
Census of Population and Housing, 1980
(United States): Summary Tape File 3

U.S. Dept. of Commerce
Bureau of the Census

ICPSR 8071, 8038, 8157, 8318, 8402, 8710

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ICPSR
Inter-university Consortium for
Political and Social Research

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(United States): Summary Tape File 3

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Census of Population and Housing [United States]:
Summary Tape Files 3A, 3B, 3C, 3D, 3H, and
3D Congressional District-Level Extract
(ICPSR 8071, 8038, 8157, 8318, 8402, 8710)

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Bureau of the Census

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U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census;
CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980 [UNITED STATES]: SUMMARY
TAPE FILE 3A (ICPSR 8071)
CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980 [UNITED STATES]: SUMMARY
TAPE FILE 3B (ICPSR 8318)
CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980 [UNITED STATES]: SUMMARY
TAPE FILE 3C (ICPSR 8038)
CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980 [UNITED STATES]: SUMMARY
TAPE FILE 3D (ICPSR 8157)
CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980 [UNITED STATES]: SUMMARY
TAPE FILE 3D CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT-LEVEL EXTRACT (ICSPR 8710)
CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980 [UNITED STATES]: SUMMARY
TAPE FILE 3H (ICPSR 8402)

Summary Tape File 3 consists of five sets of files that contain detailed tabulations of the nation's population and housing characteristics produced from the 1980 Census. The series consists of Summary Tape Files (STF) 3A, 3B, 3C, 3D, and 3H. The files contain sample data inflated to represent the total population; "100 percent counts" and unweighted sample counts are also provided for certain characteristics.

Complete-count data are included for demographic data such as age, race, sex, marital status, and Spanish origin, and for housing information such as the number of rooms at the address, occupancy status, property value, number of rooms, and plumbing facilities. Sample data inflated to represent the total population are provided for other topics: education, language, ancestry, employment, transportation, and income, plus detailed information on housing characteristics.

All datasets in the STF3 series have identical record formats and technical characteristics (except for the omission of 100 percent counts from STF3B). Substantive data variables are organized in the form of 150 "tables" that are accompanied by standard geographic identification variables. The various collections differ only in the types of geographical areas for which the data are summarized.

STF3A provides summaries for the States or state equivalents; Counties or county equivalents; minor civil divisions (MCDs) or census county divisions (CCDs); places or place segments within MCD/CCDs or remainders of MCD/CCDs; census tracts or block numbering areas; block groups or enumeration districts; places; and Congressional Districts. An additional STF 3A file for Puerto Rico is also available from ICPSR. The information in this file is similar to but not identical with the data for the 50 states and the District of Columbia. This file is documented in a separate codebook.

STF3B provides summaries for each 5-digit ZIP code area in numeric order within each state. The data are summarized at the state, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA), and county levels.

STF3C is a national file containing summaries for the following levels: United States, Census Regions, Census Divisions, States, Standard Consolidated Statistical Areas (SCSAs), SMSAs, urbanized areas (UAs), counties, places of 10,000 or more, MCDs of 10,000 or more (in eleven selected states), and Congressional Districts.

STF3D provides summaries for state or state equivalent; Congressional District (as constituted for the 98th Congress); county or county equivalent; places of 10,000 or more people; and minor civil divisions or census county divisions. STF3H is a supplement to 3D; it supplies data for the ten States (California, Hawaii, Louisiana, Maine, Mississippi, Montana, New Jersey, New York, Texas, and Washington) that were redistricted for the 99th Congress.

STF3A, STF3B, and STF3D are each comprised of 51 separate files: one for each state, plus the District of Columbia. STF3C consists of one nationwide datafile containing information about all states. STF3H contains 10 files, one for each state covered. Each logical record in these collections consists of 12,096 characters, and is divided into six "record segments" of 2,016 characters. The number of records in each file varies by state. Class IV

NOTE TO USERS:

The Census Bureau's machine-readable data dictionary for STF3 is also available on the same tape as CENSPAC 3.2 (ICPSR #7789), the software package designed specifically by the Census Bureau for use with the 1980 Census data files. A description of CENSPAC is located in the Instructional Packages section of ICPSR's Guide to Resources and Services.

For a description of STF 3D Congressional District-Level Extract, see next page.

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census
CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980 [UNITED STATES]: SUMMARY
TAPE FILE 3D CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT-LEVEL EXTRACT (ICPSR 8710)

SUMMARY: For this dataset, congressional district records were extracted from Summary Tape File 3D files and combined into a single file with the congressional district as the unit of analysis. While the 51 STF 3D files contain several levels of geographic hierarchy--state, congressional district, county or county equivalent, places with 10,000 or more inhabitants, and minor civil divisions with 10,000 or more inhabitants--with one file per state, this extract file presents data for one geographical level, the congressional district, and contains records for all congressional districts in the nation in one physical file. The 436 congressional districts described in the file are defined according to the boundaries established for the 98th Congress. Summary Tape File 3 consists of detailed tabulations of the nation's population and housing characteristics and is composed of five parts: STF 3A, STF 3B, STF 3C, STF 3D, and STF 3H. These files contain sample data inflated to represent the total population but also include 100-percent counts and unweighted sample counts for some variables. Complete-count data are supplied for demographic characteristics such as age, race, sex, marital status, and Spanish origin, and for housing information such as the number of units at the address, number of rooms, occupancy status, tenure, property value, and plumbing facilities. Sample data are provided for other items including education, language, ancestry, employment, transportation, and income. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All persons and housing units in the United States.

SAMPLING: For STF 3 one-half of all housing units and persons in group quarters in incorporated places of less than 2,500 persons were included in the sample. In all other places, one-sixth of the housing units or persons in group quarters were sampled. When both sampling rates were taken into account, approximately 19 percent of the nation's housing units were included in the census sample.

NOTE: This extract file was prepared by John McAdams, Associate Professor of Political Science at Marquette University. Data contained in the file are identical to those supplied by the Census Bureau in the congressional district-level records of STF 3D files, and standard Census Bureau technical documentation for STF 3 can be used with the file. The 12,096-character census logical record is divided into six segments of 2,016 characters each.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file
DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 436
VARIABLES: approximately 1,150
RECORD LENGTH: 2,016
RECORDS PER CASE: 6

Census of Population and Housing, 1980:

Summary Tape File 3H

Congressional Districts of the 99th Congress

(Supplement to STF 3D--Congressional
Districts of the 98th Congress)

Technical Documentation

ABSTRACT

Census of Population and Housing, 1980: Summary Tape File 3H, Congressional Districts of the 99th Congress (machine-readable data file)/Prepared by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Washington: The Bureau (producer and distributor), 1984.

TYPE OF FILE:

Summary statistics.

UNIVERSE DESCRIPTION:

All persons and housing units in the following States: California, Hawaii, Louisiana, Maine, Mississippi, Montana, New Jersey, New York, Texas and Washington.

SUBJECT-MATTER DESCRIPTION:

This file primarily contains sample data inflated to represent the total population. In addition, the file contains 100-percent counts and unweighted sample counts of persons and housing units. Population and housing items tabulated include the following:

Population

- *Household relationship
- *Sex
- *Race
- *Age
- *Marital status
- *Spanish origin
- School enrollment
- Years of school completed
- Nativity and place of birth
- Language spoken at home and ability to speak English
- Ancestry
- Residence in 1975
- Labor force status in 1979
- Veteran status and period of service
- Work disability status
- Transportation disability status

Housing

- *Number of units at address
- *Complete plumbing facilities
- *Number of rooms
- *Tenure (whether owned or rented)
- *Vacancy status
- *Value for noncondominiums
- Rent
- Units in structure
- Stories in structure and presence of passenger elevator
- Year structure built
- Year householder moved into unit
- Source of water
- Farm residence
- Sewage disposal
- Heating equipment
- House heating fuel
- Water heating fuel
- Cooking fuel

* 100-percent item from sample questionnaire.

Population

Children ever born
Labor force status
Place of work
Travel time to work
Means of transportation
to work
Private vehicle occupancy
(carpool arrangements)
Industry
Occupation
Class of worker
Number of weeks worked in 1979
Usual hours worked per week
in 1979
Number of weeks unemployed in
1979
Income in 1979
Income type in 1979
Poverty status in 1979

Housing

Kitchen facilities
Number of bedrooms
Number of bathrooms
Telephone in housing unit
Air conditioning
Number of vehicles available (automobiles,
vans, and light trucks)
Selected monthly owner costs (sum of
payments for real estate taxes, property
insurance, utilities, and regular mortgage
payments)

Selected aggregates and medians are also provided.

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE:

For the ten States listed in the Universe -- State, congressional districts for the 99th Congress, counties, and those places (and in Maine, New Jersey and New York minor civil divisions) with 10,000 or more inhabitants.

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION:

FILE SIZE:

One file per State, logical record length of 12,096 characters with six record segments of 2,016 characters each. The block size for the files varies with user specifications. A printout listing the block size and block count will be sent with each file.

FILE SORT SEQUENCE:

This file is sorted by level of geographic hierarchy.

REFERENCE MATERIALS:

U.S. Bureau of the Census. "Census of Population and Housing, 1980: Summary Tape File 3H, Congressional Districts of the 99th Congress (supplement to STF 3D, Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress) Technical Documentation". The STF 3H supplement includes this abstract as well as additional information about the file. STF 3D documentation includes a data dictionary. One copy of STF 3D and the STF 3H supplement accompanies each file order. When ordered separately, they are available for \$5.00 from Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Tapes), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

RELATED PRINTED REPORTS:

PHC80-4 Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress. This report presents statistics from the 1980 census on demographic and housing characteristics of the inhabitants of the State, congressional districts of the 98th Congress, and selected geographic areas within the congressional districts. The congressional districts are those in effect for election to the U.S. House of Representatives in November 1982. The PHC80-4 series consists of an individual report for each State and for the District of Columbia. A map is included with the State report showing congressional district boundaries, county boundaries, and the locations of selected cities. No congressional district boundaries are shown on the maps for the six States with one representative at large nor for the District of Columbia. This report is available from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

PHC80-4 Congressional Districts of the 99th Congress. This report presents statistics from the 1980 census on demographic and housing characteristics of the inhabitants of the State, congressional districts of the 99th Congress, and selected geographic areas within the congressional districts. The congressional districts are those in effect for election to the U.S. House of Representatives in November 1984. The PHC80-4 series consists of an individual report for the following States: California, Hawaii, Louisiana, Maine, Mississippi, Montana, New Jersey, New York, Texas and Washington. A map is included with the State report showing congressional district boundaries, county boundaries, and the locations of selected cities. This report is available from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

RELATED MACHINE-READABLE FILES

Census of Population and Housing, 1980: Summary Tape File 1D. This file contains complete count population and housing data for congressional districts of the 98th Congress.

Census of Population and Housing, 1980: Summary Tape File 3D. This file contains sample population and housing data inflated to represent the total population for congressional districts of the 98th Congress.

Census of Population and Housing, 1980: Summary Tape File 1H. This file contains complete count population and housing data for Congressional Districts of the 99th Congress.

FILE AVAILABILITY:

STF 3H is available for the 10 States in the Universe, on one reel of tape at 1600 bpi or 6250 bpi, 9-track, at a cost of \$140.

STF 3H, Congressional Districts of the 99th Congress, can be ordered using the order form on the next page. When ordering please include title and file number X83600000000.

