—	194	—	22	465	61	114	5	90
Less than 20 percent	—	74	—	15	159	15	45	—	33
20 to 24 percent	—	86	—	—	215	22	48	—	19
25 to 29 percent	—	21	—	—	52	18	13	5	15
30 to 34 percent	—	13	—	—	26	6	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	5	13	—	8	—	14
Not computed	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	9
Median	—	21.3	—	18.3	21.7	23.5	21.3	27.5	22.0
\$35,000 or more	—	189	—	33	307	80	89	25	65
Less than 20 percent	—	175	—	18	290	74	89	5	65
20 to 24 percent	—	14	—	15	11	6	—	4	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	16	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	12.2	—	19.1	13.8	15.6	14.3	26.1	15.9

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 Area	Lincoln city, Lancaster County—Con.		Remainder of Lancaster County						
	Tract 38.02	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 29 (pt.)	Tract 30 (pt.)	Tract 31 01 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	937	—	—	—	—	—	5	11	—
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	688	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Less than \$300	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599	123	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$600 to \$799	189	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$800 to \$999	92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	89	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	672	—	—	—	—	—	1 125	—	—
Not mortgaged	249	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	106	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
\$300 to \$399	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	298	—	—	—	—	—	—	225	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000	107	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	35.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	163	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	19.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	219	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
Less than 20 percent	145	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
20 to 24 percent	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.0	—
\$50,000 or more	448	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Less than 20 percent	374	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
20 to 24 percent	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.2	—	—	—	—	—	17.5	—	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	141	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	38	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
\$400 to \$499	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$600 to \$749	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	504	—	—	—	—	—	313	—	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	50.0+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	29.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	45	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Less than 20 percent	16	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
20 to 24 percent	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	23.2	—	—	—	—	—	17.5	—	—
\$35,000 or more	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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 Area	Remainder of Lancaster County—Con.								
	Tract 31.02 (pt.)	Tract 32.01 (pt.)	Tract 32.02 (pt.)	Tract 33 (pt.)	Tract 34 (pt.)	Tract 35	Tract 36.03 (pt.)	Tract 36.04 (pt.)	Tract 37.03 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	-	-	-	7	113	-	16	310	715
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	-	-	-	7	108	-	-	183	589
Less than \$300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
\$300 to \$399	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
\$400 to \$499	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	45
\$500 to \$599	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	34	50
\$600 to \$799	-	-	-	-	45	-	-	28	80
\$800 to \$999	-	-	-	7	25	-	-	20	126
\$1,000 to \$1,499	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	60	212
\$1,500 to \$1,999	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	12	20
\$2,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
Median (dollars)	-	-	-	875	744	-	-	805	927
Not mortgaged	-	-	-	-	5	-	16	127	126
Less than \$100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
\$100 to \$199	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	61	11
\$200 to \$299	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	71
\$300 to \$399	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	6	31
\$400 to \$499	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	13
\$500 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	-	-	-	-	175	-	325	197	274
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	43	55
Less than 20 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	13
20 to 24 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	8
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	29
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Median	-	-	-	-	45.0	-	-	16.6	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999	-	-	-	-	25	-	16	46	108
Less than 20 percent	-	-	-	-	5	-	16	18	40
20 to 24 percent	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	22	13
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	21
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	34
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	-	-	-	-	26.4	-	12.5	21.1	25.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999	-	-	-	-	27	-	-	65	105
Less than 20 percent	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	51	33
20 to 24 percent	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	9	31
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	5	18
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	-	-	-	-	18.3	-	-	10.0-	23.1
\$50,000 or more	-	-	-	7	56	-	-	156	447
Less than 20 percent	-	-	-	7	39	-	-	101	322
20 to 24 percent	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	17	73
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	33
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	28	19
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	-	-	-	17.5	16.9	-	-	14.3	15.6
Specified renter-occupied housing units	-	-	-	11	16	-	-	37	49
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
\$200 to \$299	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	13
\$300 to \$399	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
\$400 to \$499	-	-	-	11	11	-	-	-	9
\$500 to \$599	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	6	4
\$600 to \$749	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
\$750 to \$999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
\$1,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No cash rent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
Median (dollars)	-	-	-	488	343	-	-	289	383
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	11	8
Less than 20 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	11	8
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	-	-	-	-	50.0+	-	-	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	-	-	-	11	11	-	-	-	10
Less than 20 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
20 to 24 percent	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	4
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	-	-	-	32.5	22.5	-	-	-	14.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	14
Less than 20 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	14
20 to 24 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.5	11.8
\$35,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	17
Less than 20 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	17
20 to 24 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.0	10.0-

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 Area	Remainder of Lancaster County—Con.							
	Tract 37.05 (pt.)	Tract 37.06 (pt.)	Tract 37.07 (pt.)	Tract 38.01 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 103	Tract 104
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	33	4	23	—	868	482	411	1 003
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage -----	28	—	23	—	641	340	267	629
Less than \$300 -----	—	—	—	—	12	3	4	8
\$300 to \$399 -----	—	—	—	—	62	13	24	66
\$400 to \$499 -----	4	—	—	—	94	51	42	121
\$500 to \$599 -----	—	—	—	—	106	58	49	121
\$600 to \$799 -----	—	—	—	—	206	83	71	173
\$800 to \$999 -----	—	—	18	—	99	78	56	79
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	17	—	5	—	49	49	16	61
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	—	—	—	—	6	5	5	—
\$2,000 or more -----	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	1 341	—	946	—	635	686	628	599
Not mortgaged -----	5	4	—	—	227	142	144	374
Less than \$100 -----	—	—	—	—	2	10	5	16
\$100 to \$199 -----	—	—	—	—	89	63	56	149
\$200 to \$299 -----	—	—	—	—	97	56	68	159
\$300 to \$399 -----	5	4	—	—	31	13	15	27
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	23
\$500 or more -----	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	375	325	—	—	221	198	210	212
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000 -----	—	4	—	—	119	63	91	258
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	—	—	38	37	36	124
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—	—	12	10	18	20
25 to 29 percent -----	—	4	—	—	22	8	6	32
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	6	2	4	31
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	41	6	21	48
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	3
Median -----	—	27.5	—	—	27.2	18.6	21.8	20.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	—	—	6	—	219	102	75	288
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	—	—	100	70	41	152
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—	—	46	16	14	55
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—	39	12	7	45
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	6	—	15	2	13	23
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	19	2	—	13
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	—	—	32.5	—	21.0	16.3	15.6	19.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	—	—	—	—	268	176	111	241
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	—	—	188	116	85	179
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—	—	53	35	16	24
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—	18	25	8	22
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	9	—	2	11
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	—	—	—	—	17.0	17.9	14.2	15.7
\$50,000 or more -----	33	—	17	—	262	141	134	216
Less than 20 percent -----	26	—	6	—	215	109	114	167
20 to 24 percent -----	7	—	11	—	30	15	20	39
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—	2	12	—	10
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	13	5	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Median -----	15.7	—	21.1	—	13.5	15.6	13.6	15.7
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—	—	202	86	89	202
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
\$100 to \$199 -----	—	—	—	—	21	2	—	29
\$200 to \$299 -----	—	—	—	—	30	22	18	51
\$300 to \$399 -----	—	—	—	—	72	3	38	57
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	—	—	—	45	28	7	21
\$500 to \$599 -----	—	—	—	—	12	10	10	3
\$600 to \$749 -----	—	—	—	—	10	6	—	2
\$750 to \$999 -----	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
\$1,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent -----	—	—	—	—	11	13	16	34
Median (dollars) -----	—	—	—	—	381	424	347	299
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000 -----	—	—	—	—	27	6	4	74
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	5
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	16
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	5
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	12	4	2	28
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	16
Median -----	—	—	—	—	34.2	50.0+	37.5	34.0
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	—	—	—	—	60	25	32	57
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	—	—	14	4	—	17
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—	—	14	—	12	2
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—	16	6	2	20
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	9	7	5	5
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	7	8	—	11
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	2
Median -----	—	—	—	—	25.6	31.8	24.0	27.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	—	—	—	—	82	34	46	48
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	—	—	37	22	39	26
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—	—	36	1	—	4
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	7	11	3	14
Median -----	—	—	—	—	20.1	16.7	17.2	17.0
\$35,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	33	21	7	23
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	—	—	31	17	7	21
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Median -----	—	—	—	—	13.3	14.5	12.5	11.3

