07/30/97

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
Environmental Planning Section

Guidance On Title VI and Environmental Justice

This discussion paper has been prepared to provide an overview of Title VI and Executive Order (EO) 12898 on Environmental Justice as they relate to the environmental planning process.[1] The paper provides information on procedures to ensure that Title VI and EO 12898 factors are adequately considered in this process through the continued utilization of a strong public involvement process and systematic interdisciplinary approach to the identification and evaluation of a broad range of alternatives, as well as by continuing to identify, avoid, minimize, and mitigate adverse effects and impacts.

While this discussion frequently refers specifically to Environmental Justice issues, the guidance provided is equally applicable to all Title VI factors. Please note that wherever minority and low-income populations are referenced, age, gender, and disability are also to be included.

Background

Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and related statutes (here after referred to inclusively as Title VI) assure that individuals are not excluded from participation in, denied the benefit of, or subjected to discrimination on the basis of Race, Color, National Origin, Age, Sex, and Disability. Executive Order 12898 on Environmental Justice directs that programs, policies, and activities not have a disproportionately high and adverse human health and environmental effect on minority and low-income populations.

The major difference between EO 12898 and Title VI is that EO 12898 adds low-income populations when examining the effects of programs, policies, and activities. EO 12898 underscores each federal agency's responsibility to ensure nondiscrimination, including the identification of disproportionate impacts to low-income and minority populations, in addition to ensuring that the programs, policies, and activities do not discriminate on the basis set forth in Title VI and related statutes.

[1] The discussion contained in this paper has been distilled from a number of sources, including the Interim Region 9 Guidance Addressing Environmental Justice in the Environmental Impact Statement, developed by the Federal Highway Administration and Federal Transit Administration; the July 12, 1996, Review Draft Guidance for Incorporating Environmental Justice Concerns in EPA's NEPA Compliance Analysis; and, the DOT Order to Address Environmental Justice in Minority and Low-Income Populations.

Environmental Justice Screening Analysis

The first step in identifying potential Environmental Justice (and Title VI) concerns should be a screening level analysis to determine the existence of low-income and/or other protected populations. The screening analysis should occur as soon as the proposed action is well understood, around the time implementation of the scoping process begins for Environmental Impact Statements (EISs) and planning begins for Environmental Assessments (EAs). These issues should also be incorporated into the analyses conducted during preparation of Categorical Exclusions. In addition, a screening level analysis for Title VI and Environmental Justice issues should be included in the planning level analyses conducted as part of multimodal corridor level studies, which occur prior to project programming. In the screening analysis, two questions should be addressed as illustrated in Attachment 1 and described below.

Question 1

Does the potentially affected community include minority and/or low-income populations? (Remember, to meet Title VI requirements, age, gender and disability must be included in this screening process).

Generally, U.S. Census and other data should be used to characterize the population within the affected area in terms of Title VI and Environmental Justice related demographics. 1990 Census products are available from the Arizona Department of Economic Security (DES) for the entire State (see Attachment 2 for a listing of available 1990 Census products).[2] Information that is not readily available in a standard census product can also be requested from DES. In addition, local jurisdictions and Metropolitan Planning Organizations may have this information for the region. Information that needs to be analyzed as part of this screening includes minority population (individuals who are members of the following population groups: American Indian or Alaskan Native; Asian or Pacific Islander; Black, not of Hispanic Origin; or Hispanic), age (generally age 60 and over can be utilized), gender, disability (work disability status by mobility and self-care limitation is included in the 1990 census), and low-income (median household income at or below the Department of Health and Human Services Poverty Guidelines). See Attachment 3 for relevant terms and definitions.

The composition of the population should then be compared to the characteristics of the population (e.g., percentage of minority populations residing near a proposed project versus the percentage located within a single or multiple county area) surrounding the proposed project. Populations surrounding the project should be characterized in terms of income distribution levels, age, gender, and disability, as well as in terms of racial and ethnic diversity. Although the EPA Draft Interim Guidance discussion regarding identification of minority populations provides

[2] It should be noted that census data have been shown to be unreliable in some cases. For example, the level of aggregation may not be fine enough to identify such communities, or if the level of data is detailed enough, certain information may be suppressed. However, at this stage an extensive effort to validate census data should not be necessary unless there is substantial uncertainty in answering the screening question or delineating the affected area.

a numeric measure of over 50 percent of the affected area, the remainder of the Guidance calls for judgment and sensitivity. It is important that consideration be given to both the circumstances of any groups residing within the study area, as well as the percentage of the affected community that is composed of minority populations. While identifying boundaries of potentially impacted populations is important due to the locational nature of transportation projects, project area delineation will have to be determined on a project-by-project basis.

While the Census provides available data for this screening analysis, this does not mean that data collection and impact assessment will necessarily rely solely on this source. Discussions with District personnel or others familiar with the composition of the population in the area may be useful. Field observations and data collection from non-traditional and local non-government sources may be necessary as well. It is also important to ensure that representatives from Title VI and EO designated populations are included in the screening process, especially early in the process to ensure any issues are not overlooked.

If the answer to Question 1 is yes, the potentially affected community includes these populations. This should trigger both enhanced public participation and an analysis designed to identify and assess the impacts. Also, a positive response to this question should increase sensitivity to the potential for cumulative impacts.

Question 2

Are the environmental impacts likely to fall disproportionately on minority and/or low-income members of the community?

A positive response should trigger both enhanced public participation and an analysis designed to identify impacts on both the larger population and on minority and/or low-income populations. A positive response could result from any of several factors, including the following:

> Within a potentially affected area, minority and/or low-income populations could be unevenly distributed, therefore, subject to different levels or intensity of impacts than the larger population. This pattern should cause concern for cumulative impacts.
>
> The impacts may affect a cultural, historical, or protected resource of great value to an Indian Tribe or a minority population, even when the population is not concentrated in the vicinity.

If the answer to both screening questions is "no," then the environmental justice screening analysis should be documented in scoping notices and in EISs, EAs and Records of Decision /Findings of No Significant Impact (RODs/FONSIs), and CEs as appropriate. Analysts should reexamine the screening questions at key steps in the process (e.g., following scoping, in drafting the EIS/EA, in soliciting comments on the draft EIS, in responding to comments, and in preparing RODs and FONSIs).

Incorporating Environmental Justice Concerns into EA Development

If the environmental justice screening analysis does not identify minority communities or low-income communities and suggests no disproportionately high and adverse effects, then the EAs and FONSIs (as well as CEs) should describe the analysis and note the conclusion.

If the initial screening analysis identifies an affected community that is minority and/or low-income or identifies a disproportionately high and adverse effect upon minority and/or low-income communities, a scoping analysis should be conducted and some level of public participation should be designed and implemented to solicit community involvement, and to develop alternatives and mitigation measures.

Incorporating Environmental Justice Concerns into EIS Scoping

If a project's environmental effects are deemed significant, the scoping notices (including notice of intent for the EIS) should include a description of the results of the environmental justice screening analysis. If the results of the screening analysis are negative, then the scoping notice should state this finding and request additional information on whether there may be any disproportionately high and adverse effects that were overlooked.

If the screening concludes that there is a potential for disproportionately high and adverse effects, then the EIS scoping process should raise environmental concerns, and sufficient data and information must be generated to evaluate these potential effects. Prior to the full-scale scoping process, public outreach strategies should be developed and implemented (see Identifying Adverse Impacts section below). The public participation efforts should clearly describe any environmental justice concerns and specifically ask the public to suggest alternatives and mitigation measures aimed at reducing or avoiding the effects. Comparative socioeconomic, environmental, and health analyses of all reasonable alternatives, and mitigation measures to evaluate the impacts should be designed. The complete *Interim Region 9 Guidance Addressing Environmental Justice in the Environmental Impact Statement*, developed by the Federal Highway Administration and Federal Transit Administration is included as Attachment 4 of this document.

