#### DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES

40 NORTH PEARL STREET, ALBANY, NEW YORK 12243-0001

MARY JO BANE Commissioner



(518) 474-9475

LOCAL COMMISSIONERS MEMORANDUM

DSS-4037EL (Rev. 9/89)

Transmittal No: 92 LCM-110

Date: July 20, 1992

Division: Family & Children Services

TO: Local District Commissioners

SUBJECT: SFY 1992/93 Cap on State Share of Foster Care Expenditures

ATTACHMENTS: A. Chart of Local District Foster Care Cap Allocations is available on line

The purpose of this letter is to advise you of the Foster Care Reimbursement Cap amounts for all local social services districts as well as to provide additional information regarding the cap. As you are aware, the 1992/93 State Budget required enactment of a cap on the state share of all Foster Care reimbursements to local districts in SFY 92/93. An ADM on this topic will be forthcoming.

The attached chart lists the individual cap amounts for each social services district.

Additional information regarding the Foster Care Cap is being provided in a question and answer format.

1. Question: What expenditures are included in the Foster Care Cap?

Answer: All state share Foster Care reimbursement claims which are paid during SFY 92/93 are included under the cap. The major portion of these claims will be January '92 - December '92 maintenance and tuition, as well as IV-E and FNP-foster care administrative expenditures for October '91 - September '92. However, it also includes adjustments for any period for these same categories which are paid during SFY 92/93.

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2. Questions: What expenditures are excluded?

Answer: Federal shares for all foster care costs as well as state share claims for Transitional Care, Committee on Special Education (CSE) placements, Adoption Assistance expenditures, and JD/PINS expenditures are not included in the Foster Care Cap allocations.

3. Question: Is the cap a cash or a liability "cap"?

Answer: The Foster Care Cap is a cash cap. The cap places a limit on the amount of state reimbursement available to Local Social Service Districts (ISSD's). Districts are eligible to continue to receive federal Title IV-E reimbursement regardless of whether they are under or over the cap.

4. Question: Will the state share of foster care costs claimed as EAF be subject to the cap?

Answer: No. The cap applies to the state share of foster care. Federal funds will continue to flow in accordance with routine reimbursement practices. The state share of EAF is governed by that program's rules.

5. Question: Does the cap allow for exceptions or waivers?

Answer: The budget language allows the Department, subject to Division of Budget approval, to grant exceptions to the cap based upon natural disasters or unforeseen circumstances. Waivers are not automatic, but subject to approval criteria. There is a very limited amount of funds available for this purpose.

6. Question: What factors might be considered in evaluating waiver requests?

Answers: The criteria for waivers are still being developed. Generally, we expect we will review:

- \* recent changes in case load data including the rationale for the increase
- \* use (and commitment) of preventive service initiatives to avert foster care placement or speed discharge
- \* availability of alternative program models designed to support permanency goals (i.e., Therapeutic Foster Care, Family Prevention (i.e., Homebuilder) projects, respite services, etc.)

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- \* local efforts to use other resources in a coordinated manner to meet the needs of families and at-risk children
- \* FFP maximization efforts designed to assist local districts to stay under the cap
- \* participation in training and technical assistance sessions designed to reduce state and local costs
- \* cooperation with efforts to improve claiming and cost allocation practices
- \* emergency situations which directly impact upon placement practices
- \* availability of CPS post-indication services
- \* local district efforts to speed adoption outcomes.
- 7. Question: What actions can be taken to avoid exceeding the cap?

Answer: There exist a number of programmatic and administrative actions which can be implemented to assist a LSSD remain under their Foster Care Cap. These actions include:

#### FEDERAL MAXIMIZATION

- \* Maximize Title IV-E for new cases
- \* Maximize EAF funding as appropriate
- \* Maximize IV-E Administrative Reimbursement through proper SSRR/RMS Coding
- \* Review SSI/Zebley Eligibility for new Child Welfare (CW) cases
- \* Review existing Child Welfare cases under SSI/Zebley

#### PROGRAM SAVINGS/AVOIDANCE

- \* Conduct case reviews of long-term cases/out of county placements
- \* Review use of alternative placement options (i.e. Therapeutic FBH)
- \* Review Intake/placement decision-making process
- \* Examine and re-target as appropriate existing Preventive Service contracts/services

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- \* Review children in Adoption status to determine critical milestones for achieving finalization
- \* Initiate more aggressive case review practices designed to promote discharge planning or more timely achievement of permanency goals
- \* Utilize Risk Assessment implementation to assess placement practices

#### ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS

- \* Review claiming practices within Children Services with the goal of improving reimbursement under other Federal or State programs
- \* Conduct programmatic review of placement practices including DFY, group care, out of county care, etc.
- \* Assess need for the Homebuilders program and apply for Start-up funding if available
- \* Enlist the assistance and support of local Family Court Judges in speeding the adoption process
- \* Convene a local DSS task force designed to suggest and develop new methods to divert more costly placements, speed adoption processing, etc.
- 8. Question: What happens to any savings under the cap?

Answer: Savings under the cap are available for investment in initiatives which serve to promote foster care/adoption permanency outcomes or divert initial placements/replacements.

The state share savings can be used for 100 percent of the costs of a local initiative. The program initiatives must expand or supplement existing services. The statutory language establishing the cap as approved by the Legislature prohibits savings to be used for local fiscal relief.

The State Department of Social Services will issue guidelines for the use of cap savings in August 1992. Generally, local districts will be asked to submit a brief description of their initiative including an anticipated assessment of impact. The Department is looking to approve all preventive services, adoption and permanency initiatives which assist in achieving the legislative intent.

## ATTACHMENT A

	Foster Care CAP
<u>May 18, 1992</u>	Allocation
ALBANY	2,055,158
ALLEGANY	221,636
BROOME	2,395,130
CATTARAUGUS	696,336
CAYUGA	257,023
CHAUTAUQUA	892,939
CHEMUNG	632,571
CHENANGO	268,535
CLINTON	477,439
COLUMBIA	390,033
CORTLAND	507,154
DELAWARE	327,715
DUTCHESS	2,341,062
ERIE	5,810,631
ESSEX FRANKLIN	140,600
FULTON	142,767 291,936
GENESEE	238,701
GREENE	311,733
HAMILTON	2,391
HERKIMER	208,985
JEFFERSON	407, 129
LEWIS	196,568
LIVINGSTON	477,730
MADISON	413,880
MONROE	8,193,519
MONTGOMERY	193,705
NASSAU	5,371,950
NIAGARA	1,344,305
NEW YORK CITY	258,792,083
ONEIDA	2,090,703
ONONDAGA	4,502,063
ONTARIO	286,295
	4,035,881
	168,525
OSWEGO OTSEGO	699,547 540,226
PUTNAM	561,022
RENSSELAER	820,337
ROCKLAND	3,526,220
SARATOGA	385,587
SCHENECTADY	2,217,324
SCHOHARIE	255,756
SCHUYLER	75,787
SENECA	271,966
STEUBEN	383,624
ST. LAWRENCE	574,743
SUFFOLK	7,222,743
SULLIVAN	783,894
TIOGA	235,850
TOMPKINS	662,026
ULSTER	2,403,619
WARREN	237,649
WASHINGTON	353,920
WAYNE	102,180
WESTCHESTER	11,608,828
WYOMING	136,227
YATES	71,764
Total:	339,215,634
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# CHART OF LOCAL DISTRICT FOSTER CARE CAP ALLOCATIONS



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#### **NEW YORK STATE**

## **DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES**

40 NORTH PEARL STREET, ALBANY, NEW YORK 12243-0001



(518) 474-9475

MARY JO BANE Commissioner

LOCAL COMMISSIONERS MEMORANDUM

DSS-4037EL (Rev. 9/89)

Transmittal No: 92 LCM-111

Date: July 22, 1992

Division: Executive Services and Support

#### TO: Local District Commissioners

SUBJECT: Release of Additional Census Data

ATTACHMENTS: (1) Census Report No. 2 (on line), (2) State tables from STF 3 (not on line), (3) County tables from STF 3 (not on line), (4) Census Report No. 1 (not on line), (5) State tables from STF 1 (not on line), (6) County tables from STF 1 (not on line)

The Census Bureau has recently released more data for New York State from the 1990 census. This release contains some of the most relevant information for program planning at both the state and local levels, e.g., data on poverty, housing, the ability to speak English, immigration, and labor force experience.

This packet contains Census Report No.2, which presents an analysis of changes in New York State's poverty population between the 1980 and 1990 censuses. Appended to the report are 10 pages of tables with this new information: 5 for your county and 5 for New York State.

The Department will release a series of reports presenting census information. Report No.1, which is also attached for your convenience, contained state-level findings on basic demographic characteristics of the population and an overview of census terminology. The tables for your district from the first census release are appended to this report. You may want to retain these reports so that you will have a complete set of census information for your district. Future Census Reports will analyze data from the 1990 census on such topics as housing or labor force preparedness.

If you have any questions regarding these data, please call George Falco, Acting Director of the Office of Program Planning, Analysis and Development at (518) 473-7111 or Nancy Dunton at (518) 473-8548.

Mark Lewis Deputy Commissioner

Attachment 1

### NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES

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Mary Jo Bane, Commissioner Mark Lewis, Deputy Commissioner, Executive Services and Support

CENSUS REPORT NO. 2:

POVERTY IN NEW YORK STATE 1979 - 1989

Analysis of Data from the 1980 and 1990 Censuses of Population and Housing: Summary Tape Files 3A.

Issued: July 1992 Office of Program Planning, Analysis and Development Poverty data from the 1990 census were recently released for New York State on Summary Tape File 3 (STF3). This report presents some of the findings on poverty from that data set and compares them to comparable data from the 1980 census.

Poverty data from the 1990 census reflect 1989 economic conditions, not those in 1992. Nevertheless, these data provide an important benchmark for estimating trends in the geographic distribution and demographic characteristics of the poverty population. Moreover, they are the only data that will be available for small geographic areas (such as counties, cities, or neighborhoods) until data from the year 2000 census are released. Census data are the most reliable data source available for analyzing poverty among specific demographic groups (e.g. different age categories, racial and ethnic populations, or family compositions).

#### HOW MUCH POVERTY?

In 1989, 2,277,296 (13.0%) New Yorkers lived in families that had incomes below the poverty line. According to the Department's administrative records, 9.7% of New York's population received some form of cash public assistance during 1989.

The 1990 census data show a modest reduction in the amount of poverty in New York State between 1979 and 1989 (poverty data always refer to income received during the previous year). In 1979, 2,298,922 New Yorkers (13.4%) were poor. This amounted to less than a 1% reduction in the number of people in poverty and a 3% reduction in the poverty rate. The decline in poverty reflected the effects of the economic boom during the second half of the 1980s.

Unfortunately, for the Department's planning needs, the data do not portray the effects of the recent, and continuing, recession. An analysis of another data set, the Current Population Survey, shows that between 1989 and 1990, the poverty rate in New York State increased by 1.7 percentage points -- more than four times the amount of the decline that occurred during the 1980s. In 1990, New York City's poverty rates were among the highest ever recorded there. Given the continuing rise in public assistance caseloads, it is reasonable to expect that when the 1991 data are released, they will show another increase in poverty for New York State.

#### CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POOR

The decline in poverty between 1979 and 1989 occurred for many, but not all, demographic groups. Table 1 presents the change in the number of persons and families in poverty between 1979 and 1989. The number of poor may change because the size of the total population changed. To control, or account, for this, poverty rates are presented in Table 2. Poverty rates portray the different chances of being poor that are experienced by various population groups. Most (53.2%) of the poor were working-age adults. While the number of working-age poor increased during the 1980s, the total population in this age range increased at an even faster pace. Thus, the percentage of working-age adults who were poor (i.e.,their poverty rate) declined between 1979 and 1989.

The number of elderly who were poor increased by 12.7% between 1979 and 1989. This was the largest percentage increase among all of the age groups. In fact, the growth in the number of elderly poor exceeded the rate of increase in the total elderly population. As a result, the poverty rate for the elderly increased during the 1980s. This was the only age group to experience an increased risk of being in poverty.

The number of New York State children who were poor declined by more than 77,000 during the 1980s. **The child poverty rate fell**, as well. Nevertheless, children remained significantly more likely to be poor than people in other age groups. Children under the age of five continued to have higher poverty rates (20.6%) than children aged five through 17 (18.3%).

#### Race/Ethnicity

In 1989, approximately half of the poor population was white. (Some of the whites were also Latino.) Whites, however, had the lowest poverty rate (8.7%) and were the only racial group to experience a decline both in the number of poor and in the poverty rate during the 1980s.

Except for whites, the number of poor persons in each race/ethnicity category increased between 1979 and 1989. Some of these increases appear quite significant. This was due, at least in part, to the growth in the total population in each of these categories. In fact, total population figures show that the number of African Americans in New York State increased by 19% between 1980 and 1990; Native Americans, Eskimos, and Aleuts increased by 58%; and Asian and Pacific Islanders increased by 123%. The number of Latinos increased by 33%. These increases were not only due to births and immigration, but also to the propensity of persons to identify themselves on census questionnaires as belonging to a particular racial/ethnic category. On the other hand, the number of whites in the total population declined by 4% during the 1980s.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>The census form asks people to select a racial identification and to report whether or not they are of Hispanic origin (called Latino here). Thus, all individuals will have a racial and a Latino identifier. Poverty data currently available from the census do not allow the merging of these questions so that poverty rates can be reported for non-Latnio whites, non-Latino African Americans, Latinos, and others. Thus, in Tables 1 and 2, poverty rates are presented for persons in four racial categories, and for persons who said they were of Latino origin.

The poverty rates for most racial/ethnic groups declined during the 1980s. The African American rate declined the most, by 3.3 percentage points. On the other hand, Asian and Pacific Islanders were the only group for which poverty rates increased during the 1980s (by 1.1 percentage points). However, this group still had the second lowest poverty rate (14.5%). The 1989 poverty rates for African Ameridaans and Native Americans were approximately equal, with one out of four persons living in poverty. This was nearly three times the white poverty rate. Latinos had the highest poverty rate at 30.5%, three and one-half times the white rate.

#### Family Composition

In 1989, 10.0% of all New York State families (or 454,872 families) were living below the poverty line, down from 10.8% in 1979. The number of families in poverty declined for all types of families between 1979 and 1989.<sup>2</sup> The number of poor families with children declined by a larger percentage (7.0%) than the number of poor families without children (1.5%). The number of poor families maintained by a male declined by 12.7%, while the number of poor families maintained by a single female declined by just 0.6%.

In 1989, approximately 80% of all poor families contained children; 42% contained children under the age of five. Sixty percent of all poor families were maintained by single females, while 40% were maintained by males.

The risk of being in poverty, or poverty rates, also declined for all family types. However, poverty rates declined about three times as fast for male householders (-35.5%) as for single female householders (-12.0%).

In 1989, families with children were nearly four times more likely to be poor (15.8%) than families without children (4.2%). Families with children under the age of five were the most likely to be poor (19.2%). Families maintained by a single female were about six times more likely to be poor (30.1%) than families maintained by a male (5.1%). The highest likelihood of poverty was found among families with young children maintained by a single female: 57.2% were poor.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Families can be categorized according to a number of dimensions. Tables 1 and 2 present information for families with and without children under the age of 18, and, for those with children, for families with children under the age of five. Poverty figures are also presented for families maintained by females without a spouse present and by males, regardless of whether there was a spouse present. Thus, according to this categorization, female householders with children are single mothers, while male householders with children may be either married or single.

#### THE VERY POOR AND THE NEAR POOR

Some of the 2.3 million poor persons in New York State in 1989 were living in families with incomes far below the poverty threshold. While 13.0% of the state's population was below the poverty line, 6.3% (or 1.1 million persons) had incomes below 50% of the poverty line (see Table 2). This meant that their families had total annual incomes of less than \$4,718 for three-person families and of less than \$6,046 for four-person families.

Another 3.6% of the state's population (636,381 persons) had incomes between 100% and 124% of the poverty threshold. These families are in substantial jeopardy of falling below the poverty line due to a small disruption in income or the addition of another family member. Sme of these families may be eligible for public assistance programs, due to income disregards.

In 1989, nearly 5 million persons, or one-quarter of the state's population, were living in families with incomes below 185% of the poverty threshold. Many of these families were potentially eligible for a variety of publicly-funded programs, including AFDC, school lunch, and WIC.

According to the 1990 census, 602,196 households in New York State reported having received some form of cash public assistance in 1989. On average, these households had \$4,469 in public assistance income. This amount had declined since 1979, when households with public assistance income received an average of \$5,052 (in 1989 dollars).

#### GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF POVERTY

The poverty population is distributed quite unevenly throughout the state. Tables 4 and 5 present the numbers and percentages of people in poverty for each county in the state for 1979 and 1989. Changes in the numbers of poor persons reflect changes in population size or composition, while changes in poverty rates signify changes in the relative risk of being poor.

In 1989, 61% of the state's poor population lived in New York City. Another 5% lived on Long Island and more than 15% lived in the counties containing the central cities of upstate's metropolitan areas, such as Erie and Monroe counties. Thus, **altogether**, more than 80% of the state's poor **lived in very urban settings**. Nevertheless, there were significant pockets of poverty in the state's rural areas.

Counties experiencing the greatest increase in the number of poor persons during the 1980s included: the Bronx (+18,766), Monroe (+11,736), and Erie (+9,949). Niagra county (+3,516), Broome county (3,459), Onondaga county (+3,402), and Tompkins county (+3,369) also had sizeable increases in poverty populations.

Several counties experienced substantial declines in poverty populations between 1979 and 1989. These counties included: Suffolk (-20,698), Kings (-15,943), and Nassau (-15,057). New York/Manhatten also experienced a large decrease in its poor population (-7,957).

As was the case in 1979, the state's highest 1989 poverty rate was in the Bronx (28.7%). Four other counties had poverty rates at or near the 20% level: Kings/Brooklyn (22.7%), St. Lawrence (20.8%), New York/Manhattan (20.5%), and Tompkins (18.9%). Four of the next five poorest counties were along the Southern Tier: Allegany (14.8%), Cattaragus (14.0%), Chautauqua (13.8%), and Steuben (13.5%). The remaining county among the top ten poorest counties was Otsego (13.9%).

On the other hand, five of the ten least poor counties were in New York City's suburban ring: Putnam (3.6%), Nassau (3.7%), Suffolk (4.7%), Rockland (6.4%), and Westchester (6.8%). The tenth-ranking least poor county was Richmond/Staten Island (7.8%). Two more counties in the least poor ten were in the Hudson Valley: Dutchess (5.4%) and Saratoga (5.9%). The last two of the ten counties with the lowest poverty rates were Genesse (7.3%) and Ontario (7.4%).

Of the state's 62 counties, 40 experienced declines in poverty rates during the 1980s, while 22 had increases. Counties with the biggest declines generally had quite moderate poverty rates in 1979. The five counties with the biggest declines in poverty rates were: Hamilton, Madison, Saratoga, Warren, and Washington. Four of these counties are contiguous. There were also notable declines in poverty in Cortland, Dutchess, Green, Nassau, and Ulster counties.

The biggest increases in poverty rates during the decade occurred along the western edge of the state (Chautauqua, Erie, and Niagra counties). There were also large increases in Monroe, Tompkins, and Broome counties, and in Seneca and St. Lawrence counties. None of the major increases in poverty rates occurred in the Hudson Valley or New York City metropolitan areas.

#### DISCUSSION

While the state as a whole experienced a modest decline in poverty between 1979 and 1989, specific subpopulations and geographic areas showed the greatest improvements in poverty rates. These groups included young children and their families, families maintained by male householders, and African American persons. Geographically, some of the greatest reductions in poverty rates occurred in the Glens Falls and southern Hudson Valley areas.

Despite the overall trend toward improvement in the poverty situation, some subpopulations showed increases in the odds of being poor. These groups included the elderly and Asian and Pacific Islanders. Areas of the state showing increases in poverty rates were concentrated along the western edge of the state and the Southern Tier.

More recent analyses of New York State's poverty populations can be conducted using successive Current Population Surveys. Such analyses are underway and will be available shortly. Moreover, the Department is investigating the feasibility of generating annual estimates of poverty populations for counties, since the next information for those areas will not be available until after the turn of the century.