Customer Services (Microfiche, Tapes and Maps)	Name			RETURN TO Data User Services Division Customer Services Bureau of the Census Washington, D.C. 20233 Phone 301/763-4100		Date	
	Organization					CHECK ONE	
	Address			<input type="checkbox"/> Enclosed is check or money order payable to Commerce-Census			
	City, State, ZIP			<input type="checkbox"/> Charge to Census Bureau Deposit Account No. 9-----			
	Telephone						
*One copy of the Technical Documentation is sent at no extra charge With tape orders: additional copies are \$5.00 each					TOTAL \$		
Characteristics of Tape (Check One):				Labeling (Check One):			
<input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 1600 bpi, EBCDIC		<input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 6250 bpi, EBCDIC		<input type="checkbox"/> Standard			
<input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 1600 bpi, ASCII		<input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 6250 bpi, ASCII		<input type="checkbox"/> Unlabeled			
Other characteristics are available by special arrangement							

STF 3 FILE DESCRIPTION

Summary Tape File 3 (STF 3) is one of a series of summary data files available from the 1980 census. The file contains sample data inflated to represent the total population and is composed of five parts -- STF 3A, STF 3B, STF 3C, STF 3D and STF 3H. These parts have identical tables and format, except for the omission of 100-percent counts for population and housing in STF 3B, but present the data for different geographic areas.

File Structure and Geographic Coverage

For each geographic area there will be a 12,096-character census logical record. Because of its large record size, STF 3 is divided into six segments of 2,016 characters each. These segments are identified within the geographic identification section repeated for each segment.

The first segment of each census logical record begins with 252 characters of geographic information and the suppression flags, while each subsequent segment begins with 102 characters of geographic information.

The record segments were arranged so that individual tables do not cross segment boundaries. Because of this, most segments have some padding at the end. The following chart illustrates the segmentation on STF 3.

STF 3 Segment Arrangement

Segment No.	No. of Chars. (Geography)	Tables	No. of Chars. (Tables)	No. of Chars. (Padding)	Total Chars.
1	252	1-19	1,476	288	2,016
2	102	20-47	1,863	51	2,016
3	102	48-71	1,911	3	2,016
4	102	72-101	1,887	27	2,016
5	102	102-128	1,914	0	2,016
6	102	129-150	1,437	477	2,016
Total	752	1-150	10,488	846	12,096

File STF 3H. This file presents demographic and housing characteristics of the inhabitants of the 10 States that redistricted for the 99th Congress, congressional districts in these States, and selected geographic areas within the congressional districts. The congressional districts are those in effect for election to the U.S. House of Representatives in November 1984.

This file contains summary level data which follow the geographic hierarchy indicated in figure 1 below. Records are shown for the State, a congressional district, then all counties within the congressional district. All county records are followed by records for all places of 10,000+ within the congressional district and then by MCD's of 10,000+ in Maine, New Jersey and New York within the congressional district. When a county, place, or MCD is split between two or more congressional districts, the summary record for a county, place, or MCD's contained within each of the congressional districts geographic hierarchy will show only the data for that portion contained within the congressional district.

In the other 40 states, the congressional districts in effect for election to the U.S. House of Representatives in November 1984 (Districts of the 99th Congress) are the same districts that were in effect for the 98th Congress. These same data are summarized for districts of the 98th Congress in STF 3D.

Figure 1 below outlines the geographic hierarchy. Following Figure 1 is a discussion of each summary level in the hierarchy.

FIGURE 1. Geographic Hierarchy of STF 3H

State

 Congressional district

 County or county equivalent or portion of county

 Places of 10,000+ or portion of place

 MCD's of 10,000+ or portion of MCD (Maine, New Jersey, New York)

The State record (Summary Level 04) contains a summary for the State or State equivalent.

The Congressional District record (Summary Level 33) contains a summary for each congressional district within the State according to the congressional district boundaries established for the 99th Congress.

The County record (Summary Level 37) contains a record for each county or county equivalent, including independent cities, or portion of county, county equivalent, or independent city within each congressional district.

The Place record (Summary Level 38) contains a summary for each place with 10,000 or more inhabitants, or portion of a place, located within the congressional district.

The MCD record (Summary Level 39) contains a summary for each county subdivision (minor civil division) with 10,000 or more inhabitants, or portion of an MCD, located within the congressional district in Maine, New Jersey and New York.

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980:

SUMMARY TAPE FILE 3

TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION

UPDATE INFORMATION

Additional information concerning this file may be available at a later date. If you have purchased this documentation (with or without tape purchase) from the Census Bureau and wish to receive these User Notes, please complete the coupon below specifying which files and States you ordered.

Mail to: Data User Services Division
Data Access and Use Staff
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

NOTE: Only coupons from original copies of this documentation will be honored

* * * * *

Name of File: Census of Population and Housing, 1980:
Summary Tape File 3

_____ File A

_____ File C

State(s):

Please send me any information which might become available later concerning the file listed.

Name:

Address:

Phone:

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CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980:

SUMMARY TAPE FILE 3

TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION

Washington, D.C.

1982

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Malcolm Baldrige, Secretary
Joseph R. Wright, Jr., Deputy Secretary
Robert G. Dederick, Assistant Secretary for Economic Affairs

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Bruce Chapman, Director

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Bruce Chapman, Director
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DATA USER SERVICES DIVISION

Michael G. Garland, Chief
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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This documentation was prepared within the Data Access and Use Staff, under the direction of James P. Curry, Chief, and Barbara J. Aldrich, Chief of its Technical Information Section. Annette Ralston was the coordinator for this file assisted by Edward Hightower, Yvonne Wade, Joann Sutton, Barbara Shugart, Jean Pope, and Mary Kilbride. It was partially adapted from materials prepared by David Silver, Stephen E. Goldman, and Eleanor Banks of Decennial Census Division, Thomas Harahush and Harold Yamauchi of Statistical Methods Division, and staff members of Data User Services Division. Support was provided through content review by staff members from Decennial Census Division, Geography Division, Housing Division, Population Division, and Statistical Methods Division.

* * * * *

The files should be cited as follows:

Census of Population and Housing, 1980: Summary Tape File 3A (Name of State) [machine-readable data file] / prepared by the Bureau of the Census. --Washington: The Bureau [producer and distributor], 1982.

Census of Population and Housing, 1980: Summary Tape File 3B (Name of State) [machine-readable data file] / prepared by the Bureau of the Census. --Washington: The Bureau [producer], 1982; National Planning Data Corporation and others [distributor], 1982.

Census of Population and Housing, 1980: Summary Tape File 3C [machine-readable data file] / prepared by the Bureau of the Census. --Washington: The Bureau [producer and distributor], 1982.

This technical documentation should be cited as follows:

Census of Population and Housing, 1980: Summary Tape File 3 Technical Documentation / prepared by the Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census. --Washington: The Bureau, 1982.

* * * * *

For additional information concerning the files, contact Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Tapes), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. Phone: (301) 763-4100.

For additional information concerning the technical documentation, contact Data User Services Division, Data Access and Use Staff, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. Phone: (301) 763-2074.

For additional information concerning the subject matter of the file, contact Population Division, (301) 763-7962, or Housing Division, (301) 763-2873, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

USER NOTES

This section will contain information relevant to Summary Tape File 3 which becomes available after the file is released.

User Notes will be sent to all users who (1) purchased their files (or technical documentation) from the Census Bureau and (2) returned the original copy of the coupon located inside the front cover of this documentation.

Data User News, February, 1983

Corrected STF 3A Tapes Show Revised Income Data

As Data User News has reported over the past few months, the Bureau has detected errors in the coding of income responses made on 1980 census sample questionnaires. In a review of per capita income estimates for local areas in the revenue sharing program, we discovered that per capita income in certain areas was much higher than anticipated.

Though relatively few geographic areas were affected, they were scattered throughout the Nation, necessitating an extensive review of income coding. This review has delayed the release of several sample data products, most notably the Census Tracts reports, Summary Tape File (STF) 4, and the Public-Use Microdata Sample Files.

The coding problems caused some errors in the income figures in STF 3 and in the Summary Characteristics for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas and Governmental Units (PHC80-3) and the Advance Estimates of Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics (PHC80-S2) reports.

STF 3 Corrections

The Bureau now plans to release corrected tapes for all files in the STF 3A series. These files will contain all of the STF 3 matrices including revised income and poverty status data for all affected geographic areas in STF 3A. These files will also contain some corrections of minor problems in the data on years

of school completed, language spoken at home, place of work, and residence in 1975. These changes will not affect the data to any appreciable extent. The impact of the income changes is summarized by State and county in STF 3 User Note No. 5, available for \$5 from Customer Services.

The first files in the STF 3A correction series will be released in February.

Users who purchased STF 3A for a particular State from the Bureau will be notified concerning the replacement of their tapes.

The Bureau will follow the same procedure in releasing STF 3C, the national file containing sample data for the larger areas in the Nation (see page 1). As indicated, we have released STF 3C uncorrected. We took this course to avoid substantial delays in the release of national sample data. We will release the corrected STF 3C in March or April.

STF 3 Microfiche

We will follow a different course in releasing microfiche versions of STF 3A and STF 3C. In both cases, we will release only a corrected version. Users can expect the release of STF 3A microfiche to begin in March; the STF 3C fiche will be released upon completion of all State STF 3A fiche.

Corrections to Printed Reports

Finally, the Bureau will prepare a set of tabulations

showing corrected per capita income figures for each State report in the Summary Characteristics for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas and Governmental Units (PHC80-3) series released last fall. These tabulations will be available free.

In the meantime, users of the Advance Estimates reports can send for a copy of User Note No. 5 which lists counties affected by the income problem and shows the dollar amounts by which the per capita and aggregate incomes must be adjusted downward (see above).

All of these corrections and corrected products will be available from Customer Services (301/763-4100). If you have questions about the scope of the income problem, contact the Population Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233, telephone 301/763-5060 or -7962.

Future Sample Products

Future 1980 census sample data products will be derived from corrected files. Among these products are STF 3D (congressional districts), STF 3F (school districts), STF 3G (neighborhood statistics), the Public-Use Microdata Sample Files, STF 4, the Census Tracts (PHC80-2) reports, the General Social and Economic Characteristics (PHC80-1-C) reports, and the Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress (PHC80-4). Data User News will keep you posted on the release dates of these and other 1980 census products.



Census of Population and Housing, 1980:

Summary Tape File 3

User Note No. 1

Subject: Tracts Split by Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas
(SMSA's)

There are currently two instances in New England in which a tract is split by an SMSA because some of its minor civil divisions (MCD's) are inside an SMSA and some are not. This occurs because it was not known at the time the tracts were established which MCD's would be included within new SMSA's. The two instances are listed below.

Maine - Tract 0090 in Penobscot County (019) has two MCD's which are in the Bangor SMSA and one which is outside the SMSA.

Vermont - Tract 0035 in Chittenden County (007) has three MCD's which are in the Burlington SMSA and two which are outside the SMSA.



Census of Population and Housing, 1980:

Summary Tape File 3

User Note No. 2

Subject: Changes in STF 3 Technical Documentation

Attached are updated pages 41, 44, 51, 52, 73, 109, 173-174, 175, 178, and 290 to be inserted into your copy of the STF 3 technical documentation. After inserting the updated pages, please file this note in the appropriate location after page vii of the documentation.