Identifying Adverse Impacts

To determine whether an action will have an adverse impact, first, population demographics (including minority and low-income populations) in the study area must be identified; next, any adverse impacts to the project population needs to be identified; and, finally, it should be determined whether these adverse impacts are high and disproportionate after considering the offsetting benefits. Consideration should be given to offsetting mitigation and enhancement measures, as well as to any other offsetting benefits that will accrue to the affected population as a result of the proposed project.

In determining whether or not an action will have an adverse impact, consideration should be given to individual or cumulative effects on all social groups as appropriate. Adverse impacts may include (but are not limited to): air, noise, water pollution, and soil contamination; destruction or disruption of man-made or natural resources; destruction or diminution of aesthetic values; destruction or disruption of community cohesion or a community's economic vitality; destruction or disruption of the availability of public and private facilities and services; adverse employment effects; displacement of persons, businesses, farms, or nonprofit organizations; increased traffic congestion; isolation, exclusion, or separation of minority or low-income individuals from the broader community. This analysis should include the identification of possible adverse impacts on differential patterns of consumption of natural resources among minority and/or low-income populations (e.g., subsistence consumption of fish and wildlife).

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation measures should be developed to specifically address potential disproportionately high and adverse effects threatened by the proposed action. When identifying and developing potential mitigation measures to address environmental justice concerns, members of the affected communities should be consulted. Enhanced public participation efforts should be conducted to ensure effective mitigation measures are identified and that effects of any potential mitigation measures are fully analyzed and compared.

The following are general approaches to mitigation and enhancement measures to be utilized (as outlined in the US Department of Transportation proposed Order on EO 12898 as published in the June 25, 1995, Federal Register):

- Avoiding or minimizing the degree or magnitude of the action or its implementation.
- Mitigating or eliminating adverse impacts by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environment and/or community resource.
- Reducing or eliminating adverse impacts over time by long-term preservation and maintenance operations.
- Compensating for adverse impacts by replacing adversely impacted resources or environments that enhance the affected area.

Public Participation

Public participation by all groups, especially those most affected by a proposed project, is essential to ensure equity and quality of life issues are thoroughly and adequately addressed. To this end, Environmental Justice stakeholders should be identified and provided an opportunity to offer input into decisions that may impact them. This includes identifying key individuals who can represent various stakeholder interests. Throughout the process, information gathering

techniques should include modifications for minority and low-income communities, with consideration given to language/cultural barriers, technical background, literacy, access to respondent, privacy issues, and preferred types of communications.

In all cases where the initial screening indicates that there is a potential for disproportionately high and adverse effects on low-income and/or minority communities, there should be a concerted effort to provide information to the potentially affected population to seek input. Local community members or interest groups with specific interest in, or understandings of, environmental justice should be contacted for advice in ensuring adequate public participation for identifying potential areas of concern and mitigating actions. Attachment 5 identifies a number of particular communication's challenges and possible approaches to overcoming these challenges in addressing environmental justice issues. These should be supplemented by case specific advice on challenges and on solutions that are solicited from local experts and others familiar with both the proposed action and the affected community. This effort should be an integral part of both the environmental analysis and the long range planning process.

In general, the extra effort expended in actively soliciting community involvement should reflect the significance or disproportionate nature of the effect and/or the level of community concern over potential impacts. However, there should be some effort to communicate with stakeholders in all cases, including EAs, where the screening analysis identifies potential disproportionately high and adverse effects.

Decisions

All decision documents should include a concise summary of all steps undertaken to identify environmental justice concerns and the results of those steps. In cases where environmental justice concerns are identified, the decision documents should fully discuss these concerns, explain all alternatives and mitigation options that were analyzed, and explain how environmental justice concerns factored into the decision. Mitigation measures that are evaluated, disclosed to the public, and chosen in conjunction with the preferred alternative to be implemented should be identified and discussed. If no concerns are identified, this finding should be stated.

Decision documents should combine all Title VI/Environmental Justice analyses into a single section. The level and scope of the discussion will depend on the complexity of the project, its setting and potential impacts. As a starting point, there should be a discussion of Title VI and EO 12898 requirements using language similar to that found under the background portion of this paper. This section of the document should present the data utilized and the results of the analysis conducted. Data utilized in the analysis must be presented in tabular form, and should include information for both the project area and the comparison area. The data should specify race/ethnicity by group, age, gender, disability, and low-income. Any data that was portrayed spatially as part of the analysis should also be included if possible.

Any information solicited through the project scoping process and from any other sources regarding these issues should be incorporated into the text. A description of the entire public involvement process should be included, and the separate public involvement section of the document should be referenced and summarized. This description should include discussion of all outreach and coordination activities conducted, with particular emphasis on extra efforts utilized to provide access to the decision-making process and methods for obtaining public input from potentially impacted populations. Examples of these activities include developing bilingual advertisements and informational materials, providing translators at public meetings, offering special accommodations and materials for persons with functional limitations, varying meeting locations and times to enhance participation, and providing targeted meeting materials and announcements at locations accessible to members of potentially affected communities.

The following statement should be included in environmental documents, concluding either:

a) The project will result in an adverse effect on minority or low-income populations, but impact will not be disproportionately high after comparing the previously identified project benefits and mitigation to all the impacted populations, or

b) The project will result in disproportionately high and adverse impacts on minority or low-income populations even after comparing the previously identified project benefits and mitigation to all the impacted populations.

In the Categorical Exclusion documentation for a project that does not involve new right-of-way acquisition and has no new effects on the surrounding area, the following standard language should be used (this text has been found to be acceptable to ADOT Affirmative Action Office staff) :

> "Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and related statutes assure that individuals are not excluded from participation in, denied the benefit of, or subjected to discrimination on the basis of Race, Color, National Origin, Age, Sex, and Disability. Executive Order 12898 on Environmental Justice directs that programs, policies, and activities not have a disproportionately high and adverse human health and environmental effect on minority and low-income populations. The proposed project is a _____ (operational improvement, safety enhancement, pavement preservation, etc.) and will not result in new impacts on the surrounding area. Therefore, the project is not anticipated to have any disproportionately high and adverse effects on these populations. Benefits of this project for all _____ (motorists, pedestrians, etc.) utilizing the improved facility include _____ (increased safety, improved access etc.). "

In a case where the project meets the requirements of a Categorical Exclusion but may have new impacts on the surrounding area, the same screening, analysis, and documentation process should

be followed as set forth in the previous section on EAs. The level of complexity of the analysis will depend on the complexity of the project and severity of the potential impacts.

Coordination and Review

The ADOT Environmental Planning Section (EPS) will provide a designated staff member to provide internal reviews of the Title VI/Environmental Justice considerations during document preparation to ensure that the issues are being adequately addressed. Upon completion of the internal review process, documents will be forwarded to the ADOT Affirmative Action Office for review and final approval. Categorical Exclusions for projects determined to have no new impacts will be exempt from the review process.

The designated ADOT EPS staff person will also serve as a point of contact to provide information and assistance regarding these issues as they relate to proposed ADOT projects, both within ADOT (e.g., Transportation Planning Group) as well as to other agencies, jurisdictions, consultants, and the public throughout the environmental planning process.

ATTACHMENT 1

RS-151 (7-93)

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC SECURITY
Arizona State Data Center - 045Z
1789 West Jefferson Street
Phoenix, Arizona 85007
(602) 542-5984 Fax (602) 542-6474

LIST OF STANDARD 1990 CENSUS PRODUCTS

GENERAL REFERENCE

G1. INTRODUCTION TO 1990 CENSUS PRODUCTS — Printed report — 4 pages, free

Lists subject items, major report series and 1990 Census geography as well as machine-readable products.