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 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 Area	Lincoln, NE MSA	Lancaster County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Lancaster County	
		Total	Lincoln city	Tract 22	Tract 30
Occupied housing units -----	79 509	79 509	72 187	2 383	3 135
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT					
1989 to March 1990 -----	1 811	1 811	1 671	18	138
1985 to 1988 -----	5 424	5 424	5 004	59	247
1980 to 1984 -----	6 260	6 260	5 705	81	434
1970 to 1979 -----	20 190	20 190	17 695	306	1 313
1960 to 1969 -----	12 441	12 441	11 267	150	487
1950 to 1959 -----	12 308	12 308	11 954	229	306
1940 to 1949 -----	5 080	5 080	4 879	367	108
1939 or earlier -----	15 995	15 995	14 012	1 173	102
BEDROOMS					
No bedroom -----	978	978	968	24	7
1 bedroom -----	11 334	11 334	11 079	513	347
2 bedrooms -----	24 208	24 208	22 798	1 019	1 147
3 bedrooms -----	29 392	29 392	25 868	643	1 226
4 bedrooms -----	11 253	11 253	9 533	139	372
5 or more bedrooms -----	2 344	2 344	1 941	45	36
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS					
Complete kitchen facilities -----	79 277	79 277	71 963	2 383	3 135
Source of water, public system or private company -----	75 101	75 101	72 021	2 374	3 093
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	74 478	74 478	71 989	2 383	3 085
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	184	184	155	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units -----	75	75	63	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units -----	109	109	92	-	-
HOUSE HEATING FUEL					
Utility gas -----	61 930	61 930	60 627	2 105	2 478
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	4 106	4 106	511	23	35
Electricity -----	11 889	11 889	10 270	237	584
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	400	400	80	-	19
All other fuels -----	1 120	1 120	635	18	19
No fuel used -----	64	64	64	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE					
None -----	5 825	5 825	5 646	320	218
1 -----	25 686	25 686	24 664	1 071	946
2 -----	32 359	32 359	29 297	722	1 311
3 or more -----	15 639	15 639	12 580	270	660
Vehicles per household -----	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT					
Owner-occupied housing units -----					
1989 to March 1990 -----	49 250	49 250	42 978	1 019	1 989
1985 to 1988 -----	4 683	4 683	4 248	97	214
1980 to 1984 -----	12 924	12 924	11 401	198	610
1970 to 1979 -----	8 099	8 099	7 107	176	394
1969 or earlier -----	12 328	12 328	10 394	172	487
Renter-occupied housing units -----					
1989 to March 1990 -----	30 259	30 259	29 209	1 364	1 146
1985 to 1988 -----	14 923	14 923	14 622	582	616
1980 to 1984 -----	10 706	10 706	10 291	576	371
1970 to 1979 -----	2 535	2 535	2 350	93	95
1969 or earlier -----	1 548	1 548	1 500	58	64
-----	547	547	446	55	-
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS					
No telephone in unit -----	1 505	1 505	1 470	86	62
Householder 65 years and over -----	15 079	15 079	13 696	412	579
Owner-occupied housing units -----	11 443	11 443	10 222	330	374
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	30	30	23	-	-
No telephone in unit -----	163	163	151	-	10
No vehicle available -----	3 191	3 191	3 058	103	144
Complete plumbing facilities -----	79 325	79 325	72 032	2 383	3 135
1.00 or less persons per room -----	78 718	78 718	71 456	2 371	3 112
1.01 or more persons per room -----	607	607	576	12	23
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	184	184	155	-	-
1.00 or less persons per room -----	184	184	155	-	-
1.01 or more persons per room -----	-	-	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:					
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	43 989	43 989	43 803	27 326	34 673
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	21 349	21 349	21 136	19 220	18 916
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	8 313	8 313	7 975	396	397
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 616	1 616	1 363	66	82
Renter-occupied housing units -----	6 697	6 697	6 612	330	315

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 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 Area	Lincoln city, Lancaster County						
	Tract 4	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 17	Tract 20	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 30 (pt.)
Occupied housing units	1 559	837	1 228	2 668	3 137	2 383	3 116
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
1989 to March 1990	39	46	20	—	37	18	138
1985 to 1988	89	59	32	82	180	59	247
1980 to 1984	69	112	106	242	196	81	434
1970 to 1979	230	172	124	783	564	306	1 313
1960 to 1969	105	122	80	381	441	150	479
1950 to 1959	199	24	109	217	276	229	306
1940 to 1949	107	5	99	102	120	367	108
1939 or earlier	721	297	658	861	1 323	1 173	91
BEDROOMS							
No bedroom	7	23	20	80	336	24	7
1 bedroom	256	343	204	1 336	1 798	513	347
2 bedrooms	740	318	475	866	761	1 019	1 147
3 bedrooms	414	116	277	303	174	643	1 215
4 bedrooms	130	37	226	59	34	139	372
5 or more bedrooms	12	—	26	24	34	45	28
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS							
Complete kitchen facilities	1 559	819	1 228	2 660	3 121	2 383	3 116
Source of water, public system or private company	1 559	837	1 228	2 668	3 137	2 374	3 093
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 559	837	1 228	2 668	3 137	2 383	3 085
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	6	8	21	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	8	21	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							
Utility gas	1 353	507	1 023	1 898	1 891	2 105	2 470
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	22	9	6	19	44	23	24
Electricity	168	321	162	678	1 085	237	584
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	—	9	24	—	19
All other fuels	16	—	31	55	75	18	19
No fuel used	—	—	6	9	18	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
None	160	157	98	487	853	320	218
1	547	400	547	1 186	1 627	1 071	946
2	542	195	397	773	534	722	1 300
3 or more	310	85	186	222	123	270	652
Vehicles per household	1.7	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units							
1989 to March 1990	648	104	484	329	280	1 019	1 970
1985 to 1988	96	12	54	29	32	97	214
1980 to 1984	85	7	82	107	56	198	610
1970 to 1979	113	21	97	47	62	176	394
1969 or earlier	127	40	59	60	25	172	476
1969 or earlier	227	24	192	86	105	376	276
Renter-occupied housing units							
1989 to March 1990	911	733	744	2 339	2 857	1 364	1 146
1985 to 1988	500	439	385	1 229	1 457	582	616
1980 to 1984	310	267	241	804	969	576	371
1970 to 1979	57	21	72	151	207	93	95
1969 or earlier	8	6	46	126	145	58	64
1969 or earlier	36	—	—	29	79	55	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
No telephone in unit	63	108	37	80	191	86	62
Householder 65 years and over	277	100	222	448	480	412	579
Owner-occupied housing units	225	44	180	94	149	330	374
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	31	—	10	9	—	10
No vehicle available	92	55	74	213	256	103	144
Complete plumbing facilities	1 559	837	1 222	2 660	3 116	2 383	3 116
1.00 or less persons per room	1 542	823	1 206	2 632	3 101	2 371	3 093
1.01 or more persons per room	17	14	16	28	15	12	23
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	6	8	21	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	6	8	21	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:							
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	25 665	24 122	26 668	31 697	22 909	27 326	34 377
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	17 588	13 220	18 979	15 857	16 398	19 220	18 916
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	380	322	274	715	906	396	397
Owner-occupied housing units	69	6	30	23	18	66	82
Renter-occupied housing units	311	316	244	692	888	330	315