<u>Page</u>	<u>Information Updated</u>
41	Change in Table 32. The cell for "In military barracks" has no data and the military barracks population is included in the "Other in group quarters" cell.
44	Footnote 54 added to Table 81 and dropped from Table 34.
51	Changes in Footnotes 23, 25, 28, and 33.
52	Footnotes 55 and 56 are added.
73	Position 83-87 is changed from FILLER to ZIP CODE.
109	Change in Table 32. See explanation above.
173-174	Changes in Footnotes 23, 25, and 28.
175	Change in Footnote 33.
178	Footnotes 55 and 56 are added.
290	In SCHOOL TYPE definition, a caution note is added regarding college ownership (public/private) data.



Census of Population and Housing, 1980:

Summary Tape File 3

User Note No. 3

Subject: Changes in STF 3 Technical Documentation

Attached are updated pages 50, 51, 172, 175, 261-262, 412, and 437 to be inserted into your copy of the STF 3 technical documentation. After inserting the updated pages, please file this note in the appropriate location after page vii of the technical documentation.

<u>Page</u>	<u>Information Updated</u>
50	Footnote 12 has been modified.
51	Footnotes 33 and 35 have been modified.
172	Footnote 12 has been modified.
175	Footnotes 33 and 35 have been modified.
261-262	In the LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME definition, a caution note is added.
412	Change in definition of group quarters code 97.
437	Change in Note 1 and additional notes added to Appendix B7

In addition, users are reminded that delineators such as "town," "minor civil division," or "place" do not appear on STF 3 in the area name field (position 145-204). This information can be obtained from the political/statistical area description field (position 29).



Census of Population and Housing, 1980:

Summary Tape File 3

User Note No. 4

Subject: Income Inconsistencies

An inconsistency has been found in the income data available on STF 3. Research is currently underway to determine both the magnitude and geographic dispersion of the problem.

It appears that a small number of questionnaires were incorrectly coded resulting in an overstatement of income. Mean income, per capita income, and aggregate income are most noticeably affected.

Once we have determined the extent of the problem, we will decide if STF 3 corrections will be issued.



Census of Population and Housing, 1980:

Summary Tape File 3

User Note No. 5

Subject: Additional Information on Income Data

In November 1982 we distributed User Note No. 4 which alerted users to a potential problem with the income data. Subsequent research indicates that only approximately 0.5 percent of the estimated 300,000 enumeration districts and block groups are affected by this problem.

The attachment shows for states and counties the number of respondents whose income was corrected. Not all states were affected; therefore, this listing includes only those states and counties for which corrections were made. This information is being provided to indicate the magnitude of the error for the affected areas. The column headings on this list are described below:

<u>Column Headings</u>	<u>Description</u>
ST	Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) state code.
CN	FIPS county code. (This code is "0" for records containing state figures).
POP	The total population count of the specified area.
CHANGED CASES	The number of unweighted sample cases (individual respondents) for which income was incorrectly coded.
CHANGED WT CASE	The weighted (inflated) estimate of the number of individuals whose income was incorrectly coded.
CHANGED PERCENT	The percentage calculated when the figures in the column headed "CHANGED WT CASE" are divided by the figures in the column headed "POP."
AGGREGATE CHANGE	The dollar amount by which the aggregate income of individuals was corrected downward (this is always a negative correction).
PER CAPITA	The dollar amount by which the per capita income was corrected downward (this is always a negative correction).
NAME	The name of the state or county.

The Bureau expects to decide shortly what type of corrective action is necessary for STF 3 data products. Those decisions will be announced as soon as possible.

STATE AND COUNTY INCOME CHANGES

		DATE 121782						
ST	CH	POP	CHANGED PERCENT	CHANGED CASES	CHANGED WT CASE	AGGREGATE CHANGE	PER CAPITA	NAME
1	0	3893888	.02	162	798	54942102	14	ALABAMA
1	25	27702	.01	1	3	23466	1	CLARKE
1	43	61642	.09	9	54	2697006	44	CULLMAN
1	55	103057	.01	1	6	237954	2	ETOWAH
1	57	18609	.23	19	44	2031388	108	FAYETTE
1	59	28350	.15	18	43	1982393	70	FRANKLIN
1	73	671324	.07	76	483	40869725	61	JEFFERSON
1	83	46805	.14	11	63	3024988	66	LIMESTONE
1	97	364988	.01	3	19	690062	2	MOBILE
1	101	197838	.02	8	47	1698705	9	MONTGOMERY
1	127	68668	.05	16	36	1686415	25	WALKER

STATE AND COUNTY INCOME CHANGES

		DATE 121782						
ST	CH	POP	CHANGED PERCENT	CHANGED CASES	CHANGED WT CASE	AGGREGATE CHANGE	PER CAPITA	NAME
2	0	481851	.02	17	92	1127898	3	ALASKA
2	18	7768	.12	2	9	89685	12	ALEUTIAN ISL
2	28	174431	.02	5	38	368848	2	ANCHORAGE
2	98	53983	.01	1	6	162838	3	FAIRBANKS MD
2	118	19528	.13	4	26	258798	13	JANEAU
2	158	9939	.02	1	2	3798	8	KODIAK ISLAN
2	261	8348	.02	1	2	36818	4	VALDEZ-CORDD
2	288	6167	.05	1	3	162815	26	WRAINGELL-PET
2	298	7873	.08	2	6	45938	6	YUKON-KOTUKU

STATE AND COUNTY INCOME CHANGES

		DATE 121782						
ST	CH	POP	CHANGED PERCENT	CHANGED CASES	CHANGED WT CASE	AGGREGATE CHANGE	PER CAPITA	NAME
4	0	2718215	.01	29	179	5388877	2	ARIZONA
4	13	1589852	.01	19	128	3429881	2	MARICOPA
4	19	531443	.01	6	38	762984	1	PIMA
4	21	98918	.02	4	21	1188172	13	PINAL

STATE AND COUNTY INCOME CHANGES

ST	CH	POP	CHANGED PERCENT	CHANGED CASES	CHANGED WT CASE	AGGREGATE CHANGE	PER CAPITA	NAME
5	0	2206435	.00	1	0	017600	0	ARKANSAS
5	119	340613	.00	1	0	017600	2	PULASKI

DATE 121702

STATE AND COUNTY INCOME CHANGES

ST	CH	POP	CHANGED PERCENT	CHANGED CASES	CHANGED WT CASE	AGGREGATE CHANGE	PER CAPITA	NAME
6	0	23667902	.02	562	3617	100234650	0	CALIFORNIA
6	1	1105379	.00	2	13	121601	0	ALAMEDA
6	13	656380	.01	9	54	2192501	3	CONTRA COSTA
6	17	05012	.01	1	0	656752	0	EL DORADO
6	19	014622	.01	5	47	7056623	15	FRESNO
6	37	7477503	.03	330	2191	104675954	14	LOS ANGELES
6	41	222560	.03	10	60	2331000	10	MANTH
6	45	66730	.01	1	4	32304	0	MENDOCINO
6	47	134560	.31	67	411	20174007	100	MERCED
6	53	290444	.01	4	20	206347	1	MONTEREY
6	55	99199	.01	1	5	135025	1	NAPA
6	59	1932709	.01	10	117	2956122	2	ORANGE
6	61	117247	.01	1	0	100040	2	PLACER
6	65	663166	.00	4	21	509325	1	RIVERSIDE
6	71	095016	.01	15	09	3024030	3	SAN BERNARDE
6	73	1061046	.01	23	242	16070370	9	SAN DIEGO
6	75	670974	.01	6	30	1135750	2	SAN FRANCISCO
6	77	307342	.01	6	30	940172	3	SAN JOAQUIN
6	81	507329	.01	5	34	1429029	2	SAN MATEO
6	83	290694	.01	7	43	760609	3	SANTA BARBAR
6	85	1295071	.01	11	75	2574171	2	SANTA CLARA
6	87	100141	.00	1	6	264630	1	SANTA CRUZ
6	97	299601	.01	3	21	000557	3	SONOMA
6	99	265900	.01	2	10	252090	1	STANISLAUS
6	107	245730	.01	2	19	577202	2	TULARE
6	111	529174	.02	20	122	0199714	15	VENTURA

DATE 121702

STATE AND COUNTY INCOME CHANGES

							DATE 121782		
ST	CN	POP	CHANGED PERCENT	CHANGED CASES	CHANGED WT CASE	AGGREGATE CHANGE	PER CAPITA	NAME	
8	0	2889964	.00	7	38	1528882	1	COLORADO	
8	13	189623	.00	1	4	216020	1	BOULDER	
8	31	492365	.00	2	11	298630	1	DENVER	
8	41	309424	.00	2	12	530977	2	EL PASO	
8	45	22514	.04	1	8	396040	18	GARFIELD	
8	95	4542	.07	1	3	86415	19	PHILLIPS	

STATE AND COUNTY INCOME CHANGES

							DATE 121782		
ST	CN	POP	CHANGED PERCENT	CHANGED CASES	CHANGED WT CASE	AGGREGATE CHANGE	PER CAPITA	NAME	
9	0	3107576	.00	21	116	5011327	2	CONNECTICUT	
9	1	807143	.01	9	75	3244025	4	FAIRFIELD	
9	3	807766	.00	3	19	1068151	1	HARTFORD	
9	5	156769	.00	3	6	363556	2	LITCHFIELD	
9	9	761337	.00	1	7	37835	8	NEW HAVEN	
9	11	238409	.00	5	9	305760	1	NEW LONDON	

STATE AND COUNTY INCOME CHANGES

							DATE 121782		
ST	CN	POP	CHANGED PERCENT	CHANGED CASES	CHANGED WT CASE	AGGREGATE CHANGE	PER CAPITA	NAME	
10	0	594338	.11	112	654	26331021	44	DELAWARE	
10	3	398115	.16	107	643	2588317	64	NEW CASTLE	
10	5	98084	.01	5	11	742704	8	SUSSEX	

STATE AND COUNTY INCOME CHANGES

							DATE 121782		
ST	CN	POP	CHANGED PERCENT	CHANGED CASES	CHANGED WT CASE	AGGREGATE CHANGE	PER CAPITA	NAME	
11	0	638333	.00	4	28	1939955	3	DISTRICT OF	
11	1	638333	.00	4	28	1939955	3	DISTRICT OF	

STATE AND COUNTY INCOME CHANGES

					DATE 121702			
ST	CN	POP	CHANGED PERCENT	CHANGED CASES	CHANGED MT CASE	AGGREGATE CHANGE	PER CAPITA	NAME
12	0	9746324	.15	2244	14886	828782601	85	FLORIDA
12	1	151348	.00	1	7	56735	0	ALACHUA
12	5	97740	.16	23	153	7879393	72	BAY
12	11	1018200	.06	91	574	21689554	21	BROWARD
12	13	9294	.36	4	33	1989920	214	CALHOUN
12	15	58460	.61	53	356	85842506	1455	CHARLOTTE
12	17	54703	.17	14	93	1744547	32	CITRUS
12	21	85971	.20	23	173	13637501	159	COLLIER
12	25	1625701	.27	655	4368	206326497	127	DADE
12	31	271803	.00	4	23	404530	1	DUNAL
12	33	833794	.00	1	7	69335	0	ESCAMBIA
12	53	44469	.38	26	171	7256050	163	HERNANDO
12	57	646960	.24	216	1530	76855064	119	HILLSBOROUGH
12	61	59896	.94	83	561	26383484	448	INDIAN RIVER
12	69	104870	.94	155	986	51568281	492	LAKE
12	71	285266	.10	32	197	64551082	324	LEE
12	83	122488	.01	2	18	69350	1	MARION
12	85	64814	.06	14	36	3268739	51	MARTIN
12	87	63188	.01	1	4	188820	2	MERSE
12	91	189920	1.03	174	1133	68887488	546	OKALOOSA
12	95	471816	.19	139	888	44351767	94	ORANGE
12	97	49287	.32	28	156	7867314	143	OSCEOLA
12	99	576863	.26	217	1584	65725794	114	PALM BEACH
12	101	193643	.51	157	993	45848625	237	PASCO
12	103	728531	.01	18	89	3678946	5	PINELLAS
12	105	321652	.08	33	255	11413258	35	POLK
12	115	282251	.04	12	74	2637477	13	SARASOTA
12	117	179752	.01	2	14	258811	1	SEMINOLE
12	127	258762	.04	15	106	4533241	18	VOLUSTIA
12	131	21388	1.46	51	312	13144630	617	WALTON