G2. POPULATION CHANGE IN ARIZONA: 1980 TO 1990 — Printed report — 3 pages, free

1980 & 1990 populations with number change and percentage change for Arizona, Counties, Incorporated Places and Indian Reservations.

G3. POPULATION OF ARIZONA'S INCORPORATED CITIES AND TOWNS RANKED BY POPULATION - 1990 CENSUS — Printed report — 1 page, free

G4. POPULATION OF ARIZONA'S INCORPORATED CITIES & TOWNS RANKED BY PERCENTAGE CHANGE 1980-1990 — Printed report — 2 pages, free

G5. POPULATION & HOUSING COUNTS OF ARIZONA PLACES BY COUNTY--1990 CENSUS (APRIL 1, 1990) — Printed report — 6 pages, free

G6. 1990 CENSUS TRACTS BY PLACE

Listing of incorporated and census designated places by census tract with total population, total households and total housing units.

a. Maricopa County	Printed report	15 pages, $1.50
b. Pima County	Printed report	4 pages, free
c. All other counties by Census Tract or Block Numbering Area (BNA)	Printed report	19 pages, $2.00

G7. POPULATION CHANGE BY CENSUS TRACT: 1980-1990

Census tract equivalency table with 1980 and 1990 census populations, number and percentage change.

Maricopa County	Printed report	12 pages, free

G8. HISPANIC ORIGIN POPULATION AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION: 1990 CENSUS

Lists census tracts/BNAs in order of percentage Hispanic Origin.

a. Maricopa County census tracts	Printed report	10 pages, $1.00
b. Pima County census tracts	Printed report	3 pages, $1.00

G9. 1990 LAND AREA DATA

Includes persons per square mile, total population, land area (in square kilometers and square miles) and water area in square kilometers.

a. State, Counties and Places	Printed report	4 pages, free
b. All counties by Census Tract & Block Numbering Area (BNA)	Printed report	18 pages, $2.00
c. Arizona Indian Reservations	Printed report	2 pages, free

Equal Opportunity Employer/Program
For alternative format/reasonable accommodations 602-542 984

G10. 1990 URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION

1990 total persons living in urban and rural areas as defined by the Census Bureau.

a. State, Counties and Places	Printed report	4 pages, $1.00
b. Arizona Indian Reservations	Printed report	2 pages, free

G11. 1990 CENSUS POPULATION RANKING TABLES:

Lists 1980 and 1990 Census populations with rankings.

a. U.S. Metropolitan Areas	Printed report	16 pages, $1.50
b. U.S. Cities over 100,000 Population	Printed report	18 pages, $1.50
c. U.S. Counties over 100,000 Population	Printed report	16 pages, $1.50

G12. 1990 CENSUS NUMBER OF PERSONS IN GROUP QUARTERS

Detailed listing of persons living in group quarters (45 categories).

Arizona and 15 counties	Printed report	32 pages, $3.00

G13. Population by Race/Ethnicity

Total population by Hispanic Origin and Race.

a. State, County and Places	Printed report	12 pages, free
b. State, County and Census County Subdivision (CCD)	Printed report	8 pages, free
c. Census Tracts & BNAs	Printed report	40 pages, free
d. Arizona Indian Reservations	Printed report	8 pages, free
e. County, Census Tract/BNA and Block	ASCII format on diskette	$10-20 per county
f. Voting District (precinct), all counties	ASCII format on diskette	$10-20
g. Arizona Zip Codes	Printed report	6 pages, free

G14. PUBLIC LAW 94-171 DATA

Age 18 & over population by Hispanic Origin and Race.

a. State, County and Places	Printed report	12 pages, free
b. State, County and Census County Subdivision (CCD)	Printed report	8 pages, free
c. Census Tracts & BNAs	Printed report	40 pages, free
d. Arizona Indian Reservations	Printed report	8 pages, free
e. County, Census Tract/BNA and Block	ASCII format on diskette	$10-20 per county
f. Voting District (precinct), all counties	ASCII format on diskette	$10-20

G15. . SUMMARY TAPE FILE 1A PROFILES--1990

8-page profile which includes data on age, sex, race, marital status, housing information, etc. from the census questions that were asked of all households. The profile is available at the following levels of geography:

U.S. & States	County Subdivisions
Arizona	Census Tract/Block Numbering Area
Counties	Block Group
Places	Block
Indian Reservations	Congressional Districts

The profile is free for up to 10 areas (counties, places, tracts, etc.), 11-99 areas are $1.00 per area, 100 or more @ $ .50 per area.

AGE DATA

A1. 1990 MEDIAN AGE FOR U.S., ARIZONA, COUNTIES AND PLACES — Printed report — 6 pages, free

1990 Census median age data listed in alphabetic order and ranked in descending order.

A2. POPULATION BY SELECTED AGE GROUPS -- APRIL 1, 1990 CENSUS

1990 Census age groupings: less than 5, 5-9, 10-19, 20-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-59, 60-64 and 65 +.

a. State, Counties and Places	Printed report	4 pages, free
b. Census Tracts & BNAs, all counties	Printed report	17 pages, $2.00
c. Census Tracts & BNAs, all counties	ASCII format on diskette	$10.00
d. Census Tracts & BNAs, all counties	Lotus123 format on diskette	$10.00
e. Arizona Indian Reservations	Printed report	2 pages, free
f. Arizona Zip Codes	Printed report	6 pages, free

A3. PERSONS AGE 60+ FOR STATE, COUNTY & PLACES — Printed report — 12 pages, $1.00

A4. PERSONS AGE 65+ FOR STATE, COUNTY & PLACES — Printed report — 12 pages, $1.00

Both tables include total population for 1990 and population of this age group for 1990 and 1980 with percentage change 1980-90 Includes alphabetical listing, table ranked by percentage change and one ranked by number in age group.

A5. 1990 CENSUS SINGLE YEARS OF AGE DATA BY GENDER

Arizona and 15 counties — Printed report — 32 pages, $3.00

A6. 1990 CENSUS SINGLE YEARS OF AGE DATA BY GENDER, RACE & HISPANIC ORIGIN

Single years of age data by sex for: total population, persons of Hispanic Origin, White not Hispanic, Black not Hispanic, Native American not Hispanic, Asian & Pacific Islander Not Hispanic and Other race not Hispanic.

a. Arizona	Printed report	14 pages, $1.50
b. Maricopa County	Printed report	14 pages, $1.50
c. Pima County	Printed report	14 pages, $1.50

HOUSING DATA

H1. HOUSING UNIT DATA --APRIL 1, 1990 CENSUS

Includes total housing units, vacant units, occupied units, vacancy rate, total population, persons in group quarters, number of persons in households and average persons per household.

a. Counties, Places and Indian Reservations	Printed report	7 pages, free
b. State, Counties, Census County Subdivisions (CCD)	Printed report	4 pages, free
c. Census Tracts & BNAs, all counties	Printed report	18 pages, $2.00
d. Census Tracts & BNAs, all counties	ASCII format on diskette	$10.00
e. Census Tracts & BNAs, all counties	Lotus 123 format on diskette	$10.00
f. Arizona Zip Codes	Printed report	6 pages, free

H2. VALUE OF HOME--1990 CENSUS

Includes number of specified owner-occupied housing units, median value, aggregate value and average value.

a. State, Counties and Places	Printed report	5 pages, free
b. Census Tracts & BNAs, all counties	Printed report	18 pages, $2.00
c. Census Tracts & BNAs, all counties	ASCII format on diskette	$10.00
d. Census Tracts & BNAs, all counties	Lotus 123 format on diskette	$10.00
e. Arizona Zip Codes	Printed report	6 pages, free

H3. PERSONS IN OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE (OWNER/RENTER) BY RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Includes number of persons living in owner- and renter-occupied housing units by total persons, persons of Hispanic origin, White not Hispanic and Other not Hispanic.

a. Maricopa County census tracts	Printed report	53 pages, $5.50
b. Pima County census tracts	Printed report	14 pages, $1.50

H4. NUMBER OF OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY MINORITY STATUS

Lists number of occupied housing units by race/Hispanic Origin for Hispanic origin, Black, Asian, Native American and Other Not Hispanic. Includes number and percent minority.