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 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 Area	Lancaster County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Lancaster County	
	Lincoln, NE MSA	Total	Lincoln city	Tract 22	Tract 30
Specified owner-occupied housing units	41 938	41 938	37 947	919	1 583
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS					
With a mortgage	29 297	29 297	26 485	506	1 211
Less than \$300	880	880	846	7	54
\$300 to \$399	2 353	2 353	2 164	46	125
\$400 to \$499	4 007	4 007	3 628	154	199
\$500 to \$599	5 047	5 047	4 612	165	252
\$600 to \$799	8 955	8 955	8 269	126	434
\$800 to \$999	4 292	4 292	3 792	8	86
\$1,000 to \$1,499	3 114	3 114	2 625	-	56
\$1,500 to \$1,999	349	349	295	-	5
\$2,000 or more	300	300	254	-	-
Median (dollars)	646	646	641	518	592
Not mortgaged	12 641	12 641	11 462	413	372
Less than \$100	480	480	442	32	18
\$100 to \$199	4 639	4 639	4 205	275	223
\$200 to \$299	5 420	5 420	4 906	92	91
\$300 to \$399	1 487	1 487	1 347	14	40
\$400 to \$499	389	389	342	-	-
\$500 or more	226	226	220	-	-
Median (dollars)	217	217	217	169	179
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$20,000	7 081	7 081	6 443	326	250
Less than 20 percent	2 715	2 715	2 432	157	81
20 to 24 percent	802	802	739	16	56
25 to 29 percent	709	709	637	15	34
30 to 34 percent	668	668	612	51	38
35 percent or more	2 088	2 088	1 938	69	41
Not computed	99	99	85	18	-
Median	24.8	24.8	25.1	19.8	23.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	10 788	10 788	9 905	371	498
Less than 20 percent	5 435	5 435	4 995	235	233
20 to 24 percent	2 104	2 104	1 933	75	151
25 to 29 percent	1 694	1 694	1 561	53	58
30 to 34 percent	832	832	767	8	15
35 percent or more	723	723	649	-	41
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-
Median	19.9	19.9	19.9	17.1	20.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	11 359	11 359	10 355	149	570
Less than 20 percent	7 236	7 236	6 555	124	400
20 to 24 percent	2 604	2 604	2 431	17	104
25 to 29 percent	1 115	1 115	1 015	8	41
30 to 34 percent	281	281	247	-	8
35 percent or more	123	123	107	-	17
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-
Median	17.6	17.6	17.7	16.8	17.4
\$50,000 or more	12 710	12 710	11 244	73	265
Less than 20 percent	10 591	10 591	9 480	73	232
20 to 24 percent	1 456	1 456	1 241	-	33
25 to 29 percent	436	436	369	-	-
30 to 34 percent	160	160	89	-	-
35 percent or more	65	65	65	-	-
Not computed	2	2	-	-	-
Median	13.0	13.0	12.7	11.8	13.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	29 872	29 872	29 190	1 364	1 146
GROSS RENT					
Less than \$100	303	303	298	-	51
\$100 to \$199	1 568	1 568	1 516	92	107
\$200 to \$299	5 342	5 342	5 195	356	69
\$300 to \$399	9 318	9 318	9 112	509	345
\$400 to \$499	7 271	7 271	7 156	231	392
\$500 to \$599	3 324	3 324	3 278	134	99
\$600 to \$749	1 583	1 583	1 559	17	58
\$750 to \$999	459	459	452	-	12
\$1,000 or more	221	221	221	-	-
No cash rent	483	483	403	25	13
Median (dollars)	382	382	382	333	399
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$10,000	7 511	7 511	7 382	378	356
Less than 20 percent	150	150	146	-	26
20 to 24 percent	309	309	296	37	29
25 to 29 percent	422	422	404	11	52
30 to 34 percent	395	395	385	-	6
35 percent or more	5 808	5 808	5 744	305	224
Not computed	427	427	407	25	19
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	9 376	9 376	9 178	439	354
Less than 20 percent	942	942	901	10	41
20 to 24 percent	1 755	1 755	1 712	170	63
25 to 29 percent	2 041	2 041	1 997	114	75
30 to 34 percent	1 541	1 541	1 507	28	75
35 percent or more	2 949	2 949	2 928	117	175
Not computed	148	148	133	-	-
Median	29.7	29.7	29.8	26.7	34.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	8 656	8 656	8 420	415	293
Less than 20 percent	4 614	4 614	4 464	276	142
20 to 24 percent	2 421	2 421	2 380	105	113
25 to 29 percent	1 028	1 028	1 022	34	13
30 to 34 percent	290	290	286	-	-
35 percent or more	166	166	166	-	12
Not computed	137	137	102	-	13
Median	19.5	19.5	19.5	18.2	19.9
\$35,000 or more	4 329	4 329	4 210	132	143
Less than 20 percent	3 897	3 897	3 792	132	143
20 to 24 percent	256	256	254	-	-
25 to 29 percent	87	87	87	-	-
30 to 34 percent	17	17	15	-	-
35 percent or more	15	15	15	-	-
Not computed	57	57	47	-	-
Median	13.3	13.3	13.3	10.0-	13.8

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 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 Area	Lincoln city, Lancaster County						
	Tract 4	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 17	Tract 20	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 30 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	565	69	440	255	164	919	1 572
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS							
With a mortgage	292	24	244	183	72	506	1 211
Less than \$300	37	—	20	8	19	7	54
\$300 to \$399	74	—	37	23	15	46	125
\$400 to \$499	66	12	68	53	22	154	199
\$500 to \$599	93	12	72	51	16	165	252
\$600 to \$799	16	—	38	45	—	126	434
\$800 to \$999	6	—	9	—	—	8	86
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—	—	—	—	—	56
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	466	500	496	513	406	518	592
Not mortgaged	273	45	196	72	92	413	361
Less than \$100	31	—	35	16	9	32	18
\$100 to \$199	201	35	101	31	56	275	223
\$200 to \$299	36	10	54	25	27	92	80
\$300 to \$399	—	—	6	—	—	14	40
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	147	167	169	145	176	169	177
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$20,000	213	36	185	92	84	326	250
Less than 20 percent	95	21	72	21	67	157	81
20 to 24 percent	20	—	37	16	—	16	56
25 to 29 percent	44	—	18	6	17	15	34
30 to 34 percent	20	—	22	18	—	51	38
35 percent or more	34	15	36	31	—	69	41
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	18	—
Median	22.9	18.6	22.8	30.8	17.0	19.8	23.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	214	15	147	88	54	371	498
Less than 20 percent	129	15	81	31	29	235	233
20 to 24 percent	34	—	28	27	9	75	151
25 to 29 percent	31	—	14	24	7	53	58
30 to 34 percent	20	—	15	6	9	8	15
35 percent or more	—	—	9	—	—	—	41
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.8	14.7	18.9	22.4	19.2	17.1	20.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	103	6	81	59	18	149	559
Less than 20 percent	103	6	75	50	18	124	389
20 to 24 percent	—	—	6	9	—	17	104
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	8	41
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	11.1	10.0	15.3	13.2	10.0	16.8	17.5
\$50,000 or more	35	12	27	16	8	73	265
Less than 20 percent	35	12	27	16	8	73	232
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	33
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.3	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	11.8	13.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	911	733	744	2 339	2 857	1 364	1 146
GROSS RENT							
Less than \$100	8	14	7	58	50	—	51
\$100 to \$199	44	63	30	202	197	92	107
\$200 to \$299	185	240	150	737	1 153	356	69
\$300 to \$399	284	252	266	1 001	1 035	509	345
\$400 to \$499	217	108	204	174	315	231	392
\$500 to \$599	79	33	40	114	36	134	99
\$600 to \$749	73	23	21	32	41	17	58
\$750 to \$999	—	—	14	—	—	—	12
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
No cash rent	21	—	12	11	30	25	13
Median (dollars)	360	313	367	313	301	333	399
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$10,000	285	319	225	874	998	378	356
Less than 20 percent	8	14	7	24	12	—	26
20 to 24 percent	—	7	—	59	38	37	29
25 to 29 percent	9	29	18	85	11	11	52
30 to 34 percent	14	29	8	74	88	—	6
35 percent or more	236	234	186	595	804	305	224
Not computed	18	6	6	37	45	25	19
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	315	284	256	849	995	439	354
Less than 20 percent	13	19	71	130	205	10	—
20 to 24 percent	47	51	24	243	222	170	41
25 to 29 percent	94	73	58	217	268	114	63
30 to 34 percent	56	43	18	117	110	28	75
35 percent or more	99	98	85	142	181	117	175
Not computed	6	—	—	—	9	—	—
Median	30.0	29.9	27.8	26.2	26.2	26.7	34.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	249	93	149	447	695	415	293
Less than 20 percent	123	64	118	323	533	276	142
20 to 24 percent	58	29	25	77	127	105	113
25 to 29 percent	54	—	—	35	21	34	13
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	12	—	—	—
35 percent or more	6	—	—	—	9	—	12
Not computed	8	—	6	—	5	—	13
Median	19.9	18.0	17.5	17.6	16.7	18.2	19.9
\$35,000 or more	62	37	114	169	169	132	143
Less than 20 percent	62	37	100	150	157	132	143
20 to 24 percent	—	—	11	9	12	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	3	10	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	10.0	13.6	11.4	10.5	10.0	13.8