STATE AND COUNTY INCOME CHANGES

DATE 121782

ST	CH	POP	CHANGED PERCENT	CHANGED CASES	CHANGED WT CASE	AGGREGATE CHANGE	PER CAPITA	NAME
13	0	5463105	.27	2489	14860	764444510	140	GEORGIA
13	9	34686	1.20	62	417	20475061	590	BALDWIN
13	11	6702	3.31	44	268	17248180	1981	BANKS
13	13	21354	.27	28	57	2754623	129	BARROW
13	19	13525	1.16	70	159	9286878	687	BERRIEN
13	21	150256	.08	19	117	5772811	38	BIBB
13	31	35785	1.02	57	364	17577239	491	BULLOCH
13	43	7518	1.61	28	136	5794434	771	CANDLER
13	51	202226	.27	91	543	26730709	132	CHATHAM
13	59	74498	.70	76	520	20918994	281	CLARKE
13	63	150357	.38	94	576	32091679	213	CLAYTON
13	67	297718	.00	2	13	25841	0	COBB
13	69	26894	.25	11	66	2705527	101	COFFEE
13	73	40118	.39	19	159	9162628	228	COLUMBIA
13	77	39268	.04	5	17	2195500	56	CONETA
13	89	483024	.79	578	3816	176800805	366	DE KALB
13	97	54573	.81	4	7	1104966	20	DOUGLAS
13	107	28795	2.11	103	439	20229648	973	EMAUUEL
13	113	29043	.18	4	29	1144927	39	FAYETTE
13	121	589904	.81	10	67	21239516	36	FULTON
13	127	54981	.82	2	12	76875	1	GLYNN
13	135	166903	.61	178	1021	48401198	290	GRINNETT
13	139	75649	.74	87	558	27149455	359	HALL
13	153	77605	.38	37	233	11377292	147	HOUSTON
13	155	8988	1.11	15	100	4762653	538	IRWIN

STATE AID COUNTY INCOME CHANGES

						DATE 121782		
ST	CH	POP	CHANGED PERCENT	CHANGED CASES	CHANGED WT CASE	AGGREGATE CHANGE	PER CAPITA	NAME
13	157	25343	2.24	157	567	33613233	1326	JACKSON
13	163	10403	.06	4	11	612071	33	JEFFERSON
13	167	8660	2.67	39	231	12917745	1492	JOHNSON
13	175	36990	.41	26	150	13704540	370	LAURENS
13	183	4524	2.63	19	119	5001470	1123	LONG
13	199	21229	1.36	43	205	16743124	694	MERIMETHEW
13	207	14610	.75	12	109	4123465	282	MORGUE
13	215	170100	.30	04	514	43411135	250	MUSCOGEE
13	219	12427	2.99	52	372	16007964	1295	OCHEE
13	245	101629	.00	1	0	9025	0	RICHMOND
13	251	14043	.63	30	00	4924910	351	SCREVEN
13	255	47099	.70	55	375	19990667	410	SPALDING
13	269	7902	7.29	02	576	20462055	1602	TAYLOR
13	275	38095	1.49	00	567	27269289	716	THOMAS
13	283	6007	0.59	64	523	23390957	1043	TREUTLEN
13	285	50003	.41	33	206	11401633	230	TROUP
13	303	10042	.04	1	7	532441	20	WASHINGTON
13	305	20750	2.05	73	420	17759350	856	WAYNE
13	313	65709	.01	1	7	430550	7	WHITFIELD
13	321	10064	.07	1	13	063239	40	WORTH

STATE AID COUNTY INCOME CHANGES

						DATE 121782		
ST	CH	POP	CHANGED PERCENT	CHANGED CASES	CHANGED WT CASE	AGGREGATE CHANGE	PER CAPITA	NAME
15	0	964691	.01	10	66	1341294	1	HAWAII
15	3	762565	.01	10	66	1341294	2	HONOLULU

STATE AND COUNTY INCOME CHANGES

							DATE 121782		
ST	CN	POP	CHANGED PERCENT	CHANGED CASES	CHANGED WT CASE	AGGREGATE CHANGE	PER CAPITA	NAME	
17	0	11426510	.01	180	917	57599683	5	ILLINOIS	
17	19	168392	.01	5	21	514383	3	CHAMPAIGN	
17	27	32617	.01	1	2	90010	3	CLINTON	
17	31	5253655	.01	113	685	49661144	9	COOK	
17	37	74624	.00	1	3	27015	0	DE KALB	
17	39	18108	.03	2	5	164164	9	DE WITT	
17	43	658835	.00	3	25	1433794	2	DU PAGE	
17	53	15265	.01	1	1	9005	1	FORD	
17	89	278405	.00	3	13	626798	2	KANE	
17	95	61607	.01	1	7	103985	2	KNOX	
17	97	440372	.01	15	51	1246066	3	LAKE	
17	99	112033	.00	1	3	40515	0	LA SALLE	
17	107	31802	.14	7	43	2123400	67	LOGAN	
17	111	147897	.01	7	17	702951	3	MCHEIRY	
17	133	20117	.02	1	4	18020	1	MONROE	
17	139	14546	.01	1	1	5729	0	MOULTRIE	
17	143	200466	.00	4	7	217295	1	PEORIA	
17	147	16581	.02	2	4	85106	3	PIATT	
17	167	176089	.01	6	12	356892	2	SANGAMON	
17	169	8365	.04	1	3	9561	1	SCRUYLER	
17	177	49536	.00	1	2	64810	1	STEPHENSON	
17	183	95222	.00	1	2	57610	1	VERMILION	
17	193	17864	.03	3	6	41430	2	WHITE	

STATE AND COUNTY INCOME CHANGES

ST	CN	POP	DATE 121702			PERCENT	NAME
			CHANGED PERCENT	CHANGED CASES	CHANGED WT CASE		
10	0	5490224	.00	16	42	2170401	0 INDIANA
10	1	29619	.01	1	2	9010	0 ADAMS
10	17	40934	.01	2	4	21692	1 CASS
10	31	23041	.01	1	2	2504	0 DECATUR
10	07	25550	.01	1	2	72766	3 LAGRANGE
10	09	522965	.00	1	2	07076	0 LAKE
10	97	765233	.00	1	2	36010	0 MARION
10	105	90705	.01	1	7	503070	4 MONROE
10	109	51999	.01	3	4	242512	5 MORGAN
10	127	119016	.01	2	11	1070110	9 PORTER
10	139	19604	.01	1	1	23910	1 RUSH
10	167	112305	.00	1	3	13623	0 VIGO
10	171	0976	.02	1	2	14410	2 WARREN

STATE AND COUNTY INCOME CHANGES

ST	CN	POP	DATE 121702			PERCENT	NAME
			CHANGED PERCENT	CHANGED CASES	CHANGED WT CASE		
19	0	2913000	.05	220	1350	50121040	0 IOWA
19	35	16230	.05	1	0	43400	4 CHEROKEE
19	41	19576	1.32	41	259	11401676	507 CLAY
19	43	21090	.41	13	07	3921055	106 CLAYTON
19	59	15629	.02	1	3	21615	1 DICKINSON
19	01	13033	.01	1	2	10010	1 HANCOCK
19	03	21776	.04	4	0	199346	9 HARDIN
19	103	01717	.01	1	5	27025	0 JOHNSON
19	129	13406	.09	2	12	349230	26 HILLS
19	131	12329	.10	4	22	601170	55 HITCHELL
19	139	40436	.00	1	2	59410	1 MUSCATINE
19	151	11369	.05	3	6	252010	22 POCAHONTAS
19	153	103170	.31	140	936	41053485	135 POLK

STATE AND COUNTY INCOME CHANGES

ST	CH	POP	CHANGED PERCENT	CHANGED CASES	CHANGED WT CASE	AGGREGATE CHANGE	PER CAPITA	NAME
							DATE 121782	
20	0	2363679	.00	6	20	327760	0	KANSAS
20	35	36024	.01	1	2	110010	3	COWLEY
20	91	270269	.01	3	10	90972	0	JOHNSON
20	103	54009	.00	1	2	13340	0	LEAVERMORTH
20	173	366531	.00	1	6	113430	0	SEDGWICK

STATE AND COUNTY INCOME CHANGES

ST	CH	POP	CHANGED PERCENT	CHANGED CASES	CHANGED WT CASE	AGGREGATE CHANGE	PER CAPITA	NAME
							DATE 121782	
21	0	3660777	.00	5	15	301207	0	KENTUCKY
21	111	605004	.00	5	15	301207	0	JEFFERSON

STATE AND COUNTY INCOME CHANGES

ST	CH	POP	CHANGED PERCENT	CHANGED CASES	CHANGED WT CASE	AGGREGATE CHANGE	PER CAPITA	NAME
							DATE 121782	
22	0	4205900	.15	1030	4432	299651062	71	LOUISIANA
22	5	50060	.04	4	22	1000775	20	ASCENSION
22	7	22004	.03	29	103	8615460	390	ASSUMPTION
22	9	41393	.00	50	366	10251967	441	AVOUELLES
22	17	252350	.01	3	21	2595754	10	CADDO
22	19	167223	.05	12	79	3937950	24	CALCASIEU
22	33	366191	.20	114	724	34003290	93	EAST BATON R
22	37	19015	.32	27	61	2733703	144	EAST FELICIA
22	45	63752	.10	10	65	2074967	45	IBERIA
22	51	454592	.01	7	43	1194164	3	JEFFERSON
22	55	150017	.52	176	776	35399149	236	LAFAYETTE
22	63	50066	.70	63	410	22575490	304	LIVINGSTON
22	71	557515	.14	121	707	46605896	84	ORLEANS
22	79	135202	.52	100	706	35762506	264	RAPIDES
22	81	10433	.29	13	30	1565075	150	RED RIVER
22	95	31924	.05	45	271	13001221	410	ST. JOHN THE
22	101	64253	.01	1	7	621530	10	ST. MARY
22	103	110869	.04	5	44	2107375	20	ST. TAMMANY
22	105	60690	1.42	170	1143	27676593	343	TANGIPANOA
22	109	94393	.47	40	447	27150767	200	TERREBOUNE
22	113	40450	.51	40	247	11016542	240	VERMILION