## SELECTED POVERTY POPULATIONS New York State 1979 - 1989

All Persons $2,298,922$ $2,277,296$ $-21,626$ $-0.9%$ Age <5 $252,287$ $251,862$ $-425$ $-0.2$ $5-17$ $624,641$ $547,669$ $-76,972$ $-12.3$ <18 $876,928$ $799,531$ $-77,397$ $-8.8$ $18-64$ $1,186,164$ $1,211,902$ $25,738$ $2.2$ $65+$ $235,830$ $265,863$ $30,033$ $12.7$ Race/Ethnicity White $1,284,523$ $1,136,871$ $147,652$ $-11.5$ African American Asian/Pac. Isl. $10,542$ $13,404$ $2,862$ $27.1$ Rative American Asian/Pac. Isl. $483,340$ $454,872$ $-28,468$ $-5.9%$ Without Children With Children With Children With Children With Children With Children With Children Mith Children Mith Children Mith Children Mith Children Mith Children $139,386$ $120,122$ $120,122-19,264-13.8Female HouseholderWith ChildrenWith Children <5273,416273,416271,681271,681-1,735-0.6-0.6With ChildrenWith Children <5273,4161.8,0240,040-7,753-3.1-3.1$		1979	1989	Change	% Change
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18-64       1,186,164       1,211,902       25,738       2.2         65+       235,830       265,863       30,033       12.7         Race/Ethnicity         White       1,284,523       1,136,871       147,652       -11.5         African American       662,779       685,113       22,334       3.4         Native American       10,542       13,404       2,862       27.1         Asian/Pac. Isl.       43,412       97,718       54,306       125.1         Latino       540,909       638,530       97,621       18.0         Families       483,340       454,872       -28,468       -5.9%         Without Children       96,161       94,710       -1,451       -1.5         With Children       96,161       94,710       -1,451       -1.5         With Children       387,179       360,162       -27,017       -7.0         With Children       139,386       120,122       -19,264       -13.8         Mith Children       139,386       120,122       -19,264       -13.8         With Children       247,793       240,040       -7,753       -3.1	5 <b>-</b> 17	624,641	547,669	-76,972	-12.3
65+ $235,830$ $265,863$ $30,033$ $12.7$ Race/Ethnicity White $1,284,523$ $1,136,871$ $147,652$ $-11.5$ African American $662,779$ $685,113$ $22,334$ $3.4$ Native American $10,542$ $13,404$ $2,862$ $27.1$ Asian/Pac. Isl. $43,412$ $97,718$ $54,306$ $125.1$ Latino $540,909$ $638,530$ $97,621$ $18.0$ Families $483,340$ $454,872$ $-28,468$ $-5.9%$ Without Children $96,161$ $94,710$ $-1,451$ $-1.5$ With Children $387,179$ $360,162$ $-27,017$ $-7.0$ With Children $209,924$ $183,191$ $-26,733$ $-12.7$ Mith Children $139,386$ $120,122$ $-19,264$ $-13.8$ With Children $273,416$ $271,681$ $-1,735$ $-0.6$ With Children $247,793$ $240,040$ $-7,753$ $-3.1$	<18	876,928	799 <b>,</b> 531	-77,397	-8.8
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White $1,284,523$ $1,136,871$ $147,652$ $-11.5$ African American $662,779$ $685,113$ $22,334$ $3.4$ Native American $10,542$ $13,404$ $2,862$ $27.1$ Asian/Pac. Isl. $43,412$ $97,718$ $54,306$ $125.1$ Latino $540,909$ $638,530$ $97,621$ $18.0$ Families $483,340$ $454,872$ $-28,468$ $-5.9\%$ Without Children $96,161$ $94,710$ $-1,451$ $-1.5$ With Children $387,179$ $360,162$ $-27,017$ $-7.0$ With Children $387,179$ $360,162$ $-27,017$ $-7.0$ With Children $387,179$ $360,162$ $-27,017$ $-7.0$ With Children $139,386$ $120,122$ $-19,264$ $-13.8$ With Children $139,386$ $120,122$ $-19,264$ $-13.8$ With Children $5$ $n.a.$ $65,008$ $-1,735$ $-0.6$ Female Householder $273,416$ $271,681$ $-1,735$ $-0.6$ With Children $247,793$ $240,040$ $-7,753$ $-3.1$	65+	235,830	265,863	30,033	12.7
African American       662,779       685,113       22,334       3.4         Native American       10,542       13,404       2,862       27.1         Asian/Pac. Isl.       43,412       97,718       54,306       125.1         Latino       540,909       638,530       97,621       18.0         Families       483,340       454,872       -28,468       -5.9%         Without Children       96,161       94,710       -1,451       -1.5         With Children       387,179       360,162       -27,017       -7.0         With Children       189,909       189,066       -843       -0.4         Male Householder       209,924       183,191       -26,733       -12.7         With Children       139,386       120,122       -19,264       -13.8         With Children <5	Race/Ethnicity				
Native American10,54213,4042,86227.1Asian/Pac. Isl.43,41297,71854,306125.1Latino540,909638,53097,62118.0Families483,340454,872 $-28,468$ $-5.9\%$ Without Children96,16194,710 $-1,451$ $-1.5$ With Children387,179360,162 $-27,017$ $-7.0$ With Children 189,909189,066 $-843$ $-0.4$ Male Householder209,924183,191 $-26,733$ $-12.7$ With Children 139,386120,122 $-19,264$ $-13.8$ With Children <	White	1,284,523	1,136,871	147,652	-11.5
Asian/Pac. Isl.       43,412       97,718       54,306       125.1         Latino       540,909       638,530       97,621       18.0         Families       483,340       454,872       -28,468       -5.9%         Without Children       96,161       94,710       -1,451       -1.5         With Children       96,161       94,710       -1,451       -1.5         With Children       387,179       360,162       -27,017       -7.0         With Children       209,924       183,191       -26,733       -12.7         Male Householder       209,924       183,191       -26,733       -12.7         With Children       139,386       120,122       -19,264       -13.8         With Children <5       n.a.       65,008       -0.6         Female Householder       273,416       271,681       -1,735       -0.6         With Children       247,793       240,040       -7,753       -3.1	African American	662 <b>,</b> 779	685,113	22,334	3.4
Latino $540,909$ $638,530$ $97,621$ $18.0$ Families $483,340$ $454,872$ $-28,468$ $-5.9\%$ Without Children $96,161$ $94,710$ $-1,451$ $-1.5$ With Children $387,179$ $360,162$ $-27,017$ $-7.0$ With Children <5	Native American	10,542	13,404	2,862	27.1
Families483,340454,872-28,468-5.9%Without Children96,16194,710-1,451-1.5With Children387,179360,162-27,017-7.0With Children <5	Asian/Pac. Isl.	43,412	97,718	54,306	125.1
Without Children       96,161       94,710       -1,451       -1.5         With Children       387,179       360,162       -27,017       -7.0         With Children       489,909       189,066       -843       -0.4         Male Householder       209,924       183,191       -26,733       -12.7         With Children       139,386       120,122       -19,264       -13.8         With Children       -5       n.a.       65,008       -0.6         Female Householder       273,416       271,681       -1,735       -0.6         With Children       247,793       240,040       -7,753       -3.1	Latino	540,909	638,530	97,621	18.0
With Children       387,179       360,162       -27,017       -7.0         With Children <5	Families	483,340	454,872	-28,468	-5.9%
With Children       387,179       360,162       -27,017       -7.0         With Children <5	Without Children	96,161	94,710	-1,451	-1.5
Male Householder       209,924       183,191       -26,733       -12.7         With Children       139,386       120,122       -19,264       -13.8         With Children <5	With Children				
Nith Children       139,386       120,122       -19,264       -13.8         Nith Children <5	Nith Children <5	189,909	189,066	-843	-0.4
With Children       139,386       120,122       -19,264       -13.8         With Children <5	Male Householder	209,924	183,191	-26,733	-12.7
With Children <5n.a.65,008Female Householder273,416271,681-1,735-0.6With Children247,793240,040-7,753-3.1	With Children	•	•		
Nith Children 247,793 240,040 -7,753 -3.1	With Children <5	n.a.		·	
Nith Children 247,793 240,040 -7,753 -3.1	Female Householder	273,416	271,681	-1,735	-0.6
			,	•	
	With Children <5	•	•	, ,	

## SELECTED POVERTY RATES New York State 1979 - 1989

	1979	1989	Change	% Change
Persons	13.4%	13.0%	-0.4	-3.0%
Age			-	
<5	22.6	20.6	-1.9	-8.4
5-17	17.9	18.3	0.4	2.2
<18	19.0	18.6	-0.4	-2.1
18-64	11.3	11.0	-0.3	-2.7
65+	11.6	11.9	0.3	2.6
Race/Ethnicity				
White	9.4	8.7	-0.7	-7.4
African American	28.3	25.0	-3.3	-11.7
Native American	24.6	23.5	-1.1	-4.5
Asian/Pac. Isl.	13.4	14.5	1.1	8.2
Latino	33.1	30.5	-2.6	-7.6
Families	10.8	10.0	-0.8	-7.4%
Without Children	4.6	4.2	-0.4	-8.7
With Children	16.4	15.8	-0.6	-3.7
With Children <5	21.4	19.2	-2.2	-10.3
Male Householder	7.9	5.1	-2.8	-35.5
With Children	7.6	7.0	-0.6	-7.9
With Children <5	n.a.	8.5		
Female Householder	34.2	30.1	-4.1	-12.0
With Children	47.8	43.4	-4.4	-9.2
With Children <5	n.a.	57.2		

Source: 1980 and 1990 Censuses of Population, Summary Tape Files 3A.

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## RATIO OF INCOME TO POVERTY LEVEL New York State - Persons 1989

Ratio	Number	Percent	Cummulative Percent
<.50	1,109,501	6.3%	6.3%
.5074	558,722	3.2	9.5
.75 <b>-</b> .99	609,073	3.5	13.0
1.00 - 1.24	636,381	3.6	16.6
1.25 - 1.49	599,131	3.4	20.9
1.50 - 1.75	685,424	3.9	23.9
1.75 - 1.84	260,155	1.5	25.4
1.85 - 1.99	411,856	2.4	27.8
2.00+	12,611,519	72.1	99.9
Total	17,481,762	100.0	100.0
Source: 1990	Census of Populati	ion, Summary T	ape File 3A.

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PERSONS IN POVERTY BY COUNTY New York State 1979 - 1989

County	1979	1989	Change	% Change
New York State	2,298,922	2,277,296	<b>-</b> 21,626	-0.9%
New York City	1,391,181	1,384,994	<del>-</del> 6,187	-0.4
Albany	27,972	27,031	-941	-3.4
Allegany	7,030	6,726	-304	-4.3
Bronx	315,371	334,137	18,766	6.0
Broome	18,071	21,530	3,459	19.1
Cattaragus	11,156	11,394	238	2.1
Cayuga	8,645	7,932	-713	-8.2
Chautauqua	15,911	18,818	2,907	18.3
Chemung	10,354	10,247	-107	-1.0
Chenango	5,984	5,942	-42	-0.7
Clinton	9,743	10,294	551	5.7
Columbia	6,108	5,835	-273	-4.5
Cortland	6,651	5,810	-841	-12.6
Delaware	6,303	5,768	<del>-</del> 535	-8.5
Dutchess	16,801	12,997	-3,804	-22.6
Erie	105,664	115,613	9,949	9.4
Essex	4,760	4,263	-497	-10.4
Franklin	7,224	7,354	130	1.8
Fulton	6,397	6,889	492	7.7
Genesee	5,346	4,300	<b>-</b> 1,046	-19.6
Green	4,656	4,081	<b>-</b> 575	-12.3
Hamilton	650	450	-200	-30.8
Herkimer	8,512	8,453	-59	-0.7
Jefferson	11,924	12,252	328	2.8
Kings	530,106	514,163	<b>-</b> 15,943	-3.0
Lewis	3,256	3,495	239	7.3
Livingston	5,310	4,826	-484	-9.1
Madison	7,532	5,872	-1,660	-22.0
Monroe	59,998	71,734	11,736	19.6
Montgomery	<b>5,</b> 545	5,990	445	8.0
Nassau	62,249	47,192	-15,057	-24.2
New York	305,575	297,617	-7,958	-2.6
Niagra	19,760	23,276	3,516	17.8
Oneida	26,714	28,203	1,489	5.6
Onondaga	43,060	46,462	3,402	7.9
Ontario	6,768	6,784	16	0.2
Orange	24,867	27,471	2,604	10.5
Orleans	3,707	3,821	114	3.1
Oswego	13,335	13,614	279	2.1
Otsego	8,228	7,758	-470	-5.7
Putnam	3,169	3,045	-124	-3.9
Queens	212,558	210,057	-2,501	-1.2

County	1979	1989	Change	% Change
Rensselaer	16,326	13,779	-2,547	-15.6
Richmond	28,371	29,020	649	2.3
Rockland	15,671	16,532	861	5.5
St.Lawrence	17,945	17,414	-531	-3.0
Saratoga	12,058	10,509	-1,549	-12.8
Schenectady	12,733	12,134	-599	-4.7
Schoharie	3,626	3,415	-211	-5.8
Schuyler	1,833	2,026	193	10.5
Seneca	2,694	3,383	689	25.6
Steuben	11,867	13,087	1,220	10.3
Suffolk	82,087	61,389	-20,698	-25.2
Sullivan	9,447	8,805	-642	-6.8
Tioga	4,296	4,823	527	12.3
Tompkins	12,846	15,688	3,369	26.2
Ulster	17,053	13,450	-3,603	-21.1
Warren	6,820	5,307	-1,513	-22.2
Washington	6,574	5,333	-1,241	-18.9
Wayne	7,281	7,273	-8	-0.1
Westchester	59,896	58,164	-1,732	-2.9
Wyoming	3,534	3,300	-234	-6.6
Yates	2,994	2,969	-25	-0.8

Source: 1989 and 1990 Censuses of Population, Summary Tape Files 3A.