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

[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	Lancaster County		Lincoln city, Lancaster County		
	Lincoln, NE MSA	Total	Lincoln city	Tract 4	Tract 7
Occupied housing units	1 510	1 510	1 506	188	153
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT					
1989 to March 1990	19	19	19	-	13
1985 to 1988	106	106	106	-	14
1980 to 1984	116	116	116	10	38
1970 to 1979	382	382	378	65	29
1960 to 1969	233	233	233	35	-
1950 to 1959	154	154	154	16	16
1940 to 1949	59	59	59	22	-
1939 or earlier	441	441	441	40	43
BEDROOMS					
No bedroom	72	72	72	-	-
1 bedroom	359	359	359	35	49
2 bedrooms	489	489	489	80	55
3 bedrooms	425	425	421	47	28
4 bedrooms	147	147	147	16	21
5 or more bedrooms	18	18	18	10	-
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS					
Complete kitchen facilities	1 504	1 504	1 500	188	153
Source of water, public system or private company	1 506	1 506	1 506	188	153
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 493	1 493	1 493	188	153
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	8	8	8	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units	-	-	-	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units	8	8	8	-	-
HOUSE HEATING FUEL					
Utility gas	1 076	1 076	1 076	151	106
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	4	4	-	-	-
Electricity	412	412	412	37	47
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	-	-	-	-	-
All other fuels	18	18	18	-	-
No fuel used	-	-	-	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE					
None	319	319	319	61	75
1	676	676	676	102	36
2	449	449	445	11	32
3 or more	66	66	66	14	10
Vehicles per household	1.2	1.2	1.2	.9	.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT					
Owner-occupied housing units	401	401	397	65	38
1989 to March 1990	46	46	46	24	-
1985 to 1988	98	98	98	-	-
1980 to 1984	64	64	64	14	-
1970 to 1979	122	122	118	11	17
1969 or earlier	71	71	71	16	21
Renter-occupied housing units	1 109	1 109	1 109	123	115
1989 to March 1990	587	587	587	76	53
1985 to 1988	441	441	441	38	62
1980 to 1984	44	44	44	-	-
1970 to 1979	14	14	14	9	-
1969 or earlier	23	23	23	-	-
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS					
No telephone in unit	200	200	200	13	23
Householder 65 years and over	173	173	173	21	48
Owner-occupied housing units	89	89	89	-	20
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	-	-	-	-	-
No telephone in unit	7	7	7	-	7
No vehicle available	48	48	48	-	21
Complete plumbing facilities	1 502	1 502	1 498	188	153
1.00 or less persons per room	1 411	1 411	1 407	179	140
1.01 or more persons per room	91	91	91	9	13
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	8	8	8	-	-
1.00 or less persons per room	8	8	8	-	-
1.01 or more persons per room	-	-	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:					
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	38 644	38 644	38 680	31 219	25 574
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	15 529	15 529	15 529	12 732	12 905
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	421	421	421	64	66
Owner-occupied housing units	17	17	17	10	7
Renter-occupied housing units	404	404	404	54	59

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

[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	Lancaster County			Lincoln city, Lancaster County	
	Lincoln, NE MSA	Total	Lincoln city	Tract 4	Tract 7
Specified owner-occupied housing units	381	381	381	65	38
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS					
With a mortgage	302	302	302	49	14
Less than \$300	8	8	8	-	-
\$300 to \$399	30	30	30	21	-
\$400 to \$499	51	51	51	14	7
\$500 to \$599	85	85	85	14	7
\$600 to \$799	62	62	62	-	-
\$800 to \$999	60	60	60	-	-
\$1,000 to \$1,499	6	6	6	-	-
\$1,500 to \$1,999	-	-	-	-	-
\$2,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	544	544	544	413	500
Not mortgaged	79	79	79	16	24
Less than \$100	16	16	16	-	-
\$100 to \$199	36	36	36	16	10
\$200 to \$299	27	27	27	-	14
\$300 to \$399	-	-	-	-	-
\$400 to \$499	-	-	-	-	-
\$500 or more	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	176	176	176	175	207
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$20,000	76	76	76	26	23
Less than 20 percent	42	42	42	16	16
20 to 24 percent	10	10	10	10	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	24	24	24	-	7
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-
Median	18.8	18.8	18.8	14.1	18.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	99	99	99	25	-
Less than 20 percent	53	53	53	25	-
20 to 24 percent	17	17	17	-	-
25 to 29 percent	14	14	14	-	-
30 to 34 percent	7	7	7	-	-
35 percent or more	8	8	8	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-
Median	19.4	19.4	19.4	17.5	-
\$35,000 to \$49,999	90	90	90	-	8
Less than 20 percent	72	72	72	-	8
20 to 24 percent	9	9	9	-	-
25 to 29 percent	9	9	9	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-
Median	17.7	17.7	17.7	-	10.0-
\$50,000 or more	116	116	116	14	7
Less than 20 percent	84	84	84	14	7
20 to 24 percent	32	32	32	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-
Median	14.1	14.1	14.1	12.5	12.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 087	1 087	1 087	123	115
GROSS RENT					
Less than \$100	-	-	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199	101	101	101	19	14
\$200 to \$299	298	298	298	27	36
\$300 to \$399	288	288	288	41	43
\$400 to \$499	234	234	234	12	11
\$500 to \$599	117	117	117	24	7
\$600 to \$749	41	41	41	-	-
\$750 to \$999	8	8	8	-	4
\$1,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-
No cash rent	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	366	366	366	371	307
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$10,000	427	427	427	41	73
Less than 20 percent	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent	4	4	4	-	-
25 to 29 percent	8	8	8	-	-
30 to 34 percent	23	23	23	-	-
35 percent or more	384	384	384	41	73
Not computed	8	8	8	-	-
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	48.3
\$10,000 to \$19,999	342	342	342	64	25
Less than 20 percent	53	53	53	-	25
20 to 24 percent	46	46	46	19	-
25 to 29 percent	93	93	93	8	-
30 to 34 percent	20	20	20	-	-
35 percent or more	130	130	130	37	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-
Median	28.9	28.9	28.9	37.1	17.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	209	209	209	9	13
Less than 20 percent	89	89	89	9	-
20 to 24 percent	82	82	82	-	13
25 to 29 percent	31	31	31	-	-
30 to 34 percent	7	7	7	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-
Median	20.9	20.9	20.9	10.0-	22.5
\$35,000 or more	109	109	109	9	4
Less than 20 percent	105	105	105	9	4
20 to 24 percent	4	4	4	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-
Median	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.5	10.0-

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

[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	Lincoln, NE MSA		
	Lincoln, NE MSA		
	Lincoln, NE MSA		Lincoln city
	Lincoln, NE MSA	Total	Lincoln city
Occupied housing units	418	418	401
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	22	22	22
1980 to 1984	27	27	27
1970 to 1979	129	129	129
1960 to 1969	23	23	23
1950 to 1959	22	22	22
1940 to 1949	37	37	32
1939 or earlier	158	158	146
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom	—	—	—
1 bedroom	103	103	103
2 bedrooms	111	111	106
3 bedrooms	126	126	120
4 bedrooms	58	58	54
5 or more bedrooms	20	20	18
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities	418	418	401
Source of water, public system or private company	408	408	396
Sewage disposal, public sewer	413	413	401
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas	308	308	305
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	8	8	—
Electricity	79	79	79
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	14	14	10
All other fuels	9	9	7
No fuel used	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None	119	119	115
1	126	126	126
2	121	121	110
3 or more	52	52	50
Vehicles per household	1.3	1.3	1.3
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units			
1989 to March 1990	100	100	98
1985 to 1988	7	7	7
1980 to 1984	28	28	28
1970 to 1979	6	6	6
1969 or earlier	53	53	51
1969 or earlier	6	6	6
Renter-occupied housing units			
1989 to March 1990	318	318	303
1985 to 1988	176	176	166
1980 to 1984	100	100	100
1970 to 1979	5	5	5
1969 or earlier	37	37	32
1969 or earlier	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit	97	97	97
Householder 65 years and over	29	29	24
Owner-occupied housing units	15	15	15
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—
No vehicle available	—	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	418	418	401
1.00 or less persons per room	390	390	373
1.01 or more persons per room	28	28	28
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	27 482	27 482	27 430
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	16 096	16 096	15 733
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	139	139	138
Owner-occupied housing units	19	19	19
Renter-occupied housing units	120	120	119