Census Tracts & BNAs, all counties	Printed report	18 pages, $2.00

H5. HOUSING UNIT DATA BY CENSUS TRACT/BNA

Printed report 18 pages, $2.00

Lists total housing units, number vacant units, number of occupied units (by owner-occupied and renter-occupied).

H10. VEHICLES AVAILABLE

Number of vehicles available per occupied housing unit (none available, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or more).

a. State, Counties and Places	Printed report	4 pages, free
b. Census Tracts & BNAs, all counties	Printed report	17 pages, $2.50

H11. YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

Lists number of occupied housing units by year moved in: 1989-March 1990, 1985-1988, 1980-1984, 1970-1979, 1960-1969, 1959 or earlier.

a. Total Occupied Housing Units; Census Tracts/BNAs, counties	Printed report	17 pages, $2.50
b. Owner Occupied Housing Units; Census Tracts/BNAs, counties	Printed report	17 pages, $2.50
c. Renter Occupied Housing Units; Census Tracts/BNAs, counties	Printed report	17 pages, $2.50

H12. UNITS IN STRUCTURE

Lists housing units by type of structure: 1 detached, 1 attached, 2, 3 or 4, 5-9, 10-19, 20-49, 50+, mobile home or trailer, other.

a. State, Counties and Places	Printed report	4 pages, free
b. Census Tracts & BNAs, all counties	Printed report	18 pages, $3.00
c. Arizona Zip Codes	Printed report	6 pages, free

H13. TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

Printed report 17 pages, $2.50

Number of occupied housing units with and without a telephone and percent with no telephone.

Arizona by county by census tract/block numbering area.

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

S1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE DATA

Includes persons 16 and over in the civilian labor force, employed, unemployed, and percent unemployed.

a. State, Counties and Places	Printed report	4 pages, free
b. Census Tracts & BNAs, all counties	Printed report	17 pages, $2.50
c. Arizona Indian Reservations	Printed report	2 pages, free
d. Census Tracts & BNAs, all counties	ASCII format on diskette	$10.00
e. Census Tracts & BNAs, all counties	Lotus123 format on diskette	$10.00
f. Arizona Zip Codes	Printed report	6 pages, free

S2. CIVILIAN VETERANS BY SEX AND AGE — Printed report — 4 pages, free

Civilian veterans age 16 and over by sex and age groupings: 16-64; 65+. (Arizona, counties & places)

S3. EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Educational attainment levels for persons 25 and over: Less than 9th Grade, 9th-12th Grade - No Diploma, High School Graduate or Equiv., Some College - No Degree, Associate Degree, Bachelors Degree, Graduate or Professional Degree.

a. State, Counties and Places	Printed report	4 pages, free
b. Census Tracts & BNAs, all counties	Printed report	18 pages, $3.00
c. Census Tracts & BNAs, all counties	ASCII format on diskette	$10.00
d. Census Tracts & BNAs, all counties	Lotus123 format on diskette	$10.00
e. Arizona Indian Reservations	Printed report	2 pages, free
f. Arizona Zip Codes	Printed report	6 pages, free

S4. INDUSTRY

Industry of employed persons 16 years and over. Industry categories: Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing/Mining, Construction, Manufacturing, Telecommunications/Public Utilities, Trade (retail & wholesale), FIRE (Finance, Insurance, Real Estate), Services, Public Administration.

a. State, Counties and Places	Printed report	4 pages, free
b. Census Tracts & BNAs, all counties	Printed report	17 pages, $2.50
c. Census Tracts & BNAs, all counties	ASCII format on diskette	$10.00
d. Census Tracts & BNAs, all counties	Lotus123 format on diskette	$10.00
e. Arizona Zip Codes	Printed report	6 pages, free

S5. OCCUPATION

Occupations of employed persons 16 years and over. Occupation categories: Total employed, Managerial & Professional Specialty, Technical/Sales/Administrative Support, Service, Farming/Forestry/Fishing, Precision Production/Craft/Repair, Operators/Fabricators/Laborers.

a. State, Counties and Places	Printed report	4 pages, free
b. Census Tracts & BNAs, all counties	Printed report	17 pages, $2.50
c. Census Tracts & BNAs, all counties	ASCII format on diskette	$10.00
d. Census Tracts & BNAs, all counties	Lotus123 format on diskette	$10.00
e. Arizona Zip Codes	Printed report	6 pages, free

S6. WORK DISABILITY STATUS BY MOBILITY & SELF-CARE LIMITATION

Civilian non-institutionalized persons 16 years and over Work Disability Status by Mobility & Self-Care Limitation.

a. State, Counties and Places	Printed report	4 pages, free
b. Census Tracts & BNAs, all counties	Printed report	18 pages, $3.00
c. Arizona Indian Reservations	Printed report	2 pages, free

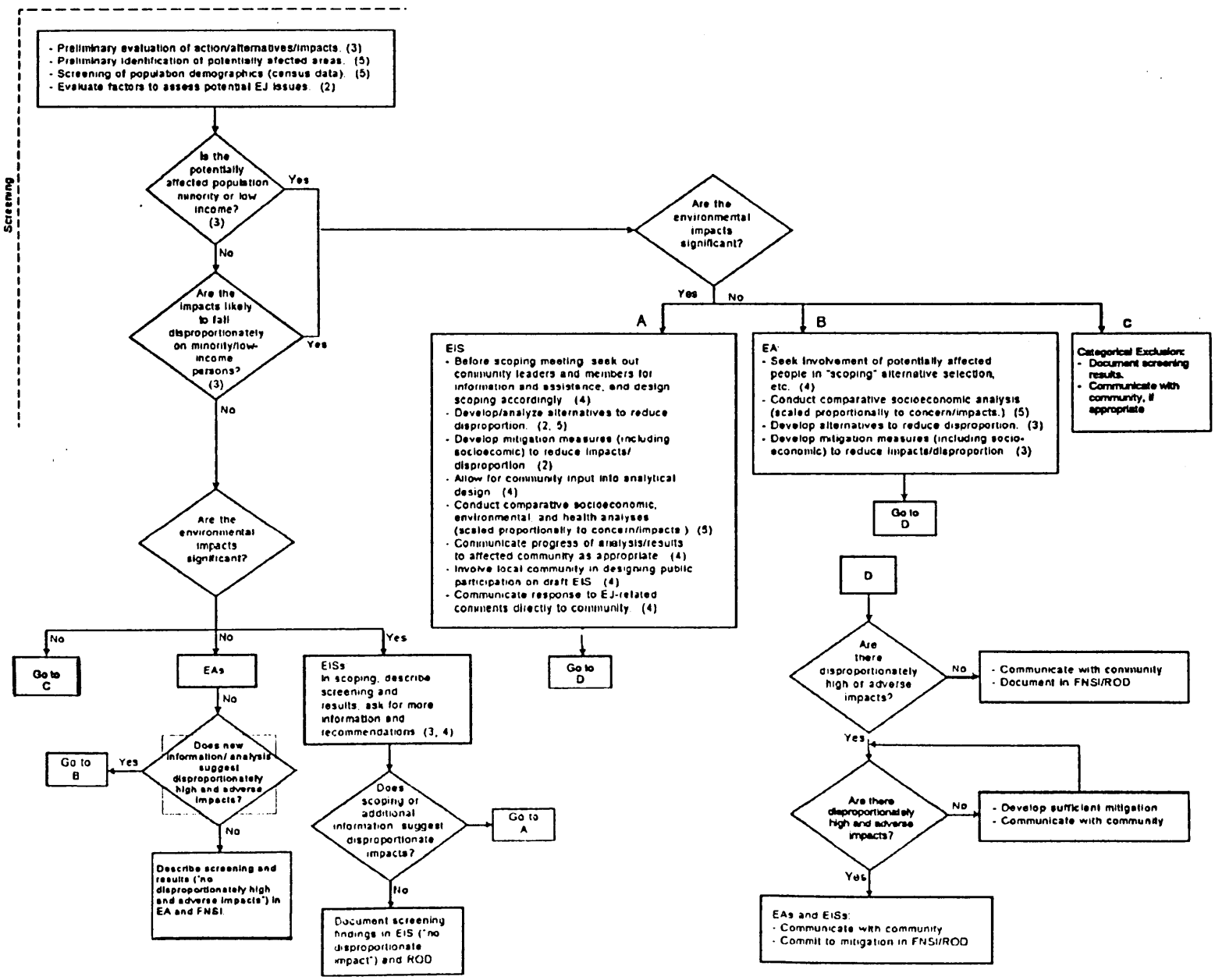
ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