POVERTY RATES - PERSONS BY COUNTY New York State 1979 - 1989

County	1979	1989	Change	% Change
New York State	13.4%	13.0%	-0.4	-3.0%
New York City	20.0	19.3	-0.7	-3.5
Albany	10.2	9.7	-0.5	-4.9
Allegany	15.0	14.8	-0.2	-1.3
Bronx	27.6	28.7	1.1	4.0
Broome	8.8	10.5	1.7	19.3
Cattaragus	13.5	14.0	0.5	3.7
Cayuga	11.3	10.2	-1.1	-9.7
Chautauqua	11.2	13.8	2.6	23.2
Chemung	11.0	11.4	0.4	3.6
Chenango	12.3	11.7	-0.6	-4.9
Clinton	13.3	13.2	-0.1	-0.1
Columbia	10.5	9.6	-0.9	-8.6
Cortland	14.7	12.7	-2.0	-13.6
Delaware	14.1	12.8	-1.3	-9.2
Dutchess	7.3	5.4	<del>-</del> 1.9	-26.0
Erie	10.6	12.2	1.6	15.1
Essex	13.4	12.3	-1.1	-8.2
Franklin	16.7	17.1	0.4	2.4
Fulton	11.8	13.0	1.2	10.4
Genesee	9.1	7.3	-1.8	-19.8
Green	11.7	9.7	-2.0	-17.1
Hamilton	13.0	8.7	-4.3	-33.1
Herkimer	12.9	13.1	0.2	1.6
Jefferson	13.7	11.8	-1.9	-13.9
Kings	24.0	22.7	-1.3	-5.4
Lewis	13.2	13.3	0.1	0.1
Livingston	10.1	8.5	-1.6	-15.8
Madison	12.4	9.2	-3.2	-25.8
Monroe	8.8	10.4	1.6	18.2
Montgomery	10.5	11.8	1.3	12.4
Nassau	4.8	3.7	-1.1	-22.9
New York	21.8	20.5	-1.3	-6.0
Niagra	8.8	10.7	1.9	21.6
Dneida	11.0	11.9	0.9	8.2
Dnondaga	9.6	10.3	0.7	9.1
Ontario	7.9	7.4	-0.5	-6.3
Drange	10.0	9.3	-0.7	-7.0
Drleans	9.8	9.7	-0.1	-1.0
Dswego	12.3	11.7	-0.6	-4.9
Otsego	15.3	13.9	-1.4	-9.2
Putnam	4.1	3.6	-1.4	-12.2
Queens	11.4	10.9	-0.5 -0.5	-12.2

County	1979	1989	Change	% Change
			_	
Rensselaer	11.2	9.3	-1.9	-17.0
Richmond	8.2	7.8	-0.4	-4.9
Rockland	6.2	6.4	0.2	3.2
St.Lawrence	17.2	20.8	3.6	20.9
Saratoga	8.0	5.9	-2.1	-26.3
Schenectady	8.7	8.3	-0.4	-4.6
Schoharie	13.3	11.5	-1.8	-13.5
Schuyler	10.6	11.2	0.6	5.7
Seneca	8.5	10.4	1.9	22.4
Steuben	12.2	13.5	1.3	10.7
Suffolk	6.6	4.7	-1.9	-25.8
Sullivan	15.1	13.4	-1.7	-11.3
Tioga	8.7	9.3	0.6	6.9
Tompkins	17.0	18.9	1.9	11.2
Ulster	11.2	8.6	-3.2	-28.6
Warren	12.7	9.6	-2.9	-23.2
Washington	12.5	9.6	-2.9	-23.6
Wayne	8.8	8.3	-0.5	-5.7
Westchester	7.1	6.8	-0.3	-4.2
Wyoming	9.4	8.5	-0.9	-9.6
Yates	14.4	13.4	-1.0	-6.9

Source: 1989 and 1990 Censuses of Population, Summary Tape Files 3A.

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1990 (	CENSUS OF I	POPULATION	AND HOUSING	SUMMARY TA	PE FILE 3 -	SELECTE	D CHARACT	ERISTICS		GE 1 OF
AREANAME: NEN YORK	ARED BY THE	E NEW YORK	STATE DATA	CENTER, DEPART COUNTY:	MENT OF ECO MCD:	NOMIC DEV PLACE:	ELOPMENT	4/92 TRACT/BNA:		BG÷
P1/2/3/6 PERSONS		P44 RESID	ENCE IN 1985	MSA/PMSA L	EVEL	F43 RESI	DENCE IN	1985 STATE	& COUN	Y LEVE
P1/2/3/6 PERSONS TOTAL UNHEIGHTED SAMPLE 100% COUNT URBAN INSIDE URBANIZED AREAS OUTSIDE URBANIZED AREAS RURAL FARM RURAL FARM RURAL FARM RURAL NONFARM P8 RACE HHITE BLACK AMER IND, ESK OR ALEUT ASIAN OR PAC ISL OTHER RACES P10 HISPANIC ORIGIN F4 FAMILIES	17990455	LIVING IN	AN MSAZPMSA	IN 1990		SAME HO	USE IN 19	85 	10	385913
UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE	2564485	SAME HOU	SE IN 1985	S TN 1085	9539550	I DIFFERE	NE HOUSE . NINTY	IN U.S. IN 19	60	5557118
TUU2 CUUNT HRBAN	17990400	I THIS MS	AZPMSA IN 19	.3. IN 1705		I DIFFER	ENT COUNT	Y, SAME STATE		1458672
INSIDE URBANIZED AREAS	14116527	CENTRA	L CITY		2324339	DIFFER	ENF_STATE			075/07
OUTSIDE URBANIZED AREAS	1047718	REMAIN	DER OF THIS I	MSAZPMSA	1564488	NORTH	EAST			2/540/
	2826210	I DIFFERE	NI MSAZPMSA J	IN 1985	514000		51			235642
RURAL FARM RURAL NONFARM	2743954	I REMATN	DER DE DIFEE	RENT MSAZPMSA	544393	NEST				118067
		NOT IN	AN MSA/PMSA	IN 1985	170576	ABROAD	IN 1985			
P8_RACE		ABROAD I	N 1985		594884	PUERTO		0 <b>E A</b>		41/94
HHI1E DLACK				порт ит тоол		I U.S. U	N COUNTRY	KEA		562384
AMER IND. ESK OR ALEUT	2060290	I SAME HOU	SE 111 1985	TISA IN 1770	846363					
ASIAN OR PAC ISL	689262	DIFFEREN	T HOUSE IN U	S. 11 1985	• • • • • • • •	TE36 YEAR	OF ENTRY	INTO U.S. CF	ORFIGN	RND
OTHER RACES	983519	IN AN M	SA/PMSA IN 1	985		1 1987 10	1990	421568 1970	10 1974	327
		CENTRA	L CITY	MCA	83499	1 1985 UK	1986	248170 1965 279312 1960	TO 1969	175
PIU HISPANIC ORIGIN	2151/43	I REMAIN	AN MSAZPHSA	MSA IN 1985	398098	1 1980 OR	1981	240815 1950	10 1959	234
P4 FAMILIES	4528888	ABROAD I	N 1985		18840	1 1975 TO	1979	322572 BEFOR	RE 1950	331
P5 HOUSEHOLDS P22 FAMILY TYPE AND PRESE		IP28 LANGU	AGE SPOKEN A	T HOME AND	IP44 PLACE	OF BIRTH	I IP	54 SCHOOL ENR	OLLMENT	AND
P5 HOUSEHOLDS	6634434	ABILITY	TO SPEAK EN	GLISH				TYPE OF SCH	100L	
		SPEAK ONL	Y ENGLISH	1283432	8 NATIVE	61.115		(UNIVERSE:	PERSONS	3+)
P22 FAMILY TYPE AND PRESE	ENCE OF	ISPEAK SPA	NISH GITSH WVERY I	UELLU 06701		STATE DENCE 1	2147209 F	NPOLLED IN PR	FFRIMAR	с ссное
CHILDREN UVER 18 TEARS	FAMILIES	I SPEAK EN	GETSH "NELL"	42900	9 BORN IN	OTHER		PUBLIC SCHOO	DL	182
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY		SPEAK EN	GLISH "NOT W	ELL"	STATE I	N THE US	Í	PRIVATE SCHO	00L	138
WITH CHILDREN OVER 18	781236	OR "NOT	AT ALL"	47189	7 NORTHE	AST	957156		ENENTAD	
NO CHILDREN OVER 18	2610615	SPEAK ASI	AN OR PAC IS	L LANG MELLW 19195			3/15901E	NRULLED IN EL HIGH SCHOOL	ELENTAR	UK
OTHER FAMILY	1	I SPEAK EN I SPEAK EN	GLISH "NEKI M	13026	4 NEST		1661521	PUBLIC SCHOOL	π	2467
MALE HOUSE HOLDER, NO SE	POUSE	SPEAK EN	GLISH "NOT N	ELL"	BORNOUT	SIDE THE	US I	FRIVATE SCHO	ŌL	427
NITH CHILDREN OVER 18	74574	OR "NOT	AT ALL"	14775	3 PUERTO	RICO	4378801			
NO CHILDREN OVER 18	158973	SPEAK OIH	ER LANGUAGE	NELLW 101761		IG AREA	4/33/jE	NKULLED IN CU PUBLIC SCHOO		887
	SPOUSE	I SPEAK EN I Speak en	GLISH "VERT B GLISH BIJELLB	MELL" 101341 37793	4 DUKNAD	PARENT(S)	137111	PRIVATE SCHO	101	551
WITH CHILDREN OVER 18	394839	I SPEAK EN	GLISH "NOT W	ELL"						554
P22 FAMILY TYPE AND PRESE CHILDREN OVER 18 YEARS MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY HITH CHILDREN OVER 18 NO CHILDREN OVER 18 OTHER FAMILY MALE HOUSE HOLDER, NO SF HITH CHILDREN OVER 18 HO CHILDREN OVER 18 FEMALE HOUSE HOLDER, NO HITH CHILDREN OVER 18 NO CHILDREN OVER 18	508651	OR "NOT	AT ALL"	20866	9 FOREIGN B	BORN	2851861 N	OT ENROLLED		12580
P57/58/59/60 EDUCATIONAL										
	PEF	RSONS			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	PERSONS 2	5+			
		18+					ASIAN PAC IS	& L other		HISPA ORI
ELEMENTARY (0 TO 8 YEARS)		TOTAL 253564	TOTAL 1200827	HHITE 778242	BLACK E 197324	ESK-ALEUT 4790	7188			313
HIGH SCHOOL (1 TO 4 YEARS)		10004	1200027	110242	177364	4770	/100	2 14050	:	513
NO DIPLOMA		137921	1776777	1188067	397368	7263	4930			289
HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA		039081	3485686	2803690	477970	9588	7719			285
SOME COLLEGE, NO DEGREE		460875	1851182	1437368	298922 100055	6400 1956	4510 2553			161
ASSOCIATE DEGREE BACHELORS DEGREE		898068 758212	770268 1561719	620777 <b>130</b> 27 <b>24</b>	135719	2841	9828			68
GRADUATE OR	17	10212	1 20 1 / 1 2	1302724	135/17				:	
PROFESSIONAL DEGREE	1	186433	1172110	1011010	76176	1788	7177	4 11362	<b>&gt;</b> :	44