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 variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lancaster County		
	Lincoln, NE MSA	Total	Lincoln city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	59	59	57
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage	48	48	48
Less than \$300	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	6	6	6
\$400 to \$499	13	13	13
\$500 to \$599	14	14	14
\$600 to \$799	7	7	7
\$800 to \$999	8	8	8
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	542	542	542
Not mortgaged	11	11	9
Less than \$100	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	9	9	9
\$200 to \$299	2	2	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	181	181	175
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000	15	15	15
Less than 20 percent	9	9	9
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	6	6	6
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	19.2	19.2	19.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	28	28	26
Less than 20 percent	8	8	6
20 to 24 percent	13	13	13
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	7	7	7
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	22.3	22.3	22.7
\$35,000 to \$49,999	8	8	8
Less than 20 percent	8	8	8
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	12.5	12.5	12.5
\$50,000 or more	8	8	8
Less than 20 percent	8	8	8
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	17.5	17.5	17.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units	313	313	303
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100	32	32	32
\$100 to \$199	32	32	32
\$200 to \$299	24	24	24
\$300 to \$399	82	82	82
\$400 to \$499	43	43	37
\$500 to \$599	80	80	76
\$600 to \$749	13	13	13
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—
No cash rent	7	7	7
Median (dollars)	381	381	375
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000	132	132	132
Less than 20 percent	19	19	19
20 to 24 percent	20	20	20
25 to 29 percent	6	6	6
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	76	76	76
Not computed	11	11	11
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	85	85	77
Less than 20 percent	5	5	5
20 to 24 percent	11	11	11
25 to 29 percent	5	5	5
30 to 34 percent	13	13	10
35 percent or more	51	51	46
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	48.8	48.8	48.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999	49	49	47
Less than 20 percent	18	18	16
20 to 24 percent	15	15	15
25 to 29 percent	5	5	5
30 to 34 percent	11	11	11
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	22.2	22.2	22.5
\$35,000 or more	47	47	47
Less than 20 percent	47	47	47
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	16.5	16.5	16.5

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

[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	Lincoln, NE MSA		
	Lincoln, NE MSA	Lincoln County	
		Total	Lincoln city
Occupied housing units -----	916	916	913
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990 -----	27	27	27
1985 to 1988 -----	40	40	40
1980 to 1984 -----	73	73	73
1970 to 1979 -----	232	232	229
1960 to 1969 -----	113	113	113
1950 to 1959 -----	84	84	84
1940 to 1949 -----	71	71	71
1939 or earlier -----	276	276	276
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom -----	93	93	93
1 bedroom -----	368	368	368
2 bedrooms -----	262	262	262
3 bedrooms -----	128	128	125
4 bedrooms -----	44	44	44
5 or more bedrooms -----	21	21	21
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities -----	916	916	913
Source of water, public system or private company -----	916	916	913
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	913	913	910
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	7	7	7
Owner-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	7	7	7
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas -----	647	647	647
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	6	6	3
Electricity -----	252	252	252
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	—	—	—
All other fuels -----	11	11	11
No fuel used -----	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None -----	100	100	100
1 -----	476	476	476
2 -----	275	275	275
3 or more -----	65	65	62
Vehicles per household -----	1.4	1.4	1.3
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units -----			
1989 to March 1990 -----	228	228	225
1985 to 1988 -----	61	61	61
1980 to 1984 -----	30	30	30
1970 to 1979 -----	63	63	63
1969 or earlier -----	60	60	57
1969 or earlier -----	14	14	14
Renter-occupied housing units -----			
1989 to March 1990 -----	688	688	688
1985 to 1988 -----	430	430	430
1980 to 1984 -----	225	225	225
1970 to 1979 -----	33	33	33
1969 or earlier -----	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit -----	35	35	35
Householder 65 years and over -----	47	47	47
Owner-occupied housing units -----	7	7	7
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	—	—	—
No vehicle available -----	29	29	29
Complete plumbing facilities -----	909	909	906
1.00 or less persons per room -----	743	743	740
1.01 or more persons per room -----	166	166	166
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	7	7	7
1.00 or less persons per room -----	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room -----	7	7	7
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	39 374	39 374	39 219
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	15 871	15 871	15 871
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	301	301	301
Owner-occupied housing units -----	25	25	25
Renter-occupied housing units -----	276	276	276

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

[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	Lincoln, NE MSA		
	Lincoln, NE MSA	Total	Lincoln city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	212	212	209
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage	180	180	177
Less than \$300	7	7	7
\$300 to \$399	3	3	3
\$400 to \$499	53	53	53
\$500 to \$599	37	37	37
\$600 to \$799	41	41	41
\$800 to \$999	19	19	16
\$1,000 to \$1,499	16	16	16
\$1,500 to \$1,999	4	4	4
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	564	564	559
Not mortgaged	32	32	32
Less than \$100	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	14	14	14
\$200 to \$299	18	18	18
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	220	220	220
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000	25	25	25
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	3	3	3
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	16	16	16
Not computed	6	6	6
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999	69	69	69
Less than 20 percent	14	14	14
20 to 24 percent	5	5	5
25 to 29 percent	24	24	24
30 to 34 percent	12	12	12
35 percent or more	14	14	14
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	28.2	28.2	28.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999	61	61	61
Less than 20 percent	47	47	47
20 to 24 percent	6	6	6
25 to 29 percent	8	8	8
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	15.4	15.4	15.4
\$50,000 or more	57	57	54
Less than 20 percent	50	50	50
20 to 24 percent	3	3	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	4	4	4
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	11.8	11.8	11.4
Specified renter-occupied housing units	688	688	688
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100	8	8	8
\$100 to \$199	59	59	59
\$200 to \$299	274	274	274
\$300 to \$399	187	187	187
\$400 to \$499	125	125	125
\$500 to \$599	25	25	25
\$600 to \$749	10	10	10
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—
No cash rent	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	301	301	301
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000	256	256	256
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	8	8	8
25 to 29 percent	10	10	10
30 to 34 percent	6	6	6
35 percent or more	183	183	183
Not computed	49	49	49
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	218	218	218
Less than 20 percent	42	42	42
20 to 24 percent	33	33	33
25 to 29 percent	43	43	43
30 to 34 percent	63	63	63
35 percent or more	37	37	37
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	29.0	29.0	29.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	157	157	157
Less than 20 percent	115	115	115
20 to 24 percent	42	42	42
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	14.7	14.7	14.7
\$35,000 or more	57	57	57
Less than 20 percent	57	57	57
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	10.2	10.2	10.2