E4. INCOME IN 1989

Per capita and median household, median family and median nonfamily incomes.

a. State, Counties and Places	Printed report	4 pages, free
b. Census Tracts & BNAs, all counties	Printed report	18 pages, $3.00
c. Census Tracts & BNAs, all counties	ASCII format on diskette	$10.00
d. Census Tracts & BNAs, all counties	Lotus123 format on diskette	$10.00
e. Arizona Indian Reservations by County	Printed report	2 pages, free
f. Arizona Zip Codes	Printed report	6 pages, free

ATTACHMENT 2



Source: Review Draft Guidance for Incorporating Environmental Justice Concerns in EPA's NEPA Compliance Analysis, July 12, 1996.

ATTACHMENT 3

1. **DEFINITIONS** The following terms where used in this Order shall have the following meanings*:

a. **DOT** means the Office of the Secretary, DOT operating administrations, and all other DOT components.

b. **Low-Income** means a person whose median household income is at or below the Department of Health and Human Services poverty guidelines.

c. **Minority** means a person who is:

(1) Black (a person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa);

(2) Hispanic (a person of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race);

(3) Asian American (a person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian subcontinent, or the Pacific Islands); or

(4) American Indian and Alaskan Native (a person having origins in any of the original people of North America and who maintains cultural identification through tribal affiliation or community recognition).

d. **Low-Income Population** means any readily identifiable group of low-income persons who live in geographic proximity, and, if circumstances warrant, geographically dispersed/ transient persons (such as migrant workers or Native Americans) who will be similarly affected by a proposed DOT program, policy or activity.

e. **Minority Population** means any readily identifiable groups of minority persons who live in geographic proximity, and if circumstances warrant, geographically dispersed/transient persons (such as migrant workers or Native Americans) who will be similarly affected by a proposed DOT program, policy or activity.

Source: DOT Order to Address Environmental Justice in Minority and Low Income Populations.

ATTACHMENT 4

ADDRESSING ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE IN THE Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)

FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION
FEDERAL TRANSIT ADMINISTRATION
REGION 9

Executive Order 12898, Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority and Low-Income Populations, was signed by President Clinton on February 11, 1994 and published in the February 16, 1994 Federal Register, Vol. 59, No. 32. The Executive Order (EO) and accompanying memorandum focuses Federal attention on the environmental and human health condition in minority and low-income communities, promotes nondiscrimination in Federal programs affecting human health and the environment, and provides minority and low-income communities access to public information and an opportunity to participate in matters relating to the environment.

The EO requires each Federal agency to take the appropriate steps to identify and avoid any disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of Federal programs, policies, and activities on minority and low-income populations. The Department of Transportation (DOT) and the FHWA have initiated steps to ensure compliance with the EO. Tthe FHWA's Final Environmental Justice Strategy was published in the June 29, 1995 *Federal Register*, Vol. 60 No. 125 and the final DOT Order, Department of Transportation Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations was published in the April 15, 1997 *Federal Register*, Vol. 62, No. 72 . At this time no other agency guidance or information is available.

This discussion paper is intended as a guide to addressing environmental justice during the project development/EIS process until formal agency guidance is issued. The FHWA Technical Advisory 6640.8a (TA) provides guidance for documenting the potential social, economic, and environmental impacts considered in the selection and implementation of Federal-aid highway projects. Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 requires that no person, because of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, age, or handicap, be excluded from participation in, denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination by any federal-aid activity. E.O. 12898 broadens the Title VI requirement and it is recognized that additional information is currently needed to adequately address project specific environmental justice concerns.

The following supplements the TA for compliance with the principles of environmental justice. This additional information should be included in all EIS documents under the social and economic discussion, with references to other subject headings as appropriate:

Definitions

Population: Depending upon circumstances, field observations and localized census tract information may be all that is required. Population means any readily identifiable groups of minority persons and/or low-income persons who live in geographic proximity to the project. If the population is dispersed and not an identifiable minority or low-income community, then it is not considered a "distinct" group.

Low-Income: The DOT definition of low income is a population whose median household income is at or below the Department of Health and Human Services poverty guidelines. This is $15,150 for a family of four.

IDENTIFYING EXISTING PROTECTED POPULATIONS

1) In the affected environment discussions, where the existing social, economic, and environmental setting of the study area is described, provide descriptive information on the general population served and/or affected by the proposed project. This should include identification of the race, color, national origin, age, and level of income of the overall population as well as the existence of any distinct minority and/or low income populations or communities.

2) Document the agency's commitment to Title VI of the Civil Rights Act, which provides that no person in the United States shall, on the ground of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance.

3) When it is documented in the socio-economic section that there are no distinct groups of minority or low income populations in the area that will be affected by the project, the socio-economic section should conclude with the statement that "No minority or low-income populations have been identified that would be adversely effected by the proposed project. E.O. 12898 regarding environmental justice has been satisfied."

4) When there are distinct groups of minority or low-income populations in the project area, the intent of E.O. 12898 and the principles of environmental justice should be briefly discussed to provide the necessary background information and an understanding of what is required in the consideration of environmental justice. This will also help to establish a basis for the subsequent discussions in the environmental document. The following wording will be used:

"Executive Order 12898, *Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations*, signed by President Clinton on February 11, 1994, requires federal agencies to take the appropriate and necessary steps to identify and address disproportionately high and adverse" effect of federal projects on the health or environment of minority and low-income populations to the greatest extent practicable and permitted by law."

IDENTIFYING ADVERSE EFFECTS

1) In the environmental consequences (impacts) of the alternative(s) discussions, identify the beneficial and adverse effects on the overall population and on minority and/or low-income populations or communities. This discussion of social impacts should include but are not limited to: air, noise, and water pollution and soil contamination; destruction or disruption of man-made or natural resources; aesthetic values; community cohesion or a community's economic vitality; vibration; adverse employment effects; displacement of persons, businesses, farms, or nonprofit organizations; increased traffic congestion, isolation, relocation impacts, changes to travel patterns, accessibility, safety issues, and other impacts or project results which could potentially propose a disproportionate and adverse health or environmental impact on a minority and/or low-income population.

2) Evaluate the impacts on the minority and/or low-income populations with respect to impacts on the overall population within the project area. Construction/temporary impacts should be

included and references to other topic sections in the EIS should be included here, as appropriate.