STATE AND COUNTY INCOME CHANGES

ST	CH	POP	CHANGED PERCENT	CHANGED CASES	CHANGED WT CASE	AGGREGATE CHANGE	PER CAPITA	NAME
23	0	1124440	.00	1	5	49525	0	MAINE
23	5	215789	.00	1	5	49525	0	CUMBERLAND

DATE 121702

STATE AND COUNTY INCOME CHANGES

ST	CH	POP	CHANGED PERCENT	CHANGED CASES	CHANGED WT CASE	AGGREGATE CHANGE	PER CAPITA	NAME
24	0	4214975	.01	64	202	11962102	3	MARYLAND
24	5	655615	.00	1	7	327635	0	BALTIMORE
24	13	96356	.01	2	11	450059	5	CARROLL
24	31	579053	.02	29	144	5455596	9	MONTGOMERY
24	35	25500	.27	11	70	3399613	133	QUEEN ANNE'S
24	43	113006	.04	20	44	2207777	20	WASHINGTON
24	510	706775	.00	1	6	121506	0	BALTIMORE

DATE 121702

STATE AND COUNTY INCOME CHANGES

ST	CH	POP	CHANGED PERCENT	CHANGED CASES	CHANGED WT CASE	AGGREGATE CHANGE	PER CAPITA	NAME
25	0	5737037	.00	0	37	5504550	1	MASSACHUSETT
25	3	145110	.00	3	6	111630	1	BERKSHIRE
25	17	1367034	.00	3	17	5266750	4	MIDDLESEX
25	21	606507	.00	2	14	206170	0	NORFOLK

DATE 121702

STATE AID COUNTY INCOME CHANGES

ST	CN	POP	DATE 121782			AGGREGATE CHANGE	PER CAPITA	NAME
			CHANGED PERCENT	CHANGED CASES	CHANGED NT CASE			
26	0	9262070	.00	41	159	4931802	1	MICHIGAN
26	59	42071	.00	1	2	79210	2	HILLSDALE
26	65	275520	.00	2	4	31800	0	INGHAM
26	75	151495	.00	2	4	72020	0	JACKSON
26	99	694600	.00	1	2	103906	0	MACOMB
26	125	1011793	.01	13	72	3021432	3	OAKLAND
26	139	157174	.00	1	2	91090	1	OTTAWA
26	145	228059	.00	3	6	77840	0	SAGINAW
26	149	56083	.01	3	6	361598	6	ST. JOSEPH
26	151	40789	.01	3	6	116330	3	SAHILAC
26	159	66814	.00	1	2	108010	2	VAN BUREN
26	161	264740	.01	5	18	247917	1	WASHTENAW
26	163	2337891	.00	6	30	620569	0	WAYNE

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STATE AID COUNTY INCOME CHANGES

ST	CN	POP	DATE 121782			AGGREGATE CHANGE	PER CAPITA	NAME
			CHANGED PERCENT	CHANGED CASES	CHANGED NT CASE			
27	0	4075970	.00	34	75	2557067	1	MINNESOTA
27	3	195998	.02	16	33	619220	3	ANOKA
27	13	52314	.01	1	3	195414	4	BLUE EARTH
27	19	37046	.02	3	6	361218	10	CARVER
27	39	14773	.01	1	2	184554	7	DODGE
27	49	38749	.01	1	2	36010	1	GOODHUE
27	53	941411	.00	2	4	135920	0	HENNEPIN
27	89	13027	.02	1	3	271500	21	MARSHALL
27	99	40390	.00	1	2	77824	2	MONROE
27	101	11507	.01	1	1	5342	0	MURRAY
27	123	459784	.00	2	9	493029	1	RAMSEY
27	139	43784	.00	1	2	54010	1	SCOTT
27	145	108161	.01	4	8	203026	2	STEARNS

STATE AND COUNTY INCOME CHANGES

		DATE 121782						
ST	CH	POP	CHANGED PERCENT	CHANGED CASES	CHANGED MT CASE	AGGREGATE CHANGE	PER CAPITA	NAME
28	0	2520630	.05	259	1246	56625006	22	MISSISSIPPI
28	3	33036	.02	3	8	489362	18	ALCORN
28	31	15927	1.08	30	172	8869300	587	COVINGTON
28	47	157665	.01	4	19	995201	6	HARRISON
28	49	250998	.06	23	158	5327078	21	HINDS
28	55	2513	1.43	18	36	1697847	676	ISSAQUENA
28	83	41525	.05	9	22	758675	18	LEFLORE
28	99	23789	.61	29	146	7244172	305	NESHODA
28	125	7966	1.02	22	81	2224876	279	SHARKEY
28	135	17157	.66	45	114	5548914	323	TALLAHATCHIE
28	149	51627	.31	21	160	8582932	165	WARREN
28	155	10300	3.20	55	330	15767449	1531	WEBSTER

STATE AND COUNTY INCOME CHANGES

		DATE 121782						
ST	CH	POP	CHANGED PERCENT	CHANGED CASES	CHANGED MT CASE	AGGREGATE CHANGE	PER CAPITA	NAME
29	0	4916686	.00	16	72	8966988	2	MISSOURI
29	19	100376	.00	1	5	334695	3	BOONE
29	37	51029	.01	2	4	34796	1	CASS
29	61	8905	.06	2	5	43887	5	DAVIESS
29	95	629266	.00	1	5	45825	8	JACKSON
29	165	46341	.01	1	5	112525	2	PLATTE
29	189	973896	.00	8	41	7724925	8	ST. LOUIS
29	510	453885	.00	1	7	611135	1	ST. LOUIS

STATE AND COUNTY INCOME CHANGES

		DATE 121782						
ST	CH	POP	CHANGED PERCENT	CHANGED CASES	CHANGED MT CASE	AGGREGATE CHANGE	PER CAPITA	NAME
30	0	786648	.02	57	139	5515076	7	MONTANA
30	1	8186	.23	2	19	298715	36	BEAVERHEAD
30	15	6892	1.92	54	117	5118579	848	CROUTEAU
30	183	981	.31	1	3	97782	180	TREASURE

STATE AND COUNTY INCOME CHANGES

ST	CN	POP	CHANGED PERCENT	CHANGED CASES	CHANGED MT CASE	AGGREGATE CHANGE	PER CAPITA	NAME
								DATE 121782
31	0	1569825	.06	257	990	43524780	28	NEBRASKA
31	15	3331	.15	2	5	295390	89	BOYD
31	17	4377	.09	19	39	2354420	538	BROWN
31	29	4758	.19	4	9	473485	100	CHASE
31	41	13877	.04	40	117	5727785	413	CUSTER
31	49	2462	2.03	24	50	2530293	1028	DEUEL
31	65	6486	.09	20	58	2269051	350	FURNAS
31	69	2802	.11	1	3	162015	58	GARDEN
31	79	47690	.01	3	7	199385	4	HALL
31	109	192884	.00	1	8	360040	2	LANCASTER
31	111	36455	.07	46	317	13815414	379	LINCOLN
31	141	28852	.22	13	63	2185145	76	PLATTE
31	157	38344	.00	67	308	13125319	342	SCOTT'S BLUFF
31	161	7544	.08	1	6	27030	4	SHERIDAN

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STATE AND COUNTY INCOME CHANGES

ST	CN	POP	CHANGED PERCENT	CHANGED CASES	CHANGED MT CASE	AGGREGATE CHANGE	PER CAPITA	NAME
								DATE 121782
32	0	800493	.00	2	15	518259	1	NEVADA
32	3	463087	.00	1	7	126035	0	CLARK
32	5	19421	.04	1	8	392224	20	DOUGLAS

STATE AND COUNTY INCOME CHANGES

ST	CN	POP	CHANGED PERCENT	CHANGED CASES	CHANGED MT CASE	AGGREGATE CHANGE	PER CAPITA	NAME
								DATE 121782
33	0	920610	.00	7	31	1533237	2	NEW HAMPSHIRE
33	5	62116	.01	3	8	192865	3	CHESHIRE
33	11	276608	.00	1	2	25058	0	HILLSBOROUGH
33	19	36063	.06	3	21	1315314	36	SULLIVAN

STATE AND COUNTY INCOME CHANGES

		DATE 121702						
ST	CH	POP	CHANGED PERCENT	CHANGED CASES	CHANGED NY CASE	AGGREGATE CHANGE	PER CAPITA	NAME
34	0	7364023	.00	30	147	4175176	1	NEW JERSEY
34	3	845305	.01	10	59	2391444	3	BERGEN
34	21	307863	.00	2	13	245765	1	MERCER
34	27	407630	.00	3	20	327672	1	MORRIS
34	35	203129	.01	4	11	104290	1	BOHMERSET
34	37	116119	.02	6	20	507272	4	SUSSEX
34	39	504094	.00	1	7	400005	1	UNION
34	41	84429	.01	4	9	190640	2	WARREN

STATE AND COUNTY INCOME CHANGES

		DATE 121702						
ST	CH	POP	CHANGED PERCENT	CHANGED CASES	CHANGED NY CASE	AGGREGATE CHANGE	PER CAPITA	NAME
35	0	1302094	.00	9	31	949007	1	NEW MEXICO
35	1	419700	.00	3	10	64013	0	BERNALILLO
35	9	42019	.03	2	14	694070	17	CURRY
35	43	34799	.02	4	7	190124	5	SANDOVAL

STATE AND COUNTY INCOME CHANGES

		DATE 121702						
ST	CH	POP	CHANGED PERCENT	CHANGED CASES	CHANGED NY CASE	AGGREGATE CHANGE	PER CAPITA	NAME
36	0	17550072	.00	60	342	20270104	2	NEW YORK
36	29	1015472	.00	1	4	144020	0	ERIE
36	43	66714	.00	1	2	12610	0	HERKIMER
36	55	702230	.00	1	5	32425	0	MONROE
36	59	1321502	.01	30	106	15173370	11	NASSAU
36	61	1420205	.01	10	131	10004111	0	NEW YORK
36	81	1091325	.00	2	7	51335	0	QUEENS
36	103	1204231	.00	3	11	163360	0	SUFFOLK
36	119	866599	.01	12	76	1096945	2	WESTCHESTER

STATE AND COUNTY INCOME CHANGES

DATE 121782

ST	CN	POP	CHANGED PERCENT	CHANGED CASES	CHANGED WT CASE	AGGREGATE CHANGE	PER CAPITA	NAME
37	0	5881766	.10	1167	5872	290959383	49	NORTH CAROLI
37	13	40355	.78	52	316	16183037	401	BEAUFORT
37	19	35777	.32	45	113	4917213	137	BRUNSWICK
37	21	140934	.26	65	411	18307228	114	BURNCOMBE
37	25	85895	.47	169	401	20693968	241	CABARRUS
37	29	5829	2.66	29	155	6764358	1168	CANDEN
37	33	20785	.24	8	50	3194985	154	CASHELL
37	45	83435	.87	29	55	2664967	32	CLEVELAND
37	51	247168	.11	35	278	14953368	61	CUMBERLAND
37	55	13377	2.70	55	361	17704381	1323	DARE
37	63	152785	.80	1	4	36028	8	DURHAM
37	65	55988	.24	18	136	7871283	126	EDGECOMBE
37	67	243683	.81	3	16	356866	1	FORSYTH
37	71	162568	.82	6	28	1486688	9	GASTON
37	75	7217	.69	8	58	4174273	578	GRAHAM
37	79	16117	.81	1	2	147618	9	GREENE
37	81	317154	.81	6	46	3049714	18	GUILFORD
37	87	46495	.64	43	299	12747256	274	HAYWOOD
37	93	28383	.18	6	37	2385251	117	HOKE
37	105	36718	.83	2	11	622455	17	LEE
37	113	28178	1.66	51	335	15682384	777	MACON
37	129	183471	.53	88	552	24184273	234	NEW HANOVER
37	131	22584	3.68	197	814	38161647	1698	NORTHAMPTON
37	141	22215	1.46	45	324	16479667	742	PENDER
37	147	98146	.58	112	525	25772947	286	PITT
37	159	99186	.16	38	168	9514689	96	ROHAN
37	169	33886	.64	32	212	12188846	366	STOKES
37	177	3975	4.63	38	184	7556349	1981	TYRRELL
37	183	381327	.88	1	8	4847588	13	WAKE