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

[Householders 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 Area	Lancaster County		
	Lincoln, NE MSA	Total	Lincoln city
Occupied housing units	947	947	920
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990	9	9	9
1985 to 1988	32	32	32
1980 to 1984	66	66	66
1970 to 1979	202	202	193
1960 to 1969	147	147	141
1950 to 1959	126	126	126
1940 to 1949	75	75	75
1939 or earlier	290	290	278
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom	16	16	16
1 bedroom	186	186	180
2 bedrooms	378	378	378
3 bedrooms	261	261	248
4 bedrooms	74	74	66
5 or more bedrooms	32	32	32
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities	942	942	915
Source of water, public system or private company	931	931	914
Sewage disposal, public sewer	915	915	904
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	-	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units	-	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units	-	-	-
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas	765	765	757
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	27	27	17
Electricity	147	147	138
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	-	-	-
All other fuels	-	-	-
No fuel used	8	8	8
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None	108	108	108
1	372	372	358
2	291	291	289
3 or more	176	176	165
Vehicles per household	1.6	1.6	1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units			
1989 to March 1990	324	324	308
1985 to 1988	13	13	13
1980 to 1984	106	106	104
1970 to 1979	58	58	55
1969 or earlier	112	112	101
Renter-occupied housing units			
1989 to March 1990	623	623	612
1985 to 1988	35	35	35
1980 to 1984	351	351	340
1970 to 1979	210	210	210
1969 or earlier	29	29	29
1969 or earlier	20	20	20
1969 or earlier	13	13	13
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit	118	118	112
Householder 65 years and over	25	25	23
Owner-occupied housing units	25	25	23
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	-	-	-
No telephone in unit	-	-	-
No vehicle available	8	8	8
Complete plumbing facilities	947	947	920
1.00 or less persons per room	872	872	845
1.01 or more persons per room	75	75	75
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	-	-	-
1.00 or less persons per room	-	-	-
1.01 or more persons per room	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	36 432	36 432	35 747
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	17 517	17 517	17 598
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	237	237	231
Owner-occupied housing units	36	36	36
Renter-occupied housing units	201	201	195

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

[Householders 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 Area	Lancaster County		
	Lincoln, NE MSA	Total	Lincoln city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	281	281	265
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage	242	242	226
Less than \$300	6	6	6
\$300 to \$399	38	38	35
\$400 to \$499	33	33	31
\$500 to \$599	57	57	57
\$600 to \$799	29	29	29
\$800 to \$999	50	50	45
\$1,000 to \$1,499	29	29	23
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	572	572	565
Not mortgaged	39	39	39
Less than \$100	7	7	7
\$100 to \$199	24	24	24
\$200 to \$299	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	8	8	8
\$500 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	164	164	164
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000	71	71	68
Less than 20 percent	15	15	15
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	11	11	11
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	36	36	33
Not computed	9	9	9
Median	37.3	37.3	37.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	50	50	48
Less than 20 percent	28	28	26
20 to 24 percent	6	6	6
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	16	16	16
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	19.0	19.0	19.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999	97	97	97
Less than 20 percent	65	65	65
20 to 24 percent	11	11	11
25 to 29 percent	21	21	21
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	17.8	17.8	17.8
\$50,000 or more	63	63	52
Less than 20 percent	39	39	39
20 to 24 percent	24	24	13
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	14.7	14.7	13.6
Specified renter-occupied housing units	618	618	612
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100	7	7	7
\$100 to \$199	37	37	31
\$200 to \$299	162	162	162
\$300 to \$399	172	172	172
\$400 to \$499	190	190	190
\$500 to \$599	14	14	14
\$600 to \$749	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	7	7	7
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—
No cash rent	29	29	29
Median (dollars)	360	360	362
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000	198	198	192
Less than 20 percent	7	7	7
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	11	11	11
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	146	146	140
Not computed	34	34	34
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	200	200	200
Less than 20 percent	20	20	20
20 to 24 percent	31	31	31
25 to 29 percent	25	25	25
30 to 34 percent	76	76	76
35 percent or more	42	42	42
Not computed	6	6	6
Median	31.4	31.4	31.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999	153	153	153
Less than 20 percent	92	92	92
20 to 24 percent	40	40	40
25 to 29 percent	11	11	11
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	10	10	10
Median	17.6	17.6	17.6
\$35,000 or more	67	67	67
Less than 20 percent	60	60	60
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	7	7	7
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	13.7	13.7	13.7

Table 44. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 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 Area	Lancaster County		
	Lincoln, NE MSA	Total	Lincoln city
Occupied housing units -----	79 021	79 021	71 715
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990 -----	1 802	1 802	1 662
1985 to 1988 -----	5 403	5 403	4 983
1980 to 1984 -----	6 225	6 225	5 670
1970 to 1979 -----	20 068	20 068	17 582
1960 to 1969 -----	12 363	12 363	11 189
1950 to 1959 -----	12 238	12 238	11 884
1940 to 1949 -----	5 048	5 048	4 847
1939 or earlier -----	15 874	15 874	13 898
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom -----	978	978	968
1 bedroom -----	11 262	11 262	11 007
2 bedrooms -----	23 984	23 984	22 574
3 bedrooms -----	29 249	29 249	25 733
4 bedrooms -----	11 223	11 223	9 511
5 or more bedrooms -----	2 325	2 325	1 922
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities -----	78 794	78 794	71 496
Source of water, public system or private company -----	74 624	74 624	71 555
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	74 008	74 008	71 524
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	184	184	155
Owner-occupied housing units -----	75	75	63
Renter-occupied housing units -----	109	109	92
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas -----	61 543	61 543	60 242
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	4 084	4 084	494
Electricity -----	11 818	11 818	10 208
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	400	400	80
All other fuels -----	1 120	1 120	635
No fuel used -----	56	56	56
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None -----	5 778	5 778	5 599
1 -----	25 501	25 501	24 487
2 -----	32 198	32 198	29 138
3 or more -----	15 544	15 544	12 491
Vehicles per household -----	1.8	1.8	1.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units -----			
1989 to March 1990 -----	49 086	49 086	42 825
1985 to 1988 -----	4 683	4 683	4 248
1980 to 1984 -----	12 878	12 878	11 357
1970 to 1979 -----	8 069	8 069	7 080
1969 or earlier -----	12 275	12 275	10 347
1969 or earlier -----	11 181	11 181	9 793
Renter-occupied housing units -----			
1989 to March 1990 -----	29 935	29 935	28 890
1985 to 1988 -----	14 749	14 749	14 453
1980 to 1984 -----	10 597	10 597	10 182
1970 to 1979 -----	2 513	2 513	2 328
1969 or earlier -----	1 542	1 542	1 494
1969 or earlier -----	534	534	433
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit -----	1 444	1 444	1 409
Householder 65 years and over -----	15 062	15 062	13 681
Owner-occupied housing units -----	11 426	11 426	10 207
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	30	30	23
No telephone in unit -----	163	163	151
No vehicle available -----	3 191	3 191	3 058
Complete plumbing facilities -----	78 837	78 837	71 560
1.00 or less persons per room -----	78 239	78 239	70 993
1.01 or more persons per room -----	598	598	567
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	184	184	155
1.00 or less persons per room -----	184	184	155
1.01 or more persons per room -----	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	44 008	44 008	43 825
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	21 374	21 374	21 160
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	8 223	8 223	7 885
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 607	1 607	1 354
Renter-occupied housing units -----	6 616	6 616	6 531