3) Where there are adverse impacts on any segment of the population, discuss what measures are being considered for mitigation including avoidance, minimization, and opportunities to enhance communities and neighborhoods. Any project development activity which demonstrates sensitivity to a special segment of the population, neighborhood, or community should be highlighted.

4) If there are distinct groups of minority or low-income populations that will be impacted by the project, but the EIS concludes that none of these populations will be adversely effected after taking into consideration mitigation and project benefits, the socio-economic section should conclude with the statement that the project will not adversely affect any minority or low-income populations and therefore, E.O. 12898 regarding environmental justice has been satisfied.

DISPROPORTIONATELY HIGH AND ADVERSE EFFECT DETERMINATION

The adverse effect is predominately borne by a distinct group of minority and/or low-income population, OR the adverse effect is appreciably more severe or greater in magnitude than the adverse effect suffered by the non-minority and/or low-income population even after taking into account all offsetting benefits to the affected populations.

A discussion is needed to support the determination that other mitigation measures or alternatives that would avoid or reduce the disproportionately high and adverse effects on the protected populations are not practicable. Or, that the cost, social, economic, human health and environmental impacts are more severe and reach extraordinary magnitudes.

COORDINATION

Document in the Comments and Coordination Section, the degree to which the effected groups of minority and/or low-income populations have been involved in the decision making process related to alternatives selection, impact analysis, and mitigation. Discuss all proactive efforts to ensure meaningful public participation from the overall population including any specific activities to increase outreach and expand the opportunities for low-income and minority participation during the project development process. Indicate the position of the communities related to these decisions and what steps are being taken to resolve any controversy that exists.

CONCLUSION STATEMENT

a) The project will result in an adverse effect on minority or low-income populations, but the impact will not be disproportionately high after considering the previously identified project's benefits and mitigations to all the impacted populations,

or

b) The project will result in disproportionately high and adverse impacts on minority or low-income populations even after considering the previously identified project's benefits and mitigations to all the impacted populations.

ATTACHMENT 5

E5. HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Number of households in these income groupings: <$5,000, $5,000-$9,999, $10,000-$14,999, $15,000-$24,999, $25,000-$34,999, $35,000-$49,999, $50,000-$74,999, $75,000-$99,999, $100,000+.

a. State, Counties and Places	Printed report	4 pages, free
b. Census Tracts & BNAs, all counties	Printed report	17 pages, $2.50
c. Census Tracts & BNAs, all counties	ASCII format on diskette	$10.00
d. Census Tracts & BNAs, all counties	Lotus 123 format on diskette	$10.00
e. HISPANICS HOUSEHOLDERS ONLY by County & Place	Printed report	4 pages, free
f. Arizona Indian Reservations	Printed report	2 pages, free
g. Arizona Zip Codes	Printed report	6 pages, free

E6. POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

Number of persons above and below poverty with percent of persons below poverty.

a. State, Counties and Places	Printed report	4 pages, free
b. Census Tracts & BNAs, all counties	Printed report	17 pages, $2.50
c. Arizona Indian Reservations by county	Printed report	2 pages, free
d. Census Tracts & BNAs, all counties	ASCII format on diskette	$10.00
e. Census Tracts & BNAs, all counties	Lotus123 format on diskette	$10.00
f. Arizona Zip Codes	Printed report	6 pages, free

E7. PERSONS WITH INCOME BELOW POVERTY IN 1989 BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN

Poverty counts for total population, White, Black, American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut, Asian or Pacific Islander, Other and persons of Hispanic Origin

a. State, Counties and Places	Printed report	4 pages, free
b. Census Tracts & BNAs, all counties	Printed report	17 pages, $2.50

E8. PERSONS AGES 18+ WITH INCOME BELOW POVERTY IN 1989 BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN

For State, Counties and Places	Printed report	4 pages, free

E9. RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL

Lists number of persons in each ratio category: Under .50 of poverty, .50-.74, .75-.99, 1.00-1.24, 1.25-1.49, 1.50-1.74, 1.75-1.84, 1.85-1.99, 2.00+ (Ratio of Income to Poverty).

a. State, Counties and Places	Printed report	4 pages, free
b. Arizona Indian Reservations	Printed report	2 pages, free
c. Census Tracts & BNAs, all counties	Printed report	17 pages, $2.50
d. Census Tracts & BNAs, all counties	ASCII format on diskette	$10.00
e. Census Tracts & BNAs, all counties	Lotus123 format on diskette	$10.00
f. Arizona Zip Codes	Printed report	6 pages, free

E10. POVERTY STATUS IN 1989 FOR CENSUS TRACTS & BLOCK NUMBERING AREAS

Lists total persons, number of persons below poverty, percent of persons below poverty, total families, number of families below poverty, percent of families below poverty, total households, number of households below poverty and percent of households below poverty.

a. State, Counties and Places	Printed report	4 pages, free
b. Census Tracts & BNAs, all counties	Printed report	17 pages, $2.50

E11. AGGREGATE INCOME IN 1989

Lists aggregate income, total population, aggregate family income, total families, aggregate household income, total households.

a. State, Counties and Places	Printed report	4 pages, free
b. Census Tracts & BNAs, all counties	Printed report	17 pages, $2.50

OTHER

O1. PERSONS PER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNIT BY ETHNICITY FOR AZ & COUNTIES — Printed report — 3 pages, free

Lists persons living in housing units, persons per household and total housing units for: total population, persons of Hispanic Origin, White not Hispanic, Black not Hispanic, Native Am. not Hispanic, Asian & Pacific Islander not Hispanic and Other not Hispanic.

O2. POPULATION BY GENDER

Total population by male/female.

a. State, Counties and Places	Printed report	4 pages, free
b. Census Tracts & BNAs, all counties	Printed report	18 pages $3.00

O3. MARITAL STATUS

Marital status for persons 15 years and over. Includes: Never married, Now married (except separated), Separated, Widowed, Divorced.

a. State, Counties and Places	Printed report	4 pages, free
b. Census Tracts & BNAs, all counties	Printed report	18 pages, $3.00

O4. MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK

Lists number of workers 16 & over by means of transportation to work (drove alone, carpooled, bus, walked, worked at home, etc.

a. Census Tracts/BNAs (Numbers)	Printed report	17 pages, $2.50
b. Census Tracts/BNAs (Percentages)	Printed report	17 pages, $2.50
c. State, Counties and places	Printed report	4 pages, free
d. Arizona Zip Codes	Printed report	6 pages, free

STF3A SUMMARY CHARACTERISTICS

Both profiles include data on Ancestry, School Enrollment, Education, Industry, Labor Force, Employment, Language Spoken, Income, Poverty, Housing, Utilities and other information collected in the 1990 Census on the long-form questionnaire (sample).

S3A04. SUMMARY TAPE FILE 3A PROFILES--1990--4 page version

4-page profile -- Up to ten area profiles are available free of charge. Quantities over ten may be purchased for $2.00 each.

The profile is available at the following levels of geography:

U.S., States	Arizona	Urbanized Areas
Places	Counties	Indian Reservations
County Subdivisions	Congressional Districts	

S3A29. SUMMARY TAPE FILE 3A PROFILES--1990--29 page version

29-page profile -- This detailed profile is available at the following levels of geography:

U.S.	Arizona	Urbanized Areas
Places	Counties	Indian Reservations
County Subdivisions	Arizona Zip Codes	Block Group
Congressional District	Census Tract/Block Numbering Area	

The cost for the profile is as follows:

1 - 10 areas	$5.00 each	11 - 20 areas	$4.00 each
21 - 49 areas	$3.00 each	50+ areas	$2.00 each

(Individual, double-sided, pages may also be printed for specific areas at $0.35 per page.)