STATE AND COUNTY INCOME CHANGES

ST	CH	POP	CHANGED PERCENT	CHANGED CASES	CHANGED MT CASE	AGGREGATE CHANGE	PER CAPITA	NAME
38	0	652717	.00	6	12	216240	0	NORTH DAKOTA
38	7	1130	.10	1	2	25210	22	BILLINGS
38	17	88247	.00	1	1	34885	0	CASS
38	67	10399	.05	2	5	48685	7	PENNING
38	93	24154	.02	2	4	64420	4	STUTSMAN

DATE 121782

STATE AND COUNTY INCOME CHANGES

ST	CH	POP	CHANGED PERCENT	CHANGED CASES	CHANGED MT CASE	AGGREGATE CHANGE	PER CAPITA	NAME
39	0	10797630	.00	20	97	6973754	1	OHIO
39	3	112241	.00	1	2	34810	0	ALLEN
39	15	1498488	.00	9	61	5428186	4	CUYAHOGA
39	57	129769	.00	1	5	32740	0	GREENE
39	61	873224	.00	3	11	255322	0	HAMILTON
39	83	44384	.01	2	5	95740	2	KNOX
39	89	120981	.01	1	7	348235	3	LICKING
39	97	33884	.01	1	2	8650	0	MADISON
39	103	113180	.00	2	4	203568	3	MEDINA
39	135	38223	.01	1	3	16210	0	PREBLE
39	143	63267	.00	1	3	22660	0	SAWDUSKY
39	159	29536	.01	1	2	53812	2	WARREN
39	169	97488	.00	1	2	10386	0	WAYNE
39	175	22651	.04	4	10	398299	17	WYANDOT

DATE 121782

STATE AND COUNTY INCOME CHANGES

ST	CH	POP	CHANGED PERCENT	CHANGED CASES	CHANGED MT CASE	AGGREGATE CHANGE	PER CAPITA	NAME
40	0	3825290	.00	2	7	568825	0	OKLAHOMA
40	59	4715	.04	1	2	515000	109	HARPER
40	189	568933	.00	1	5	45025	0	OKLAHOMA

DATE 121782

STATE AND COUNTY INCOME CHANGES

STATE AND COUNTY INCOME CHANGES				DATE 121782				
ST	CH	POP	CHANGED PERCENT	CHANGED CASES	CHANGED WT CASE	AGGREGATE CHANGE	PER CAPITA	NAME
41	0	2633105	.01	36	158	4363880	2	OREGON
41	5	241919	.01	5	22	264422	1	CLACKANAS
41	21	2057	.10	1	2	9010	4	GILLIAM
41	29	132456	.01	2	10	321125	2	JACKSON
41	43	89495	.02	3	18	116406	1	LIIRI
41	51	562640	.01	16	84	2879575	5	MULTNOMAH
41	67	245808	.01	9	22	773342	3	WASHINGTON

STATE AND COUNTY INCOME CHANGES

STATE AND COUNTY INCOME CHANGES				DATE 121782				
ST	CH	POP	CHANGED PERCENT	CHANGED CASES	CHANGED WT CASE	AGGREGATE CHANGE	PER CAPITA	NAME
42	0	11863895	.00	26	100	2411574	0	PENNSYLVANIA
42	3	1450085	.00	6	28	616235	0	ALLEGHENY
42	9	46784	.01	1	3	20130	0	BEDFORD
42	17	479211	.00	1	7	48860	0	BUCKS
42	29	316660	.01	6	18	205525	1	CHESTER
42	45	555007	.00	2	12	630700	1	DELAHARE
42	67	19188	.05	4	10	158036	0	JUNIATA
42	71	362346	.01	5	20	593182	2	LANCASTER
42	97	100301	.00	1	2	138826	1	NORTHUMBERLA

STATE AND COUNTY INCOME CHANGES

		DATE 121782						
ST	CH	POP	CHANGED PERCENT	CHANGED CASES	CHANGED MT CASE	AGGREGATE CHANGE	PER CAPITA	NAME
45	0	1121020	.15	743	4800	242449366	70	SOUTH CAROLI
45	7	133238	.32	67	424	22129061	166	ANDERSON
45	11	19860	.06	1	11	594055	30	BARTWELL
45	19	276974	.14	43	399	22062221	83	CHARLESTON
45	23	30140	.07	10	21	1016726	34	CHESTER
45	35	50761	.25	21	140	7935524	135	DORCHESTER
45	45	207913	.16	77	451	22604797	79	GREEVILLE
45	49	10159	.20	4	36	2276010	125	HAMPTON
45	55	39015	.07	4	20	1233536	32	KERSHAN
45	57	53361	.93	66	494	26057262	400	LANCASTER
45	59	52214	.20	17	106	5986669	115	LAURENS
45	63	140393	.42	96	504	29252647	200	LEXINGTON
45	73	40611	.06	5	30	2136363	44	OCONEE
45	77	79292	.69	96	545	27540519	347	PICKENS
45	79	269735	.15	79	400	15020129	56	RICHLAND
45	83	201061	.32	90	639	10779353	152	SPARTANBURG
45	87	30751	.24	12	73	2770971	90	UNION
45	91	106720	.39	47	411	22236723	200	YORK

STATE AND COUNTY INCOME CHANGES

		DATE 121782						
ST	CH	POP	CHANGED PERCENT	CHANGED CASES	CHANGED MT CASE	AGGREGATE CHANGE	PER CAPITA	NAME
47	0	4591120	.04	311	1950	90234929	20	TEENNESSEE
47	1	67346	1.01	110	601	30414221	452	ANDERSON
47	21	21616	1.92	51	416	16505751	764	CHEATHAM
47	33	14941	.00	2	12	099352	60	CROCKETT
47	37	477011	.01	4	41	494340	1	DAVIDSON
47	65	207740	.13	55	376	19496773	60	HAMILTON
47	93	319694	.03	11	00	4177939	13	KNOX
47	113	74546	.11	13	00	5026761	70	MADISON
47	131	32701	.21	31	60	3734750	114	OBION
47	157	777113	.02	26	132	6570510	0	SHELBY
47	179	00755	.05	7	45	1552176	17	WASHINGTON
47	107	50100	.01	1	7	362340	6	MILLIAMSON

STATE AND COUNTY INCOME CHANGES

ST	CH	POP	CHANGED PERCENT	CHANGED CASES	CHANGED WT CASE	AGGREGATE CHANGE	PER CAPITA	NAME
								DATE 121782
48	0	14229191	.00	82	389	17857700	1	TEXAS
48	29	988800	.00	7	28	559780	1	BEXAR
48	45	2579	.08	1	2	28810	11	BRISCOE
48	99	56767	.03	2	15	645339	11	CORYELL
48	101	2947	.07	1	2	61930	21	COTTLE
48	107	8859	.08	3	7	322829	36	CROSBY
48	113	1556390	.01	19	100	4386997	3	DALLAS
48	121	143124	.00	2	4	61220	8	DENTON
48	157	130846	.02	8	22	3512591	27	FORT BEND
48	199	40721	.00	1	2	15310	8	HARDIN
48	201	2409547	.01	20	127	6179147	3	HARRIS
48	245	250930	.00	2	12	136896	1	JEFFERSON
48	295	3766	.05	1	2	20206	5	LIPSCOMB
48	303	211651	.01	3	18	621090	3	LUBBOCK
48	339	128487	.01	1	7	923300	7	MONTGOMERY
48	341	16575	.01	1	2	45010	3	MOORE
48	423	128366	.01	1	8	50440	8	SMITH
48	439	860880	.00	4	15	102882	8	TARRANT
48	453	419573	.00	3	11	151453	8	TRAVIS
48	483	7137	.07	2	5	32470	5	WHEELER

STATE AND COUNTY INCOME CHANGES

ST	CH	POP	CHANGED PERCENT	CHANGED CASES	CHANGED WT CASE	AGGREGATE CHANGE	PER CAPITA	NAME
								DATE 121782
49	0	1461037	.01	16	94	3737189	3	UTAH
49	35	619066	.00	3	19	1708565	3	SALT LAKE
49	43	10198	.04	2	4	114572	11	SUMMIT
49	49	218106	.03	11	71	1914052	9	UTAH

STATE AND COUNTY INCOME CHANGES

ST	CH	POP	CHANGED PERCENT	CHANGED CASES	CHANGED WT CASE	AGGREGATE CHANGE	PER CAPITA	NAME
								DATE 121782
50	0	511456	.00	6	13	473277	1	VERMONT
50	7	115534	.01	4	9	278877	2	CHITTEMBEN
50	27	51030	.01	2	4	194400	4	WINDSOR

STATE AND COUNTY INCOME CHANGES

		DATE 12/1/78						
ST	CT	POP	CHANGED PERCENT	CHANGED CASES	CHANGED NT CASE	AGGREGATE CHANGE	PER CAPITA	NAME
51	0	5346810	.18	1531	9627	454915254	85	VIRGINIA
51	3	55783	.54	40	302	11848023	212	ALBEMARLE
51	11	11971	2.02	61	338	16914957	1413	APPOMATTOX
51	13	152599	.01	2	11	384327	2	ARLINGTON
51	31	45424	.92	70	428	28187888	444	CAMPBELL
51	41	141372	.72	168	1028	58556883	358	CHESTERFIELD
51	43	9965	.07	1	7	58758	5	CLARKE
51	59	596981	.14	132	826	31145893	52	FAIRFAX
51	67	15748	.18	13	66	3688936	183	FRANKLIN
51	85	58398	.84	78	422	19877524	379	HANOVER
51	87	188735	.88	21	152	7526218	42	HEMICO
51	89	57654	.35	32	201	18692632	185	HENRY
51	93	21683	.14	14	38	1251769	58	ISLE OF HIGH
51	143	66147	1.18	184	781	39185275	591	PITTSYLVANIA
51	157	4893	.28	2	12	4152824	881	RAPPAHANNOCK
51	161	72945	.59	69	432	28475182	281	ROANOKE
51	165	57838	.82	2	13	835148	15	ROCKINGHAM
51	167	31761	.69	35	219	9817881	284	RUSSELL
51	191	46487	.81	1	5	449975	18	WASHINGTON
51	510	183217	.89	14	91	3385765	32	ALEXANDRIA
51	528	19842	1.94	62	378	16194859	851	BRISTOL
51	548	19916	.85	3	18	488598	18	CHARLOTTESVI
51	558	114486	.35	65	395	19482766	169	CHESAPEAKE
51	588	9843	1.15	15	184	3522178	389	COVINGTON
51	598	45642	.41	29	186	18865188	221	DAWVILLE