Table 45. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 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 Area	Lancaster County		
	Lincoln, NE MSA	Total	Lincoln city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	41 797	41 797	37 817
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage	29 187	29 187	26 386
Less than \$300	874	874	840
\$300 to \$399	2 335	2 335	2 149
\$400 to \$499	4 005	4 005	3 628
\$500 to \$599	5 013	5 013	4 578
\$600 to \$799	8 949	8 949	8 263
\$800 to \$999	4 265	4 265	3 765
\$1,000 to \$1,499	3 097	3 097	2 614
\$1,500 to \$1,999	349	349	295
\$2,000 or more	300	300	254
Median (dollars)	646	646	641
Not mortgaged	12 610	12 610	11 431
Less than \$100	473	473	435
\$100 to \$199	4 615	4 615	4 181
\$200 to \$299	5 420	5 420	4 906
\$300 to \$399	1 487	1 487	1 347
\$400 to \$499	389	389	342
\$500 or more	226	226	220
Median (dollars)	218	218	217
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000	7 039	7 039	6 404
Less than 20 percent	2 700	2 700	2 417
20 to 24 percent	802	802	739
25 to 29 percent	709	709	637
30 to 34 percent	668	668	612
35 percent or more	2 070	2 070	1 923
Not computed	90	90	76
Median	24.8	24.8	25.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999	10 760	10 760	9 879
Less than 20 percent	5 420	5 420	4 982
20 to 24 percent	2 098	2 098	1 927
25 to 29 percent	1 694	1 694	1 561
30 to 34 percent	832	832	767
35 percent or more	716	716	642
Not computed	-	-	-
Median	19.9	19.9	19.9
\$35,000 to \$49,999	11 333	11 333	10 329
Less than 20 percent	7 219	7 219	6 538
20 to 24 percent	2 604	2 604	2 431
25 to 29 percent	1 106	1 106	1 006
30 to 34 percent	281	281	247
35 percent or more	123	123	107
Not computed	-	-	-
Median	17.6	17.6	17.7
\$50,000 or more	12 665	12 665	11 205
Less than 20 percent	10 552	10 552	9 441
20 to 24 percent	1 450	1 450	1 241
25 to 29 percent	436	436	369
30 to 34 percent	160	160	89
35 percent or more	65	65	65
Not computed	2	2	-
Median	13.0	13.0	12.7
Specified renter-occupied housing units	29 553	29 553	28 871
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100	296	296	291
\$100 to \$199	1 562	1 562	1 510
\$200 to \$299	5 258	5 258	5 111
\$300 to \$399	9 259	9 259	9 053
\$400 to \$499	7 144	7 144	7 029
\$500 to \$599	3 324	3 324	3 278
\$600 to \$749	1 583	1 583	1 559
\$750 to \$999	452	452	445
\$1,000 or more	221	221	221
No cash rent	454	454	374
Median (dollars)	382	382	382
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000	7 436	7 436	7 307
Less than 20 percent	143	143	139
20 to 24 percent	309	309	296
25 to 29 percent	422	422	404
30 to 34 percent	395	395	385
35 percent or more	5 770	5 770	5 706
Not computed	397	397	377
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	9 276	9 276	9 078
Less than 20 percent	936	936	895
20 to 24 percent	1 747	1 747	1 704
25 to 29 percent	2 027	2 027	1 983
30 to 34 percent	1 490	1 490	1 456
35 percent or more	2 934	2 934	2 913
Not computed	142	142	127
Median	29.6	29.6	29.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999	8 548	8 548	8 312
Less than 20 percent	4 567	4 567	4 417
20 to 24 percent	2 381	2 381	2 340
25 to 29 percent	1 017	1 017	1 011
30 to 34 percent	290	290	286
35 percent or more	166	166	166
Not computed	127	127	92
Median	19.4	19.4	19.5
\$35,000 or more	4 293	4 293	4 174
Less than 20 percent	3 868	3 868	3 763
20 to 24 percent	256	256	254
25 to 29 percent	80	80	80
30 to 34 percent	17	17	15
35 percent or more	15	15	15
Not computed	57	57	47
Median	13.3	13.3	13.3

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

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

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Lincoln, NE MSA	213 641	14.5	86 734	14.4	LINCOLN CITY, LANCASTER COUNTY—Con.				
LANCASTER COUNTY					Tract 23	6 611	11.7	2 833	11.9
Total	213 641	14.5	86 734	14.4	Tract 24	3 339	15.9	1 246	16.5
Lincoln city	191 972	13.5	79 079	13.4	Tract 25	5 887	12.5	2 552	12.3
TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNA'S IN LANCASTER COUNTY					Tract 27.01	3 139	15.3	1 277	15.8
Tract 1	3 780	15.3	1 680	16.2	Tract 27.02	6 238	12.6	2 274	12.2
Tract 11	6 181	12.7	2 321	12.5	Tract 28	5 616	12.2	2 549	12.0
Tract 12	5 914	12.6	2 279	12.3	Tract 29 (pt.)	1 595	16.3	743	16.2
Tract 22	5 983	11.4	2 730	11.1	Tract 30 (pt.)	8 347	11.7	3 336	11.7
Tract 29	1 654	16.3	767	16.3	Tract 31.01 (pt.)	5 550	11.6	2 138	11.6
Tract 30	8 402	11.7	3 356	11.7	Tract 31.02 (pt.)	2 097	16.3	601	16.3
Tract 31.01	5 550	11.6	2 138	11.6	Tract 32.01 (pt.)	270	4.4	6	16.7
Tract 31.02	2 105	16.2	603	16.3	Tract 32.02 (pt.)	3 285	15.6	1 034	16.3
Tract 32.01	270	4.4	6	16.7	Tract 33 (pt.)	2 660	15.5	1 096	15.5
Tract 32.02	3 291	15.6	1 036	16.3	Tract 34 (pt.)	3 599	16.2	1 266	15.6
Tract 33	2 728	15.5	1 124	15.7	Tract 36.01	702	3.4	—	—
Tract 34	4 368	15.3	1 421	16.0	Tract 36.03 (pt.)	5 771	12.5	2 177	12.3
Tract 36.03	5 881	12.4	2 213	12.3	Tract 36.04 (pt.)	12	—	2	—
Tract 36.04	1 248	15.5	475	16.4	Tract 37.03 (pt.)	1 556	16.2	536	16.0
Tract 37.03	4 565	15.8	1 520	16.3	Tract 37.04	5 217	12.1	2 263	12.0
Tract 37.05	4 548	16.6	1 701	16.3	Tract 37.05 (pt.)	4 428	16.6	1 661	16.3
Tract 37.06	4 031	15.9	1 484	16.0	Tract 37.06 (pt.)	4 030	15.9	1 483	15.9
Tract 37.07	4 826	15.3	1 581	16.4	Tract 37.07 (pt.)	4 760	15.3	1 555	16.4
Tract 38.01	4 017	16.4	1 579	15.4	Tract 38.01 (pt.)	4 002	16.4	1 575	15.4
Tract 102	3 348	21.9	1 240	21.2	Tract 38.02	2 955	16.1	1 154	15.9
					Tract 102 (pt.)	—	—	—	—
LINCOLN CITY, LANCASTER COUNTY					REMAINDER OF LANCASTER COUNTY				
Tract 1 (pt.)	3 778	15.3	1 679	16.2	Tract 1 (pt.)	2	—	1	—
Tract 2.01	4 545	15.9	1 941	16.1	Tract 11 (pt.)	12	—	5	—
Tract 2.02	4 481	15.8	1 863	15.4	Tract 12 (pt.)	—	—	—	—
Tract 3	3 530	15.0	1 627	15.7	Tract 22 (pt.)	—	—	—	—
Tract 4	4 527	15.0	1 942	15.4	Tract 29 (pt.)	59	16.9	24	20.8
Tract 5	1 282	15.4	592	15.5	Tract 30 (pt.)	55	10.9	20	10.0
Tract 6	5 513	12.6	18	5.6	Tract 31.01 (pt.)	—	—	—	—
Tract 7	2 500	14.1	1 194	13.9	Tract 31.02 (pt.)	8	—	2	—
Tract 8	3 532	15.6	1 545	16.2	Tract 32.01 (pt.)	—	—	—	—
Tract 9	3 264	15.7	1 271	15.8	Tract 32.02 (pt.)	6	—	2	—
Tract 10	7 584	11.4	3 435	12.1	Tract 33 (pt.)	68	14.7	28	21.4
Tract 11 (pt.)	6 169	12.7	2 316	12.5	Tract 34 (pt.)	769	11.2	155	18.7
Tract 12 (pt.)	5 914	12.6	2 279	12.3	Tract 35	238	11.3	—	—
Tract 13	7 168	12.8	3 203	12.4	Tract 36.03 (pt.)	110	10.0	36	13.9
Tract 14	4 830	12.3	2 192	12.1	Tract 36.04 (pt.)	1 236	15.6	473	16.5
Tract 15	4 837	12.8	2 064	12.4	Tract 37.03 (pt.)	3 009	15.6	984	16.5
Tract 16	5 998	12.5	2 709	12.3	Tract 37.05 (pt.)	120	16.7	40	17.5
Tract 17	4 998	10.8	3 081	11.0	Tract 37.06 (pt.)	1	100.0	1	100.0
Tract 18	1 744	14.2	982	14.3	Tract 37.07 (pt.)	66	13.6	26	15.4
Tract 19	838	11.0	418	12.7	Tract 38.01 (pt.)	15	—	4	—
Tract 20	5 243	10.5	3 708	10.7	Tract 101	4 238	31.4	1 508	30.4
Tract 21	2 048	16.3	933	14.8	Tract 102 (pt.)	3 348	21.9	1 240	21.2
Tract 22 (pt.)	5 983	11.4	2 730	11.1	Tract 103	3 025	23.4	1 170	23.8
					Tract 104	5 284	30.5	1 936	30.2

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

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-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 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 three-digit 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)
 Block

Inventory Presentation

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

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

UNITED STATES

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

the outlying areas 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:

1. 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 at 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 open-ended 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 native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in 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 on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

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

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

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau 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 Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with 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 Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "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.