EEO SPECIAL FILE

P1. DETAILED OCCUPATION BY SEX — Printed report — 13 pages, free

Includes persons in civilian labor force: total, male and female for all 513 detailed occupation categories
At this time, only available for the State.

P2. DETAILED OCCUPATION BY SEX BY HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE

Includes persons in civilian labor force by male and female for all 513 detailed occupation categories for the following race/ethnic groups: Hispanic Origin; White Not Hispanic; Black Not Hispanic; American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut Not Hispanic; Asian or Pacific Islander Not Hispanic; Other Not Hispanic.
Available for:
Arizona, Counties, Cities: Phoenix, Tucson, Mesa, Glendale, Tempe, Scottsdale, Chandler, Yuma, Peoria

a. Arizona, Counties, or selected places	One printed report per area	30 pages, $2.00
b. Arizona, Counties, or selected places	Lotus 123 format on diskette per area	$5.00
c. United States summary	Printed report	12 pages, free

P3. DETAILED OCCUPATION BY SEX AND RACE — Printed report — 24 pages, $2.00

Includes persons in civilian labor force by male and female for all 513 detailed occupation categories for the following race goups: White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut; Asian or Pacific Islander; Other.
At this time, only available for the State.

P4. EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY SEX — Printed report — 1 page, free

Includes persons in civilian labor force by total, male and female for the following Educational Attainment categories: Not High School Graduate; High School Graduate; Some College or Associate Degree; Bachelor's Degree; Graduate or Professional Degree.
At this time, only available for the State.

P5. EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY AGE, SEX, HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE — Printed report — 4 pages, free

Includes persons in civilian labor force by Sex by age group (16-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-69, 70+) for the following Educational Attainment categories: Not High School Graduate; High School Graduate; Some College or Associate Degree; Bachelor's Degree; Graduate or Professional Degree for the following race/ethnic groups: Hispanic Origin; White Not Hispanic; Black Not Hispanic; American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut Not Hispanic; Asian or Pacific Islander Not Hispanic; Other Not Hispanic.
At this time, only available for the State.

P6. EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY AGE, SEX AND RACE — Printed report — 4 pages, free

Includes persons in civilian labor force by Sex by age group (16-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-69, 70+) for the following Educational Attainment categories: Not High School Graduate; High Scool Graduate; Some College or Associate Degree; Bachelor's Degree; Graduate or Professional Degree for the following race groups: White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut; Asian or Pacific Islander; Other.
At this time, only available for the State

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC SECURITY
Arizona State Data Center - 045Z
P. O. Box 6123
Phoenix, Arizona 85005
(602) 542-5984 Fax (602) 542-6474

STANDARD 1990 CENSUS PRODUCTS ORDER FORM

	General Reference	Description/Geography	Quantity	Price	Total
G1.	Introduction to 1990 Census Products	Printed report		free	
G2.	Population Change in Arizona: 1980 to 1990	Printed report		free	
G3.	Population of Arizona's Incorporated Cities & Towns Ranked by Population: 1990 Census	Printed report		free	
G4.	Population of Arizona's Incorporated Cities & Towns Ranked by % Change: 1980 - 1990	Printed report		free	
G5.	Population & Housing Counts of Arizona Places by County - 1990 Census (April 1, 1990)	Printed report		free	
G6a.	1990 Census Tracts by Place	Maricopa County		$1.50	
G6b.	1990 Census Tracts by Place	Pima County		free	
G6c.	1990 Census Tracts by Place	All other counties by CT/BNA		$2.00	
G7.	Population Change by Census Tract: 1980 - 1990	Maricopa County		free	
G8a.	Hispanic Origin as Percentage of Total Population: 1990 Census	Maricopa County census tracts		$1.00	
G8b.	Hispanic Origin as Percentage of Total Population: 1990 Census	Pima County census tracts		$1.00	
G9a.	1990 Land Area Data for Arizona, Counties and Places	State, counties, places		free	
G9b.	1990 Land Area Data by Census Tract/Block Numbering Area	All counties by CT/BNA		$2.00	
G9c.	1990 Land Area Data	Arizona Indian Reservations		free	
G10a.	1990 Census Urban and Rural Populations	State, Counties, and Places		$1.00	
G10b.	1990 Census Urban and Rural Populations	Arizona Indian Reservations		free	
G11a.	1990 Census Ranking Tables	U.S. Metropolitan Areas		$1.50	
G11b.	1990 Census Ranking Tables	U.S. Cities over 100,000		$1.50	
G11c.	1990 Census Ranking Tables	U.S. Counties over 100,000		$1.50	
G12.	1990 Census Number of Persons Living in Group Quarters	Printed report		$3.00	
G13a.	Total Population by Hispanic Origin and Race	State, counties, places		free	
G13b.	Total Population by Hispanic Origin and Race	State, counties & CCDs		free	
G13c.	Total Population by Hispanic Origin and Race	Census Tracts & BNAs		free	
G13d.	Total Population by Hispanic Origin and Race	Arizona Indian Reservations		free	
G13e.	Total Population by Hispanic Origin and Race	Co.Tract/BNA, Block on diskette		CALL	
G13f.	Total Population by Hispanic Origin and Race	Voting Districts on diskette		CALL	
G13g.	Total Population by Hispanic Origin and Race	Arizona Zip Codes		free	
G14a.	Public Law 94-171 Data - Age 18 & Over Population by Hispanic Origin and Race	State, counties, places		free	
G14b.	Public Law 94-171 Data - Age 18 & Over Population by Hispanic Origin and Race	State, counties & CCDs		free	
G14c.	Public Law 94-171 Data - Age 18 & Over Population by Hispanic Origin and Race	Census Tracts & BNAs		free	
G14d.	Public Law 94-171 Data - Age 18 & Over Population by Hispanic Origin and Race	Arizona Indian Reservations		free	
G14e.	Public Law 94-171 Data - Age 18 & Over Population by Hispanic Origin and Race	Co.Tract/BNA, Block on diskette		CALL	
G14f.	Public Law 94-171 Data - Age 18 & Over Population by Hispanic Origin and Race	Voting Districts on diskette		CALL	
G15.	Summary Tape File 1A Profiles	List Geography: _____ _____		CALL	

	Age Data	Description/Geography	Quantity	Price	Total
A1.	1990 Median Age for U.S., Arizona, Counties, and Places	Printed report		free	
A2a.	Population by Selected Age Groups - April 1, 1990 Census	State, counties, places		free	
A2b.	Population by Selected Age Groups - April 1, 1990 Census	Census Tracts & BNAs		$2.00	