STATE AND COUNTY INCOME CHANGES

		DATE 121782						
ST	CH	POP	CHANGED PERCENT	CHANGED CASES	CHANGED HT CASE	AGGREGATE CHANGE	PER CAPITA	NAME
51	650	122617	.59	120	727	32533095	265	HAMPTON
51	710	266979	.01	4	32	560816	2	NORFOLK
51	730	41055	2.33	151	957	43706093	1065	PETERSBURG
51	740	104577	.20	47	290	12839630	123	PORTSMOUTH
51	760	219214	.21	72	469	22543544	103	RICHMOND
51	770	100220	.04	7	39	2253949	22	ROANOKE
51	775	23950	.26	10	62	2707053	116	SALEM
51	780	7093	3.54	40	251	11020250	1554	SOUTH BOSTON
51	810	262199	.09	40	239	9457536	36	VIRGINIA BEA
51	840	20217	.65	21	132	17061065	844	WINCHESTER

STATE AND COUNTY INCOME CHANGES

		DATE 121782						
ST	CH	POP	CHANGED PERCENT	CHANGED CASES	CHANGED HT CASE	AGGREGATE CHANGE	PER CAPITA	NAME
53	0	4132156	.00	21	126	12631343	3	WASHINGTON
53	33	1269749	.00	4	27	7843014	6	KING
53	53	405643	.00	2	10	3026220	0	PIERCE
53	61	337720	.03	14	87	954719	3	SHONOHISH
53	75	40103	.00	1	2	7390	0	WITMAN

STATE AND COUNTY INCOME CHANGES

		DATE 121782						
ST	CH	POP	CHANGED PERCENT	CHANGED CASES	CHANGED HT CASE	AGGREGATE CHANGE	PER CAPITA	NAME
54	0	1949644	.00	210	1400	63390193	33	WEST VIRGINI
54	11	106835	.19	33	206	8471611	79	CADELL
54	29	40410	.14	0	56	2107302	54	HANCOCK
54	37	30302	.20	9	62	1971552	65	JEFFERSON
54	39	231414	.20	66	465	16873735	73	KAHAWIA
54	61	75024	.04	5	30	1334551	10	MONMONTALIA
54	77	30460	.34	15	103	3590420	110	PRESTON
54	81	86821	.29	37	240	12805500	147	RALEIGH
54	99	46021	.10	7	47	3021221	66	HAYNE
54	107	93640	.20	30	263	13142221	140	WOOD

STATE AND COUNTY INCOME CHANGES

		DATE 121782						
ST	CN	POP	CHANGED PERCENT	CHANGED CASES	CHANGED MT CASE	AGGREGATE CHANGE	PER CAPITA	NAME
55	0	4785767	.03	272	1360	61297213	13	MISCONJIN
55	15	30067	.01	1	2	9910	0	CALUMET
55	21	43222	.02	4	8	243813	6	COLUMBIA
55	25	323545	.00	4	0	125320	0	DANE
55	29	25029	.01	1	3	140415	6	DOOR
55	39	80964	.00	1	2	80010	1	FOND DU LAC
55	45	30012	.03	3	0	200535	10	GREEN
55	55	66152	.03	9	20	859101	13	JEFFERSON
55	61	19519	.02	2	3	21270	1	KEWAUNEE
55	71	82910	.00	2	4	25220	0	MANITOWOC
55	73	111270	.00	1	3	7791	0	MARATHON
55	79	964980	.11	101	1071	48860595	51	MILWAUKEE
55	81	35074	.02	4	0	319260	9	MONROE
55	87	120799	.01	6	15	204429	2	OUTAGAMIE
55	89	66981	.00	1	3	194430	3	OZAUKEE
55	97	57420	.01	2	3	64491	1	PORTAGE
55	101	173132	.00	2	4	270020	2	RACINE
55	103	17476	.03	2	5	273121	16	RICHLAND
55	113	35920	.02	4	0	87592	2	SHAWANO
55	117	100935	.00	3	4	96006	1	SHEBOYGAN
55	121	26150	.01	1	2	12610	0	TREMPEALEAU
55	123	25642	.04	4	9	300923	12	VERMILION
55	127	71507	.01	2	4	40000	1	WALNORTH
55	131	84040	.20	29	166	8562470	101	WASHINGTON
55	139	131703	.00	3	5	192905	1	WINNEBAGO

STATE AND COUNTY INCOME CHANGES

		DATE 121782						
ST	CN	POP	CHANGED PERCENT	CHANGED CASES	CHANGED MT CASE	AGGREGATE CHANGE	PER CAPITA	NAME
56	0	469557	.03	30	153	8197639	17	WYOMING
56	13	10992	.02	2	9	698410	10	FREMONT
56	21	60649	.21	20	144	7499221	109	LARABIE



Census of Population and Housing, 1980:

Summary Tape File 3

User Note No. 6

Subject: Additional Information Concerning STF 3

Suppression Flags: The STF 3 data dictionary indicates that the suppression flag fields (position 205-231) are coded zero when no suppression is present. Actually, these fields are blank when no suppression is present.

Aggregate Income Fields: Users should be aware that negative numbers may appear in some of the aggregate income fields. They appear most frequently in the aggregate nonfarm self-employment and aggregate farm self-employment income fields in Table 72; however, they may also appear in other aggregate income fields, such as aggregate family income, aggregate household income, and aggregate income. These negative income cells will have a "-" in the leftmost position, followed by leading zeroes and the aggregate figure.

Variation in Population Count: The counts of persons in occupied housing units (Tables 100 and 104) will differ from other counts of persons not in group quarters on STF 3. The counts in Tables 100 and 104 are derived by the product of the number of persons in the unit and the housing weight. The others reflect the actual weighted count of persons.

Not Computed Cells: In Table 132, the cell labeled "Not computed" includes households with zero or negative income and units tabulated in the "No cash rent" category. In Table 139, the category "Not computed" includes households with zero or negative income only in the first category, i.e. "Less than 5,000." The "Not computed" category for the remaining income groups will be zero.



Census of Population and Housing, 1980:

Summary Tape File 3

User Note No. 7

Subject: Correction and Reissuance of STF 3 Files

STF 3A and 3C have been revised and reissued. The following is a brief explanation of each subject area corrected on the revised files.

Income in 1979 -- All income matrices in the affected areas have been corrected. Affected areas (i.e., EDs, BGs, tracts, places, etc.) can be identified by comparing Table 70 (Aggregate Household Income in 1979), the "total" from Table 84 (Aggregate Income in 1979 By Inmate Status) and Table 141 (Aggregate Household Income in 1979 by Tenure) on the original and corrected STF 3A files. Checking all three tables will ensure that suppression of persons data, for example, doesn't mask changes in the income data which do appear for households. Refer to User Note 5 for information on the amount of the differences in aggregate and per capita income for the states and counties affected.

The attached Data User News article (February 1983) further describes the income problem and its relation to other 1980 census sample data products.

Language Spoken At Home -- The total number of persons who speak a language other than English at home may be slightly less than the figure on the original STF 3 (Table 27, Age by Language Spoken At Home and Ability to Speak English) because of corrections to the edit programs. Nationally, this decrease amounts to about 0.3 percent; the number of persons who speak Spanish dropped by approximately 0.07 percent. There is no evidence of significant geographic clustering of the revision.

Nativity -- Minor corrections to the computer programs which edit the data for citizenship have resulted in slightly lower numbers of foreign-born persons in the corrected version of STF 3 (Table 33, Nativity and Place of Birth). Nationally, the difference amounts to 372 weighted persons and is concentrated primarily in California, New York, and Texas.

Place of Work -- Correction of anomalies in the edit and allocation procedure for place of work and residence in 1975 has resulted in changes to the data relating to the Richmond, Virginia and Petersburg-Colonial Heights-Hopewell, Virginia SMSAs. The original STF 3 (Table 35, Residence in 1975--SMSA Level and Table 38, Place of Work--SMSA Level) overstated immigration and outcommuting for the Richmond SMSA and understated these for the Petersburg-Colonial Heights-Hopewell SMSA; the revised STF 3 contains corrected data.

Poverty Status in 1979 — Minor differences between the poverty status tabulations (Tables 86 through 95) on the original STF 3 and those on the revised STF 3 are possible because of the income revisions discussed above. However, most income revisions did not affect the poverty status classification.

Residence in 1975 — see "Place of Work" above.

Note: The revisions to STF 3 mean that some previously issued user notes are no longer applicable. The section of User Note No. 3 which revises the discussion on Language Spoken at Home on page 262 of the documentation should be deleted. User Note No. 4 no longer applies; the last paragraph of User Note No. 5 should be deleted.

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PART I

Part I contains information specific to Summary Tape File 3.

ABSTRACT

Census of Population and Housing, 1980:
Summary Tape File 3 [machine-readable data
file] / conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the
Census. --Washington: Bureau of the Census
[producer and distributor], 1982.

TYPE OF FILE:

Summary statistics.

UNIVERSE DESCRIPTION:

All persons and housing units in the United States.

SUBJECT-MATTER DESCRIPTION:

This file primarily contains sample data inflated to represent the total population. In addition, the file contains 100-percent counts and unweighted sample counts of persons and housing units. STF 3A, STF 3B, and STF 3C have identical tables and format except for the omission of 100-percent counts for population and housing in STF 3B. Population and housing items tabulated include the following:

Population

- *Household relationship
- *Sex
- *Race
- *Age
- *Marital status
- *Spanish origin
- School enrollment
- Years of school completed
- Nativity and place of birth
- Language spoken at home and ability to speak English

Ancestry

- Residence in 1975
- Labor force status in 1979
- Veteran status and period of service
- Work disability status

Housing

- *Number of units at address
- *Complete plumbing facilities
- *Number of rooms
- *Tenure (whether owned or rented)
- *Vacancy status
- *Value for noncondominiums
- Rent
- Units in structure
- Stories in structure and presence of passenger elevator
- Year structure built
- Year householder moved into unit
- Source of water
- Farm residence
- Sewage disposal
- Heating equipment
- House heating fuel
- Water heating fuel
- Cooking fuel

*100-percent item from sample questionnaire.

Population

Transportation disability status
Children ever born
Labor force status
Place of work
Travel time to work
Means of transportation to work
Private vehicle occupancy (carpool arrangements)
Industry
Occupation
Class of worker
Number of weeks worked in 1979
Usual hours worked per week in 1979
Number of weeks unemployed in 1979
Income in 1979
Income type in 1979
Poverty status in 1979

Housing

Kitchen facilities
Number of bedrooms
Number of bathrooms
Telephone in housing unit
Air conditioning
Number of vehicles available (automobiles, vans, and light trucks)
Selected monthly owner costs (sum of payments for real estate taxes, property insurance, utilities, and regular mortgage payments)

Selected aggregates and medians are also provided. Data are presented in 150 tables displayed in the STF 3 Table Outlines beginning on page 39.

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE:

This abstract provides general information about the geographic coverage of STF 3. For detailed information about hierarchy and splits across higher levels of geography, see the section "File Structure and Geographic Coverage."

File A of STF 3 provides summaries for the State or State equivalent, counties or county equivalents, minor civil divisions (MCD's) or census county divisions (CCD's), places or place segments within MCD's/CCD's and remainders of MCD's/CCD's, census tracts or block numbering areas (BNA's), and block groups (BG's) or, for areas that are not block-numbered, enumeration districts (ED's). These summaries are provided in hierarchical sequence. Summaries are also presented on File A for places and congressional districts. (1980 congressional district data presented in STF 3 is for districts delineated for the 96th Congress.)