AREANAME: NE	H YORK	PEPPAREN	RY THE DEED		HOUSING TE DATA CENT COUN			0110 $DEVELOPE$	RACTERISTICS IENT 4/92 TRACT/BNA		NGE 2 OF BG:
P80/81/107/1		SEHOLD AND F	AMILY	P117/11	9/120 POVERT	Y STATUS IN	1989	F114A&B/115A	<pre>/116A PER CAP PERSONS USEHOLDS OUP OUAPTERS</pre>	ITA INCOME	IN 1989
INCOME I	N 1989		CAMTI TES		JE: FERSUNS	ГОК МНОМ РО ТНЕВУ	IVERIT		PERSONS	\$16.50	, 1,
\$ 0 -	4,999	HOUSEHOLDS 402744	200236		US IS DEILKII		BELOH		USEHOLDS	\$16.85	6
	9,999	629440	237566		~	POVERTY	POVERTY	I IN GR	OUP QUARTERS		-
\$ 10,000 -		271735	138507	IPERSONS		15204466	2277296	I INST	ITUTIONAL	\$5,35	2
\$ 12,500 -		222366	125043		D/ESK/ALEUT			I NONI	NSTITUTIONAL	\$4,87	2
\$ 15,000 - 3	L7,499	256098	150847	I AGE				1			
\$ 17,500 -	19,999	237341	147699	0-4		971223	251862	WHITE		\$18,58	
\$ 20,000 -	22,499	280874	173834	5		191517	51443			\$10,560	
\$ 22,500 -	24,999	224870	148880	6-11			268281		ND/ESK/ALEUT PAC ISL	\$10,20 \$14,24	
	27,499 29,999	268006 212401	175141 147610	12-17		1425713	227945 295469		FAC ISL	\$7,34	
	32,499	275007	183209	1 25-36		2726576	360923			11/31	
\$ 32,500 - 1		195281	143776	1 35-44		2432463	259665	HISPAN	IC	\$8,91	5
	37,499	236067	169166	45-54		1779075	152457				
\$ 37,500	39,999	182177	137150	55-59		739330	65596	19121 RATIO 0	F INCOME 1N 1	989 TO POVE	
\$ 40,000 -	42,499	230686	172540	60-64		746564	77702	CUNIVERSE:   TERSONS FOR	UNDER	. 50	11095
\$ 42,500 - 4		161849	127703	65-74		1, 00, 66	132979	TERSONAS FOR	0.50	10 0.74	5587
\$ 45,000 -		185458	143094	75+		772456	132884	WHOM POVERT STATUS IS	Y 0.75	10 0.99	6090
\$ 47,500 -	49,999	149010	119129					I STATUS IS	1.00	10 1.24 10 1.49	6363 5991
\$ 50,000 -	54,999	310607	248763			11011677	1176971	DETERMINED)	1.25	TO 1.74	6854
\$ 55,000 - \$ 60,000 -		244328 553986		WHITE  BLACK		2057663	485113		1.50	10 1.84	2601
\$ 75,000 - <b>1</b>		454648	389866	IAMER IN	DZESKZALEHT	43697	13404		1.85	10 1.99	4118
\$100,000 - 1;		199529	167926		D∕ESK∕ALEUT AC ISL	577726	97718		2.00	AND OVER	126115
\$125,000 - 1		85609	72483	OTHER		613937	344190	i	TOTAL		174817
\$150,000 OR			138314								
MEDIAN		\$32,965	\$39,741	I	C ORIGIN		_	P126 POVERTY	STATUS OF RE	LATED CHILD	REN IN
MEAN		\$44,121	\$50,704	HISPAN1	C ORIGIN	1455058	638530	1989 BY FA	MILY TYPE AND	AGE	рг
					DANIC ODICIN	OF HOUSEHO		1		ABOVE Poverty	BE Pove
P82/83/84/85	HUUSEH	IULD INCOME	IN 1999 BI	KAUE/HIS	PARIC URIGIN	OF HOUSERU	IL DEK	I LIN MARRIED C	OUPLE FAMILY	TUVERTI	1000
				AMER IND/	ASIAN/		HISPANIC	1 0 - 4 YEAR	\$	825852	77
		WHITE		ESKZALEUT		OTHER	ORIGIN		5	160501	15
\$ 0-0	4.999	219029	122601	2074			: 86170	6 - 17 YEA	RS	1766987	145
\$ 5,000 - 9		445111	120051	2997		47521	: 97902	IIN OTHER FAM	117		
\$ 10,000 - 14	4,999	373527	76653	2206		27354		MALE HOUSEH	OLDER, NO SPO	USE	
\$ 15,000 - 24		748220	164750	4019		52585		0 - 4 YEAR	RS	36709	11
\$ 25,000 - 30		744013	134749	2884		40798		1 5 YEARS	D.C.	6275	2
\$ 35,000 - 49		931201	139554	2934	33679	37879	: 93474	6 - 17 YEA	EHOLDER, NO S	81235 POUSE	21
\$ 50,000 - 74 \$ 75,000 - 99		925617 391166	119230	1999	36049	26026	· /U///	1 0 - 4 YEAR	SCHULDER, NU S	108662	162
\$ 75,000 - 99 \$100,000 OR N			41067 23763	000 358	17666	2897	· 21029 : 13029	5 YEARS	lS IRS	24741	33
MEAN	IUNE	\$47,542	\$30,871	\$28.329	36049 15174 17646 \$47,166	\$24.793	: \$28.609	6 - 17 YEA	RS	366636	312
P89 THROUGH F	 105 HO										
	105 110			NEAN		PI INCOME		MEAN			ME
	C A L A D V								TH RETIREMENT	HOUSEHOLDS 1058012	
HITH WAGE OR			5062452	\$43,900	WITH INT, D		2845445 3788989		IN RETIREMENT	5576422	
NO WAGE OR S			1571982 718400	\$26,363	NO INT, DI' WITH SOCIAL		1778269		TH OTHER TYPE		
NO NONFARM S			5916034	450,000	NO SOCIAL		4856165		IO OTHER TYPES		
WITH FARM SEL			59101	\$10,080	WITH PUBLIC				TH EARNINGS	5224832	
			6575333		NO PUBLIC		6032238		IO EARNINGS	1409602	

PAGE 3 OF 5

					$\bigcirc$					
	ODEDADED D	Z THE MELL V	ODV CTAT	E DATA CENT	ED DEDADT	JENT DE EC	омомтс т	DEVELO	PMENT 6/92	GE 3 OF
AREANAME: NEW YORK				COUN	ITY:	MCD:	PLACE	E:	TRACT/BNA:	BG:
P70/71/72 LABOR FOR (UNIVERSE: FERSON	RCE STATUS BY	Y SEX AND R	ACE/HISP	ANIC ORIGIN	l	OTHER			P78 OCCUPATION  (UNIVERSE: EMPLOYED PERSON	S 16+)
(UNIVERSE) FERSU				AMER IND∕	ASIAN/		HISF	PANIC	MANAGERIAL & PROFESSIONAL	
MALE	TOTAL	HHILE	BLACK	ESKZALEUT	PAC ISL	OTHER	01	RIGIN	SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS   EXEC, ADMIN,	
LABOR FORCE	4852302	3784434	618273	14449	205964	229182		31936	8 MANAGERIAL	1112
IN ARMED FORCES	35428	27118	6002		673	1459	:	3096	PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY	1396
CIVILIAN EMPLOYED	4816874 4470053	3757316 3541461	612271 524011	14273 12385	20529I 193479	227723 198717		28340 57437	TECHNICAL, SALES, &	
UNEMPLOYED	34682I	215855	88260	1888	11812	29006		61403	TECHNICIANS & REL SUPP	292
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	1814297	1331246	320804	6333	62495	93419	: 20	04086	SALES	937
									ADMIN SUPP, INC CLERICAL SERVICE OCCUPATIONS	1543
FEMALE	6177966	3131667	700870	13460	160901	170557	: 41	09784		43
LABOR FORCE IN ARMED FORCES CIVILIAN EMPLOYED UNEMPLOYED NOT IN LABOR FORCE	4497	2692	1590	27	43	145	:	337	PROTECTIVE SERVICE	209
CIVILIAN	4172747	3128755	699289	13433	160858	170412	: 4(	09447	SERVICE, EXC PROT.	
EMPLOYED	3900665	2969139	623473	11975	151019	195057 25353		55354 87602	I AND HOUSEHOLD IFARNING, FORESTRY,	950
UNEMPLUYED	272082	159616 2557687	473670	1455 9828	59 109903	196313	. 41		& FISHING	93
									ISSES SPOR ODJET	
P79 CLASS OF HORKER				IP7	4 LABOR FOR	RCE STATUS	OF PARE	ENTS	PREC PROD, CRAFT,   & REFAIR  OPERATORS, FABRICATORS,   AND LABORERS   MACHINE OFER, ASSEMBLERS   & INSPECTORS   TRANS & MATERIAL MOVING   HANDLERS, EQUIP CLEANERS   HELPERS, & LABORERS	788
(UNIVERSE: EMPLOYED WAGE AND SALARY	PERSONS 16+3	) COVEDIM	ENT		VING WITH 1	JAN CHILDR Ngo parent	EN UNDER	K 10)	AND LABORERS	
FRIVATE FOR PROFIT		46 LOCAL		888684 B	OTH IN LAB	DR FORCE	16	65597I	MACHINE OFER, ASSEMBLERS	,
PRIVATE NOT FOR PRO	DFIT 75346	50 STATE		384451 0	NE IN LABOR	R FORCE	11	156728	& INSPECTORS	428
CELE ENDLOYED	49534	FEDERA	L	209214 [1	VING WITH (	DNE PARENT	-	711427	TRANS & MATERIAL MUVING	308
SELF-EMPLOYED	49534		FAMILY	28121 N	N LABUK FUR	REDRCE		461367	HELPERS, & LABORERS	265
				P73 PRESENC	E AND AGE (	DF CHILDRE	N AND		P77 INDUSTRY (UNIVERSE: EMPLOYED PERSC AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY,	145 144
			r	CUNITVERSE	NI STATUS 1: FEMALES 1	6 YEARS A	ND OVER	)	AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY,	115 10
				Contrense	T CHINEEO I				8 FISHERIES	976
			11		ILDREN UNDE	ER I8 YEAR	S		MINING	79
				UNDER 6 YE IN LABOR					CONSTRUCTION   MANUFACTURING	4319
					OR TH ARM	ED FORCES	29	75880	NONDURABLE GOODS	5240
				UNEMPLOY	ED			51119	I DURABLE GUUDS	7030
			!		BOR FORCE		27	70360		4329
				6 10 I7 YE IN LABOR	AKS UNLT				COMMUNICATIONS & OTHER   PUBLIC UTILITIES	2277
				EMPLOYED	OR IN ARME	ED FORCES	7 5	50264		3488
								45039	RETAIL TRADE	12507
			!		BOR FORCE			10866	FINANCE, INSURANCE,	7774
					ARS AND 6 1	IU 17 TEAR	.5		& REAL ESTATE   SERVICES	///4
			i							
			İ	IN LABOR Employed	OR IN ARME	ED FORCES	20	02146	BUSINESS & REPAIR	4349
				EMPLOYED UNEMPLOY	OR IN ARME ED	ED FORCES	]	[9772	PERSONAL	4349 2491
	5 -			EMPLOYED	OR IN ARME ED	ED FORCES	]		PERSONAL ENTERTAINMENT &	2491
				EMPLOYED UNEMPLOY NOT IN LA	OR IN ARMI ED BOR FORCE		]	[9772	PERSONAL ENTERTAINMENT & RECREATION	2491
				EMPLOYED UNEMPLOY NOT IN LA	OR IN ARME ED Bor Force Dren under		]	[9772	PERSONAL ENTERTAINMENT &	
				EMPLOYED UNEMPLOY NOT IN LA NO OHN CHIL IN LABOR EMPLOYED	OR IN ARM ED BOR FORCE DREN UNDER FORCE OR IN ARM	I8 YEARS	22	19772 26085 56872	PERSONAL   ENTERTAINMENT &   RECREATION   PROFESSIONAL & RELATED   HEALTH   EDUCATIONAL	2491 1288 8470 7994
				EMPLOYED UNEMPLOY NOT IN LA NO OHN CHIL IN LABOR	OR IN ARMI ED BOR FORCE DREN UNDER FORCE OR IN ARMI ED	I8 YEARS	26 <u>-</u> 26 <u>-</u> 17	19772 26085	PERSONAL   ENTERTAINMENT &   RECREATION   PROFESSIONAL & RELATED   HEALTH	2491 1288 8470