	Age Data (Continued)	Description/Geography	Quantity	Price	Total
A2c.	Population by Selected Age Groups - April 1, 1990 Census	Tracts/BNAs - ASCII, diskette		$10.00	
A2d.	Population by Selected Age Groups - April 1, 1990 Census	Tracts/BNAs - Lotus123, diskette		$10.00	
A2e.	Population by Selected Age Groups - April 1, 1990 Census	Arizona Indian Reservations		free	
A2f.	Population by Selected Age Groups - April 1, 1990 Census	Arizona Zip Codes		free	
A3.	Persons Age 60 + for State, County, & Places	Printed report		$1.00	
A4.	Persons Age 65 + for State, County, & Places	Printed report		$1.00	
A5.	1990 Census Single Years of Age Data by Gender	Printed report		$3.00	
A6a.	1990 Single Years of Age Data by Gender/Race/Hispanic Origin	Arizona		$1.50	
A6b.	1990 Single Years of Age Data by Gender/Race/Hispanic Origin	Maricopa County		$1.50	
A6c.	1990 Single Years of Age Data by Gender/Race/Hispanic Origin	Pima County		$1.50	
	Housing Data	**Description/Geography**	**Quantity**	**Price**	**Total**
H1a.	Housing Unit Data - April 1, 1990 Census	Counties/Places/Indian Res		free	
H1b.	Housing Unit Data - April 1, 1990 Census	State, Counties & CCDs		free	
H1c.	Housing Unit Data - April 1, 1990 Census	Census Tracts & BNAs		$2.00	
H1d.	Housing Unit Data - April 1, 1990 Census	Tracts/BNAs - ASCII, diskette		$10.00	
H1e.	Housing Unit Data - April 1, 1990 Census	Tracts/BNAs - Lotus123, diskette		$10.00	
H1f.	Housing Unit Data - April 1, 1990 Census	Arizona Zip Codes		free	
H2a.	Value of Home - 1990 Census	Counties/Places		free	
H2b.	Value of Home - 1990 Census	Census Tracts & BNAs		$2.00	
H2c.	Value of Home - 1990 Census	Tracts/BNAs - ASCII, diskette		$10.00	
H2d.	Value of Home - 1990 Census	Tracts/BNAs - Lotus123, diskette		$10.00	
H2e.	Value of Home - 1990 Census	Arizona Zip Codes		free	
H3a.	Persons in Occupied Units by Tenure (Owner/Renter) by Race/Spanish Origin Groups	Maricopa County tracts		$5.50	
H3b.	Persons in Occupied Units by Tenure (Owner/Renter) by Race/Spanish Origin Groups	Pima County tracts		$1.50	
H4.	Number of Occupied Housing Units by Minority Status	Census Tracts & BNAs		$2.00	
H5.	Housing Unit Data by Census Tract/BNA	Printed report		$2.00	
H10a.	Vehicles Available	State, counties, places		free	
H10b.	Vehicles Available	Census Tracts & BNAs		$2.50	
H11a.	Year Householder Moved into Unit - Total Occupied	Census Tracts & BNAs		$3.00	
H11b.	Year Householder Moved into Unit - Owner Occupied	Census Tracts & BNAs		$3.00	
H11c.	Year Householder Moved into Unit - Renter Occupied	Census Tracts & BNAs		$3.00	
H12a.	Units in Structure	State, counties, places		free	
H12b.	Units in Structure	Census Tracts & BNAs		$3.00	
H12c.	Units in Structure	Arizona Zip Codes		free	
H13.	Telephone in Housing Unit	Census Tracts & BNAs		$2.50	
	Social Characteristics	**Description/Geography**	**Quantity**	**Price**	**Total**
S1a.	Civilian Labor Force Data	State, counties, places		free	
S1b.	Civilian Labor Force Data	Census Tracts & BNAs		$2.50	
S1c.	Civilian Labor Force Data	Indian Reservation by County		free	
S1d.	Civilian Labor Force Data	Tracts/BNAs - ASCII, diskette		$10.00	
S1e.	Civilian Labor Force Data	Tracts/BNAs - Lotus 123, diskette		$10.00	
S1f.	Civilian Labor Force Data	Arizona Zip Codes		free	
S2.	Civilian Veterans by Sex and Age	State, counties, places		free	
S3a.	Educational Attainment	State, counties, places		free	
S3b.	Educational Attainment	Census Tracts & BNAs		$3.00	

	Social Characteristics (Continued)	Description/Geography	Quantity	Price	Total
S3c.	Educational Attainment	Tracts/BNAs - ASCII, diskette		$10.00	
S3d.	Educational Attainment	Tracts/BNAs - Lotus 123, diskette		$10.00	
S3e.	Educational Attainment	Arizona Indian Reservations		free	
S3f.	Educational Attainment	Arizona Zip Codes		free	
S4a.	Industry	State, counties, places		free	
S4b.	Industry	Census Tracts & BNAs		$2.50	
S4c.	Industry	Tracts/BNAs - ASCII, diskette		$10.00	
[illegible]	Industry	Tracts/BNAs - Lotus 123, diskette		$10.00	
S4e.	Industry	Arizona Zip Codes		free	
S5a.	Occupation	State, counties, places		free	
S5b.	Occupation	Census Tracts & BNAs		$2.50	
S5c.	Occupation	Tracts/BNAs - ASCII, diskette		$10.00	
S5d.	Occupation	Tracts/BNAs - Lotus 123, diskette		$10.00	
S5e.	Occupation	Arizona Zip Codes		free	
S6a.	Work Disability Status by Mobility & Self-Care Limitation	State, counties, places		free	
S6b.	Work Disability Status by Mobility & Self-Care Limitation	Census Tracts & BNAs		$3.00	
S6c.	Work Disability Status by Mobility & Self-Care LImitation	Arizona Indian Reservation		free	

	Economic Characteristics	Description/Geography	Quantity	Price	Total
E4a.	Income in 1989	State, counties, places		free	
E4b.	Income in 1989	Census Tracts & BNAs		$3.00	
E4c.	Income in 1989	Tracts/BNAs - ASCII, diskette		$10.00	
E4d.	Income in 1989	Tracts/BNAs - Lotus 123, diskette		$10.00	
E4e.	Income in 1989	Arizona Indian Reservations		free	
E4f.	Income in 1989	Arizona Zip Codes		free	
E5a.	Household Income in 1989	State, counties, places		free	
E5b.	Household Income in 1989	Census Tracts & BNAs		$2.50	
E5c.	Household Income in 1989	Tracts/BNAs - ASCII, diskette		$10.00	
E5d.	Household Income in 1989	Tracts/BNAs - Lotus 123, diskette		$10.00	
E5e.	HISPANIC Household Income in 1989	State, counties, places		free	
E5f.	Household Income in 1989	Arizona Indian Reservations		free	
E5g.	Household Income in 1989	Arizona Zip Codes		free	
E6a.	Poverty Status in 1989	State, counties, places		free	
E6b.	Poverty Status in 1989	Census Tracts & BNAs		$2.50	
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E9a.	Ratio of Income in 1989 to Poverty Level	State, counties, places		free	
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E9f.	Ratio of Income in 1989 to Poverty Level	Arizona Zip Codess		free	
E10a.	Poverty Status in 1989 for Persons, Families, Households	State, counties, places		free	

	Economic Characteristics (Continued)	Description/Geography	Quantity	Price	Total
E10b.	Poverty Status in 1989 for Persons, Families, Households	Census Tracts & BNAs		$2.50	
E11a.	Aggregate Income in 1989	State, counties, places		free	
E11b.	Aggregate Income in 1989	Census Tracts & BNAs		$2.50	

	Other	Description/Geography	Quantity	Price	Total
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O2a.	Population by Gender	State, counties, places		free	
O2b.	Population by Gender	Census Tracts & BNAs		$3.00	
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O4a.	Means of Transportation to Work	Census Tracts & BNAs		$2.50	
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O4c.	Means of Transportation to Work	State, counties, places		free	
O4d.	Means of Transportation to Work	Arizona Zip Codes		free	

	Summary Characteristics	Description/Geography	Quantity	Price	Total
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S3a29	STF3A profile – 29 pages	List Geography:		CALL	

	EEO Special File	Description/Geography	Quantity	Price	Total
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P2a.	Detailed Occupation by Sex by Hispanic Origin and Race	State, counties, or selected places		$2.00	
P2b.	Detailed Occupation by Sex by Hispanic Origin and Race	St, Co, Place LOTUS123 diskette		$5.00	
P2c.	Detailed Occupation by Sex by Hispanic Origin and Race	United States summary		Free	
P3.	Detailed Occupation by Sex and Race	State		Free	
P4.	Educational Attainment by Sex	State		Free	
P5.	Educational Attainment by Age, Sex, Hispanic Origin and Race	State		Free	
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