Pre-designated 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.
6. 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 census-takers 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 householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Unrelated Individual

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

Family Type

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

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

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

Other Family:

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

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

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

Subfamily

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

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

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

Unmarried-Partner Household

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

Unmarried-Couple Household

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

Foster Children

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

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not 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.

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.
6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or 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 self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$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 sub-categories: "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	Spanish, Ladino
	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	Cambodian
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
All other languages	Vietnamese	
	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
Other languages (part)	Native North American languages	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa
	Other languages	
	(part)	

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 25-group 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 ($\$12,674 \times 1.25$) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

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

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was 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 thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual)	\$6,310									
Under 65 years.....	6,451	\$6,451								
65 years and over.....	5,947	5,947								
Two persons.....	8,076									
Householder under 65 years...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over.....	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons.....	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons.....	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons.....	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons.....	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons.....	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Eight persons.....	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine or more persons.....	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973

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 Flat-head) 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, Philippine, 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	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander ¹
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian ³
Laotian	Micronesia ³
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian ¹	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian ³
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified ²	

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, Micronesia, 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 immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" 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 immigrants; 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 immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants 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 immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants 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 immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants 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 renter-occupied 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 year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

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

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item 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 overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

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 houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

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

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

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

DERIVED MEASURES

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

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C.

Accuracy of the Data

CONTENTS

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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 machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. 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 percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

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

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

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

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

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

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

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

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

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

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

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

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

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

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

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

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for 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

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

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

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in 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 $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ 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:

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

or

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

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

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in 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-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ 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:

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

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} SE(6.7) &= \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2} \\ &= 1.34 \text{ percentage points} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} [6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)] \\ \text{or} \\ 4.50 \text{ to } 8.90 \end{aligned}$$

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:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$

$$\begin{aligned} SE(1.07) &= \left(\frac{9948}{9314}\right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}} \\ &= .029 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} [1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)] \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 \text{ to } 1.12 \end{aligned}$$

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	White
	Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	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-in-structure 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: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than \$20,000
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other ¹
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
11-20	Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
	Black Householder
21-40	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
41-60	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
61-80	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Householder of Other Race
81-100	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20

Renter

White Householder
Householder of Hispanic origin
Rent

101	Less than \$100
102	\$100 to \$199
103	\$200 to \$299
104	\$300 to \$399
105	\$400 to \$499
106	\$500 to \$599
107	\$600 to \$749
108	\$750 to \$999
109	\$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent

Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110

121-140
Black Householder
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

141-160
Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

161-180
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

181-200
Householder of Other Race
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Vacant Housing Units

1	Vacant for rent
2	Vacant for sale
3	Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

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													
	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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

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.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

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 B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

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

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Nebraska

[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.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Children ever born.....	2.4	2.2	1.2	1.1
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Ancestry.....	1.8	1.6	1.0	0.7
Place of birth.....	2.0	1.7	1.1	0.9
Citizenship.....	1.7	1.4	0.9	0.6
Residence in 1985.....	2.0	1.8	1.1	0.9
Year of entry.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.7
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.6	1.4	0.9	0.6
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.0	1.8	1.5	0.8
Household type.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Family type.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Group quarters.....	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.7
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.4
Employment status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Place of work.....	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.6
Means of transportation to work.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.6
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.5
HOUSING				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.6
Condominium status.....	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.4
Sewage disposal.....	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.4
House heating fuel.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.4
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5



APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules	D-1
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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.
3. 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. Spanish-language 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:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to 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:

1. 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.

5. 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 pre-designated 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.

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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
1411	1949	09	1981
0 0 0 0 0	1 8 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	1 8 0 0 0 0
1 0 1 0 1	9 1 0 1 0	1 0 1 0 1 0	9 1 0 1 0
2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0
3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0
4 4 4 0	4 4 4 0	4 4 4 0	4 4 4 0
5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0
6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0
7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0
8 0 8 0	8 0 8 0	8 0 8 0	8 0 8 0
9 0 9 0	9 0 9 0	9 0 9 0	9 0 9 0

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.
6. 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 week	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 purposes.

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.

H14. 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 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ 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.

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.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** 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 30 days.
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.
- 27.** 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."
- 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 – | Do not enter – |
| Metal furniture manufacturing | Furniture company |
| Retail grocery store | Grocery store |
| Petroleum refining | Oil company |
| Cattle ranch | 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 | Clerk |
| Carpenter's helper | Helper |
| Auto engine mechanic | Mechanic |
| Registered nurse | Nurse |
- 30.** 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 1989.
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 person.
- 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 bonds.
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

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

<p>H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier 	<p>H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Solar energy <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used 	<p>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.</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; width: 100px; margin: 10px auto;"> \$ _____ .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </div> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used
<p>H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms 	<p>H15. Do you get water from —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.? 	<p>b. Gas</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; width: 100px; margin: 10px auto;"> \$ _____ .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </div> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used
<p>H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities <input type="radio"/> No 	<p>H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means 	<p>c. Water</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; width: 100px; margin: 10px auto;"> \$ _____ .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </div> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge
<p>H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No 	<p>H17. About when was this building first built?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Don't know 	<p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; width: 100px; margin: 10px auto;"> \$ _____ .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </div> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used
<p>H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No 	<p>H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <p style="text-align: center; font-style: italic;">If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</p>	
<p>H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more 	<p>H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20 <input type="radio"/> No <p>b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more 	

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

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

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

None

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

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

None

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

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

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

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

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

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

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

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

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

- Yes
- No — Skip to H25

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

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

No regular payment required

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

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —
H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. ➔

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

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

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

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

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

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

a.m.
 p.m.

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

Minutes — Skip to 28

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

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

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

Yes
 No — Skip to 27

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

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

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

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

Go to 28 if 1989 or 1988 is marked. Skip to 32 if 1980 to 1984 or Never worked is marked.

28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

28. Industry or Employer

a. For whom did this person work? If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

(Name of company, business, or other employer)

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

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

c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle

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

29. Occupation

a. What kind of work was this person doing?

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

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

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

30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle

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

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

Yes
 No — Skip to 32

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

Weeks

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

Hours

32. INCOME IN 1989 — Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989. For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

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

Yes
 No

\$.00
Annual amount — Dollars

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

Yes
 No

\$.00
Annual amount — Dollars

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

Yes
 No

\$.00
Annual amount — Dollars

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

Yes
 No

\$.00
Annual amount — Dollars

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement

Yes
 No

\$.00
Annual amount — Dollars

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

Yes
 No

\$.00
Annual amount — Dollars

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

Yes
 No

\$.00
Annual amount — Dollars

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

Yes
 No

\$.00
Annual amount — Dollars

33. What was this person's total income in 1989? Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

None OR

\$.00
Annual amount — Dollars

Please turn 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
Other Census Bureau Resources	F-5
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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, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. 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 re-districting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, 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 CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of 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™ files. TIGER/Line™ files 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™ files 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/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, 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 CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and 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).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

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
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
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-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census 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 Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress	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
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	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 OF 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 household relationship 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

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.				
100-Percent 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 household relationship characteristics	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
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2	Social and Economic Characteristics	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 Economic Characteristics 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 Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	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
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)				
100-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 characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample 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

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 1 (100 percent)	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	Over 900 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	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	
	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	
STF 2 (100 percent)	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	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 tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin
	B 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	
	C 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	
STF 3 (Sample)	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	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	B ³ 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	
	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	

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

	Geographic areas	Description
	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	
STF 4 (Sample)	B 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	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	C 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	

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 Employment 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 interstate county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics 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—Metropolitan 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 printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas



APPENDIX G.

Maps

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).



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