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- Martin - Alexandre - La calific management - Martin - Ma

	1990 CENSUS OF	POPULATION	AND HOUSING SL R	APE FILE	3 SELECTED CHARACT	ERISFICS	A	GE 4 01
AREANAME: NEW YORK	PREPARED DI INI	E HEM IORN	AND HOUSING SUPPI STATE DATA CENTER - DEF COUNTY:	MCD:	PLACE:	TRACTÉBNA:		BG:
P45/46/47/48 PLACE	OF HORK		P50/51 TRAVEL TIME TO         MINUTES         0 - 4         5 - 9         10 - 14         15 - 19         20 - 24         25 - 29         30 - 34         35 - 39         40 - 44         45 - 59         60 - 89         90 OR MORE         WORKED AT HOME         AVG TRAVEL TIME         P53 PRIVATE VENDES         CAR, TRUCK, OR VAN         DROVE ALONE         IN 3-PERSON CARPOOL         IN 4-PERSON CARPOOL         IN 5-PERSON CARPOOL         IN 5-PERSON CARPOOL         IN 6-PERSON CARPOOL         IN 7-OR-MORE CARPOOL         IN 7-OR-MORE CARPOOL         IN 7-OR-MORE CARPOOL         AM - 4:59 AM	HORK	P33/34/35 ANCESTRY			
(UNIVERSE: MORKERS	16+)		MINUTES				FIRST MULTIPLE	
HORKED IN STATE OF R	ESIDENCE		0 - 4	236110			ANCESTRY	ANCES
HORKED IN COUNTY OF	RESIDENCE	5426325	5 - 9	749418		410LJINI 47785	79600	16
HURKED OUTSIDE COUN	IT OF RESIDENCE	2594168	10 - 14	1042094		51131	102693	54
MORKED UDISIDE STATE	OF RESIDENCE	200120		1090774	INFLOIAN	5031	102693 9102	5
LIVING IN AN MGA			1 20 - 24 1 25 - 20	787659		18802	27678	18
HORKED IN MSA DE RE	SIDENCE		1 - 25 - 25 1 - 30 - 36	1070474	ICZECH	28677	48329	30
CENTRAL CITY	SIDENCE	3982054	35 - 39	203778	IDANISH	11999	27709	19
REMAINDER OF THIS	MSA	2765229	40 - 44	306077	IDUICH	72303	186762	183
HORKED OUTSIDE MSA			45 - 59	773375	LENGLISH	420681	953639	612
CENTRAL CITY		378125	60 - 89	858010	FINNISH	7560	13759	7
REMAINDER OF A DIE	FERENT MSA	333839	90 OR MORE	274670	FRENCH	132608	<b>3</b> 7 <b>5</b> 387	252
HORKED OUTSIDE OF A	NY MSA	61881	HORKED AT HOME	213222	FRENCH CANADIAN	71994	115706	42
NOT LIVING IN AN MSA					GERMAN	889893	2098719	802
HORKED IN AN MSA			AVG TRAVEL TIME	29	IGREEK	110786	139379	20
CENTRAL CITY		29866			THUNGARIAN	74846	115981	70
REMAINDER OF MSA		78178	P53 PRIVATE VENELS IN	CUPANCY	LRISH	981619	1812735	989
WORKED OUTSIDE OF A	NY MSA	591441	CAR, TRUCK, OK VAN		11ALIAN	1747705	2316165	467
			DROVE ALONE	4460757	LITHUANIAN	27129	44089	26
LIVING IN A PLACE			IN 2-PERSON CARPOOL	681236	INORHEGIAN	30223	56922	33
WORKED IN PLACE OF	RESIDENCE	3903748	IN 3-PERSON CARFOOL	105103	IPOLISH	528015	841457	339
HORKED OUTSIDE PLAC	E OF RESIDENCE	2691361	I IN 4-PERSON CARPOOL	36555	PORTUGUESE	26854	34455	9
NOT LIVING IN A PLAC	E	1625504	IN 5-PERSON CARFOOL	11218	IROMANIAN	29957	42516	24
			I IN 6-PERSON CARPOOL	4888	IRUSSIAN	268646	455162	141
WORKED IN MCD OF RES	IDENCE	3501713	IN 7-OR-MORE CARPOUL	22188	ISCUICH IRISH	//000	118933	47
HORKED OUTSIDE MCD O	F RESIDENCE	4/18900	DIDTHER MEANS	2898668	15COLET2N	67290	157345 75881	108 42
					SUBSAHARAN AFRICAN	52410	64451	40
P49 MEANS OF TRANSPU	RIAIIUN IU HURK	IP52 IIME	LEAVING HOME TO GO TO I		ISUDSAMAKAN AFKILAN	27020	99747	65
LAR, TRUCK, UK VAN	///0757		I AFI ~ 4+09 AFI	130107	Lenites	11358	26905	19
DRUVE ALUNE	4460757		$I API = 5 \cdot 29 API$	133020		61826	85206	35
LARPUULED	861188	1 5:30	$\int API = - 5 \cdot 59  API$	200710	LU S OD AMEDICAN	668665	468756	
PUBLIC TRANSPORTATIO	E76400°*	1 0·00	API = 0.29 API AM = 4.50 AM	755561	INFLSH	19228	468754 50662	53
DUS UK IKULLET DUS	JJJ422	1 5.00	A = 0.37 A	1261613	HNEST THDIAN	1/220	20001	
SIRELICAR/ INULLET C	1186786	7:00	$\Lambda M = 7:59 \Lambda M$	1189270	SUBSAHARAN AFRICAN SHEDISH SHISS UKRAINIAN U.S. OR AMERICAN WELSH HEST INDIAN (EXC HISPANICS) YUGOSLAVIAN DAGE OR HISPANIC	435129	452338	24
	231826		$\Delta M = 8:29 \Delta M$	1246839	LYUGOSLAVIAN	23957	29150	7
FERRYBOAT	17070	8:30	AM = 8:59 AM	645733	RACE OR HISPANIC			
ΤΔΥΊΓΔΒ	62699	9:00	AM - 9:59 AM	563526	RACE OR HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS OTHER GROUPS	3322761	3552790	280
MOTORCYCLE	5083	i 10:00	AM - 10:59 AM	196317	OTHER GROUPS	1096576	1203665	149
BICYCLE	20159		AM - 11:59 AM	94494				
HALKED	575089	12:00	PM - 3:59 PM	521040	UNCLASSIFIED OR			
DIHER MEANS	42627	4:00	PM - 11:59 PM	507117	NOT REPORTED	1646081	1646081	12985
IORKED AT HOME	213222	HORKE	LEAVING HOME TO GO TO A AM - 4:59 AM AM - 5:29 AM AM - 5:59 AM AM - 6:29 AM AM - 6:29 AM AM - 6:59 AM AM - 7:59 AM AM - 7:59 AM AM - 8:29 AM AM - 8:59 AM AM - 8:59 AM AM - 10:59 AM AM - 11:59 AM AM - 11:59 PM AM - 11:59 PM AM - 11:59 PM AM - 11:59 PM AM - 11:59 PM	213222	UNCLASSIFIED OR NOT REPORTED P27 SEX BY MARITAL			
					P27 SEX BY MARITAL	STATUS	-	
137/38 VEHICLES AVAI						MAL	L 1	EFIALE
ATOTA	L OPINER I	RENTER   .	LIMITATION STATUS		NEVER MARRIED	236480	9 21	72475
IONE 199354		643528		_	MARRIED			77075
215340	4 1078737 I		BILITY LIMITATION ONLY	1116062		r 346173	8 <u>3</u> 4	33935
2 175711		376206  SE	LF-CARE LIMITATION ONLY	r 474998		10/0/		0.0 5 / /
3 52621			BILITY & SELF-CARE		SEPARATED	18424		298544
4 15417		12390	LIMITATION	335541		21581		77812
5 OR MORE 5486			) MOBILITY OR	11968454	NIDOWED DIVORCED	19550 36151		066254 584703
MEAN VEHICLES 1.2	3 1.75		SELF-CARE LIMITATION			20121		1047111

	PREPARED BY	THE NEW YO	RK STATE DAT	A CENTER EPA	RTMENT O	F ECONO	IC DEVELOPME	NT 4/9	92	
-	AREANAME: VORK	 і н8	THROUGH H12	COUNTY TENURE BY RAC	MCD: CE AND		PLACE:  1H70 PLUMBING	TRACT/ G FAC1L1T	/BNA: LES BY UNIT	BG: J S IN STRUCTURE
1	H1/2/3 HOUSING UNITS 101AL 722 UNHEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT 1063 100 PERCENT COUNT 7226	5891 H 2865 ( 5891 101)	ISPANIC ORIG UNIVERSE: OC IO	IN OF HOUSEHOL CUPIED HOUSING TAL OWN 322 34662	DER GUNITS) IER 277 3	RENTER 173045		F	COMPLETE PLUMBING ACTINIES	LACKING COMFLETE. FACILITIES
•	H30 HOUSE HEATING FUEL   UTILITY GAS 303.   BOITLED, TANK, OR LP GAS 159	3958   HHI 380   BLA	TE 5191 CK 945	913 31199 330 2325	037 2	071976	1, DETACH 1, ATTACH 2	HED HED	2896553 297908 821414	18422 1451 4320
•	ELECTRICIIY 567   FUEL OIL, KEROSENE, ETC 2629   COAL OR COKE 13	7513   NAT 9898   ASI 8265   PA	AMER 19 ANZ CISL 198	534 71	.83	12451	3 - 4 5 - 9		498614 370913 323052	4866 5125 5450
	HOOD   132   SOLAR ENERGY     OTHER FUEL 67	2404   OTH 1926   7315   H1S	ER 284 PANIC	313 325	60	251753	20 - 49   50 OR MORE   MOBILE HON	: 1E	596356 1065303 188502	9072 9963 4231
	NO FUEL USED 3	3663 OR	1G1N 642	239 1056	78	536561	OTHER		100929	4447
•	H25 YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT  1989 TO MARCH 1990 78848  1985 TO 1988 321086  1980 TO 1984 278465	H71 PLUMB ROOM BY CUNIVER: COMPLETE	ING FACILITI YEAR SIRUCT SE: OCCUPIE FLUMBING FAC	ES BY PERSONS JRE BUILT D HOUSING UNIT LLITIES	PER S)	H43/44   \$ 0   \$ 100   \$ 150	GROSS RENT - 99 - 149 - 199	19092 117786 105233	H52/53 MOR AND SELE OWNER CO UNIVERSE	TGAGE STATUS CTED MONTHLY STS : SPECIFIED
•	1970         10         1979         861496           1960         T0         1969         1097623           1950         T0         1959         1187957           1940         T0         1949         822860	1.00 OR     1940 -     1939 OR	FEWER PERSON MARCH 1990 EARLIER MORE PERSONS	5 40 21	03882 86394	\$ 200   \$ 250   \$ 300   \$ 350	- 249 - 299 - 349 - 399	122089 159758 216528 273615	OUNER O HOUSING	CC(1111D UN113)
•	1939 OR ÉARLIER 2578576 MEDIAN YEAR 1952	1940 -     1939 OR 	MARCH 1990 EARLIER	2 1	60871 37747	\$ 400 \$ 450 \$ 500	- 449 - 499 - 549	308549 297338 260971	WITH A MOR \$ 0 - \$ 200 -	TGAGE 199 2024 299 13934
•	H1/2/3       HOUSING UNITS         101AL       7220         UNHEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT       1063         100       PERCENI COUNT       7220         H30       HOUSE HEATING FUEL       1         UTILITY GAS       303         B01TLED, TANK, OR LP GAS       156         FUEL OIL, KEROSENE, ETC       2620         COAL OR COKE       13         H00D       133         S0LAR ENERGY       1         01HER FUEL       67         NO FUEL USED       33	LACKING CO 1.00 OR 1940 - 1 1939 OR	OMPLETE PLUM FENER PERSON MARCH 1990 EARLIER NOBE DERSONS	BING FACILITIE	S 21200 18760	\$ 550 \$ 600 \$ 650 \$ 700 \$ 700	- 599 - 649 - 699 - 749	202765 178681 152852 123209	\$ 300 - \$ 400 - \$ 500 - \$ 600 -	399         59495           499         116023           599         150675           699         158880           799         153508
•	FARM 26780 NONFARM 1202616	1940 - 1   1939 OR	MARCH 1990 EARLIER		6378 4090	\$ 750 \$1000 NO CAS MEDIAN	OR MORE SH RENT L RENT	203742 78461 \$486	\$ 700 - \$ 800 - \$ 900 - \$1000 - 1	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$
•	H31/32/33 BEDROOMS   TOTALOCCUPIED L   UNITS O⊮NER  NONE 326228 27958	INITS \ RENTER 260344	H23_S( VACANT  UN1TS FUBLI( 37926  PR1V/	DURCE OF WATER C System or Te company	6329446	MEAN F    H24 SEI	RENT NAGE DISPOSAL	\$538 	\$1250 - 1 \$1500 - 1 \$2000 OR	499 147892 999 167945 NORE 129099
•		201019 1 109490 1 491856 1 84767	51730 SOME (	THER SOURCE	73113	I OK C	R MEANS	49101		
	5 OR MORE 293635 248418	84767 25569	19648			  P5/16 F	PERSONS IN HO	DUSEHOLD	NOT MORTGA \$ 0 -	GED 99 5825
•	H50 HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY C INCOME IN 1989 (UNIVERSE: SPE PERCE	ROSS RENT A CIFIED RENT NTAGE OF HO	AS A PERCENT/ TER OCCUPIED DUSEHOLD INCO	AGE OF HOUSEHO HOUSING UNITS ME	LD ) NOT	     1 PER3	HC SON	DUSEHOLDS 1788656	\$ 100 -   \$ 150   \$ 200 -	149 26043 199 75950 249 124771
	H50       HOUSEHOLD       INCOME       IN       1989       BY COME         INCOME       IN       1989       (UNIVERSE:       SPE         INCOME       IN       1989       (UNIVERSE:       SPE         INCOME       0-19%       20         LESS       THAN       \$10,000       13668       2         \$10,000       -       19,999       53629       5         \$20,000       -       34,999       250683       17         \$35,000       -       49,999       294427       7         \$50,000       OR <more< td="">       413469       4         TOTAL       UNITS       1025876       38</more<>	-24% 25- 4373 52 7990 84 6523 133	-29% 30-34 2204 4137 4690 8602 3546 781	35+%           6         570173           24         311824           52         117566	COMPUTED 101517 18508 19847	2 PER3 3 PER3 4 PER3 5 PER3	50NS 50NS 50NS 50NS	1938056 1126431 983769 485043	\$ 250 - \$ 300 - \$ 350 - \$ 400 OR	299 140174 349 115818 399 83737 MORE 278033
<b>_</b>	\$35,000 - 49,999 294427 7 \$50,000 OR MORE 413469 4 TOTAL UNITS 1025876 38	8512 38 4432 18 1830 327	8715 1956 8554 799 7709 23311	7 20528 4 1026 3 1021117	$   \begin{array}{r}     10373 \\     10684 \\     160929   \end{array} $	6 PER3   7 OR     TOTAL	SUNS 10RE PERSONS HOUSEHOLDS	184832 127647 6634434	MED1AN MEAN	\$323 \$375

7. S. M.

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES

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Mary Jo Bane, Commissioner Mark Lewis, Deputy Commissioner, Executive Services and Support

CENSUS REPORT NO. 1:

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF NEW YORK STATE 1980 - 1990 and CENSUS OVERVIEW

Analysis of Data from the 1980 and 1990 Censuses of Population and Housing: Summary Tape Files 1A.

Issued: February 1992 Office of Program Planning, Analysis and Development

# SELECTED 1990 CENSUS DATA

Data from the 1990 decennial census will be vital to the administration and planning of social services programs in New York State. Indeed, the census is the only source of local-level data for several critical indicators of social well-being, such as the number of persons in poverty.

This packet of information contains some of the first data available from the 1990 census for your county. Four tables are enclosed, along with a summary of state-level findings. Additionally, the packet includes some background information on the census and a schedule for future releases of census data.

The attached tables were produced by the department and by the New York State Data Center in the Department of Economic Development. In addition to the data for your county, information for the state as a whole is included. The first two tables provide information on demographic characteristics and family composition for both 1980 and 1990. For your convenience, the amount of change over the decade has been calculated for your county, for the state, and for several other comparison areas. The third table contains more detailed 1990 data for your county. The same information is presented in the fourth table for the state as a whole.

# Findings from the 100% Data

- o New York State's population grew slowly (2.5%) during the 1980s. New York City grew faster (3.5%) than the rest of the state (1.7%). Very rural areas, however, had the fastest rate of population growth (5.3%).
- o While 52% of the state's population was female, the male population increased faster (3.4%) than the female population (1.6%).
- During the 1980s, the state's non-Hispanic white population declined (-5.7%), while the black (11.8%), Hispanic (33.3%), and other races (93.1%) populations grew substantially. Nevertheless, the state's population remains predominantly white (69%).
- Although the number of households in New York State grew by 4.7%, the number of families remained essentially stable.
- The growth in households was concentrated in nonfamily households (13.3%), those units containing a single individual or two or more individuals who were not related by blood, marriage, or adoption. The number of families grew at a faster rate in rural areas than in urban areas.
- Half of all family households contained children. Most (70%) of the families with children were married couple families. One quarter were families maintained by single mothers and 5% were families maintained by single fathers. Nevertheless, the number of single father households nearly doubled over the course of the decade while the number of married couple families with children actually declined.

o The number of families maintained by single mothers continued to grow during the 1980s, but the rate of increase slowed substantially from the rapid pace set during the 1970s. Between 1980 and 1990, these families increased by just 16.6%, compared with a growth rate of 71% during the 1970s.

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- o The average family size in New York State was 3.22 persons. When all households, including nonfamily households, were considered, the average household size was 2.63 persons.
- o In 1990, the median, or "average," value of an owner-occupied housing unit in New York State was \$131,600. The median contract rent (excluding any additional cost for utilities and fuels) was \$428 per month.
- o According to the 1990 census, there were 7,226,891 housing units in New York State. Nearly half (48%) of these housing units were owner-occupied and 44% were renter occupied. Eight percent of all units were vacant.
- o Over half a million New Yorkers were living in group quarters in 1990. The two most common group quarters settings were college dormitories and nursing homes.
- o Over 43,000 persons were counted as being homeless. The census count of the homeless includes only those individuals found in shelters or visible on the street during the night of March 20, 1990.

## **OVERVIEW OF THE CENSUS**

Every 10 years the Census Bureau enumerates all of the people and housing units in the United States. The information gathered by the census provides a snapshot of the population, including its socioeconomic and housing characteristics. Census data are used in planning, distributing funds, and making programmatic decisions.

Census forms are mailed to most households in the U.S. for individuals to complete and mail back. Thus, the census is a do-it-yourself count. A core set of questions are asked of all households -- called the 100% data. Approximately 17% of all households receive an additional set of questions -- the sample data.

The Census Bureau goes to great lengths to assure the confidentiality of the reports that it receives. In no instance will information be released that could identify specific individuals.

# <u>CENSUS GEOGRAPHY</u>

Tabulations are prepared for a variety of geographic units. Much of the 100% data will be available for areas as small as blocks. Sample data are not reliable for blocks, so tabulations from those data are presented for block groups, census tracts, and larger geographic units. The geographic units for which data are potentially available include:

United States

States, including Puerto Rico

Counties

Minor Civil Divisions (MCDs). Legal subdivisions of

counties, called towns or townships in many states.

Incorporated places (cities, villages, etc.)

American Indian reservations

Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs). One or more counties which include a large population nucleus and nearby communities that have a high degree of interaction.

Urbanized Areas (UAs). A central city and surrounding urban fringe that together have a population of 50,000 or more with a population density exceeding 1,000 people/square mile.

Urban/Rural. Urban includes all persons living in urbanized areas and places of more than 2,500, while rural includes all others.

Census Tracts. Small locally defined statistical areas in metropolitan

areas, generally with a population of 4,000.

Block Numbering Areas (BNAs). Groups of blocks in areas without census tracts.

*Block groups.* Groupings of blocks within census tracts and BNAs. *Blocks* 

# <u>DATA CONTENT</u>

The data items that were collected are presented in Table 1. The questions were similar to those asked in 1980, both because they continue to provide important information about the population and because it is desirable to be able to assess change over the decade.

# Table 1CENSUS 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 Vacancy characteristics

## SAMPLE COMPONENT

#### Population

Social Characteristics: Education -- enrollment and attainment Place of birth, citizenship Ancestry, Year of entry to U.S. Language spoken at home Migration (residence in 1985) Disability, work and transportation

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 Poverty status 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, method of sewage disposal Year structure built Condominium status Farm residence Shelter costs, including utilities

\*U.S. Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census.

# <u>1990 CENSUS RELEASE SCHEDULE</u>

Census data are released on a variety of media: printed reports, computer tapes, microfiche, on-line data systems, laser (compact) discs, and flexible diskettes for microcomputers. In general, 100% data are released before sample data and computer tapes are released several months before printed reports. Computer tapes are also released three to four weeks before laser discs (CD-ROMs) are released.

Most data products contain predefined sets of tables for fixed geographic areas. Only the Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) tape differs from this format.

#### Tape Products

The first data released from the 1990 census were 100% population counts by age and race and Hispanic origin and housing counts, used in Congressional reapportionment and in local legislative redistricting. This tape file (P.L. 94-171) was released in February 1991.

The next data to be released were the 100% items (age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, household relationships, value of home or monthly rent paid, and number of rooms in unit). This tape, Summary Tape File 1 (STF 1) will be released in four files, differing in terms of geographic coverage. To date, STF 1A, containing information for states and subsetting geographic units down to the block group level, and STF 1B, including data for blocks, have been released for New York State.

STF 2 contains 100% information on the same topics covered by STF 1, but the tabulations contain greater detail. In particular, all tabulations are shown for the total population and for specific racial and Hispanic origin portions of the population. STF 2 has also been released.

STF 3 will provide the first release of the sample, or long-form questionnaire, information (education, ancestry, language, disability, occupation, income and poverty, year moved into residence, number of bedrooms, etc.). STF 3 will also be released in a series of files covering different geographies. STF 3A will contain data for States and subsetting geographies down to the block group level. It is scheduled for release this March.

STF 4 will contain sample population and housing data in more detail than in STF 3, with tables for racial, Hispanic origin, and possibly selected ancestry population groups. STF 4A, scheduled for release in late 1992, will provide data for census tracts (or block numbering areas) in Metropolitan Statistical Areas and for counties and places in the remainder of the state. STF 4B, also due for release in late 1992, will provide data for the State, urban and rural areas, counties, and Minor Civil Divisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants

The PUMS file, to be released in 1993, contains a sample of individuals with all of their demographic, economic, social, and housing characteristics. Individual records on the PUMS are identified by number; all names and addresses have been deleted. This tape is used primarily by researchers to answer detailed questions. The smallest unit of geography on the PUMS is the county group, or smaller area, containing at least 100,000 individuals.

## Printed Reports

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Three series of printed reports will be issued from the 1990 census. These series will be titled 1990 Census of Population and Housing, 1990 Census of Population, and 1990 Census of Housing. Drawn from the data on the census tapes, each of these series will have reports containing 100% data and reports containing sample data. Altogether, these three series will include 30 individual reports. In addition, 40 subject reports on specific population and housing topics will be prepared.

To date, one printed report has been released for New York State: Summary Population and Housing Characteristics. This report contains some of the 100% data found on STF 1A for the state, counties, minor civil divisions, and places. It can be obtained through the Government Printing Office.

## <u>Access</u>

The department will provide relevant information from the 1990 census to you, as it becomes available.

#### CHANGE IN COUNTY POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS: 1980 AND 1990

\*\*\* NEW YORK STATE \*\*\*

						COMPARI	SUN AREAS		
	1980	COUNTY 1990	% CHANGE	NY STATE % CHANGE	NY CITY % CHANGE	ROS % CHANGE	ROS URBAN % CHANGE	RURAL % CHANGE	VERY RURAL % CHANGE
TOTAL PERSONS	17,558,072	17,990,455	2.5	2.5	3.5	1.7	.6	4.4	5.3
SEX: MALES	8,338,747	8,625,673	3.4	3.4	5.0	2.4	1.1	5.5	6.3
FEMALES	9,219,325	9,364,782	1.6	1.6	2.3	1.1	, 1	3.3	4.3
RACE: WHITE	13,211,516	12,460,189	-5.7	-5.7	- 14.6	-2.2	-4.3	2.3	3.7
BLACK	2,298,672	2,569,126	11.8	11.8	9.0	19.5	16.7	49.2	<b>38</b> .0
HISPANIO	1,660,901	2,214,026	33.3	33.3	26.8	69.2	67.2	82.9	89.9
OTHER	386,983	747,114	93.1	93.1	97.7	82.7	90.3	54.4	32 . 1
AGE: UNDER 1	238,031	216,075	-9.2	-9.2	- 15 . 1	-4.9	-2,8	-9.3	- 8, 6
1 TO 2	447,733	541,479	20.9	20.9	21.8	20.4	23.0	14.6	14.3
3 TO 5	662,025	743,139	12.3	12.3	10.9	13.1	11.7	16.4	19.0
6 TO 9	959,795	933,077	-2.8	-2.8	. 6	-4.8	-7.2	. 6	3 2
10 TO 13	1,106,837	919,928	-16.9	-16.9	-8.7	-21.5	-24.5	- 14 . 2	- 10.4
14 TO 17	1,274,424	905,851	-28.9	-28.9	-21.8	~ 32 . 9	-34.8	-28.4	27.5
18 TO 21	1,253,675	1,118,755	- 10.8	- 10.8	~7.0	~ 12 . 9	- 14 . 9	-8.7	-11.7
22 TO 29	2,316,869	1,290,819	-44.3	-44.3	-45.9	-43.1	~43.5	-41.9	~ 41.0
30 TO 44	3,412,284	4,298,256	26.0	26.0	26.4	25.6	23.2	31.9	31.8
45 TO 59	2,885,516	2,725,777	-5.5	-5.5	-4.5	-6.2	~8.5	2	4.1
60 TO 64	845,362	825,110	~2.4	-2.4	7.1	1.0	2.7	-3.3	- 3 , 5
65 TO 74	1,293,032	1,348,279	4.3	4.3	~ 6.7	12.9	15.5	7.2	7.3
75 TO 84	672,046	767,270	14.2	14.2	5.6	21.1	21.8	19.7	21.0
85 & OLDEF	190,443	248,173	30.3	30.3	36.0	26.6	28.9	21.8	16.6

THE COMPARISON COLUMN HEADINGS ARE DEFINED AS FOLLOWS:

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NY STATE	NY CITY AND THE 57 REST-OF-STATE COUNTIES
NY CITY	THE 5 COUNTIES/BOROUGHS OF NY CITY (BRONX, KINGS, NY CITY, QUEENS, & RICHMOND)
ROS	57 REST-OF-STATE COUNTIES OUTSIDE OF NY CITY
ROS URBAN	REST-DF-STATE COUNTIES WHICH HAVE A TOTAL 1990 POPULATION EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN 200,000
RURAL	REST-OF-STATE COUNTIES WHICH HAVE A 1990 POPULATION BELOW 200,000
VERY RURAL	RURAL ROS COUNTIES IN WHICH AT LEAST 70% OF THE 1980 POPULATION RESIDED IN RURAL CENSUS TRACTS

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#### FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS: 1980 AND 1990

#### \*\*\* NEW YORK STATE \*\*\*

		COMPARISON AREAS									
	1980	COUNTY 1990	% CHANGE	NY STATE % CHANGE	NY CITY % CHANGE	ROS % CHANGE	ROS URBAN % CHANGE	RURAL % CHANGE	VERY RURAL % CHANGE		
									~~~		
TOTAL											
FAMILIES	4,468,031	4,489,312	. 5	. 5	-2.0	2.1	. 8	5.2	6.5		
TOTAL											
HOUSEHOLDS	6,345,951	6.639.322	4.6	4.6	1.0	7.5	6.4	10.2	10.9		
	010101001	0,000,011	1.0								
HOUSEHOLD TYPE:											
MARRIED-COUPLE	uu										
WITH CHILDREN		1,563,272	-9.7	-9.7	-8.6	-10.3	-12.0	~6.2	-5.4		
NO CHILDREN	1,764,848	1,752,573	7	7	-12.2	6.4	5.5	8.8	10.0		
MALE-HEADED HH							70.7				
WITH CHILDREN	56,405	108,382	92.1	92.1	109.5	78.7	72.7	88.8	93.0		
NO CHILDREN	115,225	145,819	26.6	26.6	26.8	26.3	30.4	15.9	15.6		
FEMALE-HEADED H	464										
WITH CHILDREN	473.089	561,613	18.7	18.7	14.7	24.5	19.5	<b>38</b> .0	43.1		
NO CHILDREN	115,225	357,653	9.5	9.5	5.3	14.5	17.2	6.4	8.8		
	,	007,000	5.5	5.5							
NON~FAMILY HH	1,877,920	2,150,010	14.5	14.5	6.2	24.4	24.4	24.6	24.3		

THE COMPARISON COLUMN HEADINGS ARE DEFINED AS FOLLOWS:

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NY STATE--NY CITY AND THE 57 REST-OF-STATE COUNTIESNY CITY--THE 5 COUNTIES/BOROUGHS OF NY CITY (BRONX, KINGS, NY CITY, QUEENS, & RICHMOND)ROS--57 REST-OF-STATE COUNTIES OUTSIDE OF NY CITYROS URBAN--REST-OF-STATE COUNTIES WHICH HAVE A TOTAL 1990 POPULATION EQUAL TO DR GREATER THAN 200,000RURAL--REST-OF-STATE COUNTIES WHICH HAVE A 1990 POPULATION BELOW 200,000VERY RURAL--RURAL ROS COUNTIES IN WHICH AT LEAST 70% OF THE 1980 POPULATION RESIDED IN RURAL CENSUS TRACTS

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