File B provides summaries for each 5-digit ZIP code area within a State, and for 5-digit ZIP code areas within a State within standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) or portions of SMSA's within a State, within county, county portion, or county equivalent.

File C is also referred to as the National file. It has summaries for the following levels: United States, census regions, census divisions, States, standard consolidated statistical areas (SCSA's), standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's), and urbanized areas (UA's). SCSA's, SMSA's, and UA's which cross State lines also have a record for the SCSA, SMSA, or UA portion within each State. Summaries are included for counties, places of 10,000 or more population, MCD's of 10,000 or more population in eleven selected States, and congressional districts.

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION:

FILE SIZE:

STF 3A and STF 3B each comprise one file per State. STF 3C will be a single file for the Nation. Each file has a logical record length of 12,096 characters with six record segments of 2,016 characters each. The block size for the files varies with user specifications. A printout listing the block size and block count will be sent with each file.

FILE SORT SEQUENCE:

This file is sorted by level of geographic hierarchy. For a complete explanation, see the "File Structure and Geographic Coverage" section.

REFERENCE MATERIALS:

U.S. Bureau of the Census. "Census of Population and Housing, 1980: Summary Tape File 3 Technical Documentation" (this document). The documentation includes this abstract as well as additional information about the file and a data dictionary. One copy accompanies each file order. When ordered separately, it is available for \$5.00 from Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Tapes), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

Metropolitan Map Series/Vicinity Map Series (MMS/VMS). This map series provides coverage of densely settled areas of selected counties and county equivalents. These maps are referred to as the Metropolitan Map Series (MMS) when the maps cover SMSA areas and as the Vicinity Map Series (VMS) when the maps cover areas not in an SMSA. For a more detailed discussion of the MMS/VMS, see the section, "1980 Census Maps."

County Maps. The maps cover all counties and county equivalents except where the Metropolitan Map Series/Vicinity Map Series (MMS/VMS) sheets cover an entire county. Most county maps are based on maps supplied by State transportation or highway departments on which the Bureau has superimposed boundaries and identifiers for most areas for which data are tabulated. There are inserts to county maps for some counties that contain

American Indian reservations. For a more detailed discussion on county maps and American Indian reservation maps, see the section, "1980 Census Maps."

Place Maps. Place maps are used for places not shown on MMS/VMS and show map features within the corporate limits of a municipality or within boundaries established for a census designated place (CDP). If census boundaries and identifiers for an area adjacent to a place are shown, the map is referred to as a place-and-vicinity map. For a more detailed discussion on place maps, see the section, "1980 Census Maps."

For information about the availability of the above maps, write or call Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Maps), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. Phone: (301) 763-4100.

PHC80-R1. Users' Guide. This publication is a comprehensive guide to 1980 census data. It covers 1980 census subject content, procedures, geography, statistical products, limitations of the data, sources of user assistance, notes on data use, a glossary of terms, and guides for locating data in reports and tape files. The guide is issued in loose-leaf form and sold in parts (R1-A, -B, etc.) as they are prepared. Part A, Text is currently available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. S/N 003-024-03625-8. Price is \$5.50.

PHC80-R3. Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations. The index features the respondent's industry (employer's kind of business) and occupation (employee's kind of work) as in the 1980 Census of Population, Current Population Survey, and other demographic surveys conducted by the Bureau of the Census. The index lists approximately 20,000 industry and 29,000 occupation titles in alphabetical order. It is a comprehensive list of specific industries and occupations developed over time and continuously updated through review of census and survey questionnaires. It is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. S/N 003-024-02574-4. Price is \$9.50.

PHC80-R4. Classified Index of Industries and Occupations. The index presents, for each category in the industrial and occupational classification system, the individual titles that constitute each of the 231 industry and 503 occupation categories in the classification systems. The individual titles are the same as those shown in the Alphabetical Index. The 1980 occupation classification reflects the new U.S. Standard Occupational Classification (SOC). As in the past, the 1980 industry classification reflects the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). It is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. S/N 003-024-02575-2. Price is \$7.00.

Monthly Product Announcement (MPA). New Census Bureau products released each month are listed in the MPA. These products include publications, technical documentation, data files, published maps, and microfiche. To be added to the mailing list, contact Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

RELATED PRINTED REPORTS AND MICROFICHE:

Listed below are some of the products which are currently available or will be released. For a complete listing, see the 1980 Census Users' Guide. The products may be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 unless otherwise indicated.

PC80-1-A Number of Inhabitants. These reports are largely derived from STF 1 and contain final 1980 population counts and historic counts from previous censuses for States, standard consolidated statistical areas (SCSA's), standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's), urbanized areas (UA's), urban and rural residence, counties, county subdivisions, incorporated places, and census designated places (and towns and townships in selected States). Reports are issued separately for the United States, each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, Virgin Islands, American Samoa, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and the Northern Mariana Islands.

PC80-1-B General Population Characteristics. Data are derived from STF 2 and include statistics on household relationship, age, sex, marital status, race and Spanish origin for the following areas or their equivalents: States, standard consolidated statistical areas (SCSA's), standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's), urbanized areas, counties (by rural residence), county subdivisions, places (and towns and townships in selected States) of 1,000 or more inhabitants, American Indian reservations, and Alaska Native villages. These reports are issued separately for the United States, each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, Virgin Islands, American Samoa, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and the Northern Mariana Islands.

PC80-1-C General Social and Economic Characteristics. In addition to selected subjects which are shown in the PC80-1-B reports, statistics are presented on nativity, State or country of birth, citizenship and year of immigration for the foreign-born population, language usage and ability to speak English, ancestry, fertility, family composition, type of group quarters, residence in 1975, journey to work, school enrollment, years of school completed, disability, veteran status, labor force status, occupation, industry, class of worker, labor force status in 1979, income in 1979, and poverty status in 1979. Each subject is shown for some or all of the following areas or their equivalents: States, counties (by rural and rural farm residence), places (and towns and townships in selected States)

of 2,500 or more inhabitants, SCSA's, SMSA's, urbanized areas, American Indian reservations, and Alaska Native villages.

PC80-1-D Detailed Population Characteristics. Statistics on population characteristics are presented in considerable detail and cross-classified by age, race, Spanish origin, and other characteristics. Each subject is shown for the State or equivalent area, and some subjects are also shown for rural residence at the State level. Most subjects are shown for SMSA's of 250,000 or more inhabitants, and a few are shown for central cities of these SMSA's.

HC80-1-A General Housing Characteristics. Statistics on units at address, tenure, condominium status, number of rooms, persons per room, plumbing facilities, value, contract rent, and vacancy status are shown for some or all of the following areas or their equivalents: States, counties, county subdivisions, places (and towns and townships in selected States) of 1,000 or more inhabitants, SCSA's, SMSA's, urbanized areas, American Indian reservations, and Alaska Native villages. Selected tables contain housing characteristics for urban and rural areas.

HC80-1-B Detailed Housing Characteristics. Some subjects included in the HC80-1-A reports are also shown in this report. Additional subjects include units in structure, year householder moved into unit, year structure built, heating equipment, fuels, air conditioning, water and sewage, gross rent and selected monthly ownership costs. The statistics are shown for some or all of the following areas or their equivalents: States (by urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm residence), counties, places (and towns and townships in selected States) of 2,500 or more inhabitants, SCSA's, SMSA's, urbanized areas, American Indian reservations and Alaska Native villages.

HC80-2 Metropolitan Housing Characteristics. This volume presents statistics in considerable detail and cross-classification for most of the 1980 census housing subjects. Most statistics are presented by race and Spanish origin for areas with at least a specified number of the relevant population groups. Data are shown for States or equivalent areas, SMSA's and their central cities, and other cities of 50,000 or more inhabitants. There is one title for each SMSA, and one title for each State, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. The U.S. Summary shows these statistics for the United States and regions.

PHC80-1 Block Statistics (Microfiche report). Data provided are derived from STF 1 and include final population and housing counts (totals) and statistics on selected characteristics based on responses to complete-count (100-percent) questions. Data are shown for individual blocks in the blocked portion of each standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants outside of SMSA's, and for areas which contracted with the Census Bureau to provide block statistics. There is one title for each SMSA with block-numbered areas within

the SMSA, and one title for each State with block-numbered areas outside of SMSA's. Block reports and maps on paper stock are available from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Microfiche paperprints of the reports are available from Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Microfiche), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

PHC80-2 Census Tracts. Data for selected population and housing subjects derived from STF 2 and STF 4 are shown by census tracts for standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's), central cities, component SMSA counties, selected nonSMSA counties, and places of 10,000 or more inhabitants within SMSA's and selected counties. Some tables are based on 100-percent or complete-count tabulations while others are based on sample tabulations. There is one report for each SMSA and one for the tracted balance of each State. Tract comparability tables are included in this publication. Maps are also provided with the tract reports.

PHC80-3 Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. This publication series is derived from STF 1 and STF 3 and shows selected population and housing statistics based on complete count and sample estimate data for States, SMSA's, counties, functioning minor civil divisions (20 specified States), and incorporated places. There is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

RELATED MACHINE-READABLE FILES AND MICROFICHE:

Listed below are some of the 1980 census data files which have been or will be released.

Census of Population and Housing, 1980: Summary Tape Files (STF's).

STF 1 provides 321 cells of complete-count population and housing data. Data are summarized for the United States, regions, divisions, States, SCSA's, SMSA's urbanized areas, congressional districts, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts, enumeration districts in unblocked areas, and blocks and block groups in blocked areas. This file set includes data shown in the PHC80-1, PHC80-3, and PC80-1-A reports. All State files have been released. Data from the STF 1A file are also available on microfiche.

STF 2 contains 2,292 cells of detailed complete-count population and housing data, of which 962 are repeated for race and/or Spanish origin groups present in the tabulation area. Data are summarized for the United States, regions, divisions, States, SCSA's, urbanized areas, counties, county subdivisions, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, census tracts, American Indian reservations, and Alaska Native villages. This file set includes data shown in the PHC80-2, PC80-1-B, and HC80-1-A reports. Individual State files are being released as of February 1982.

STF 4 is the geographic counterpart of STF 2, but the number of cells of data is approximately three times greater. STF 4 provides detailed population and housing data estimated from the sample, some of which are repeated for race, Spanish origin, and ancestry groups. Data are summarized for areas similar to those shown for STF 2, except that data for places are limited to those with 2,500 or more inhabitants. This file set includes data shown in the PHC80-2, PC80-1-C, and HC80-1-B reports. STF 4 is tentatively scheduled to be available from mid to late 1982.

STF 5 contains over 100,000 cells of population and housing data estimated from the sample and provides highly detailed tabulations and cross-classifications for States, SMSA's, and counties and cities of 50,000 or more inhabitants. Most subjects are classified by race and Spanish origin. This file set includes data shown in the PC80-1-D and HC80-2 reports. STF 5 is tentatively scheduled to be available from mid to late 1983.

Census of Population and Housing, 1980--Master Area Reference File (MARF). An extract of STF 1A, this file contains numeric codes and names (where appropriate) of geographic areas plus selected complete-count population and housing data. All State files have been released.

Census of Population and Housing, 1980--P.L. 94-171 Population Counts. (Released February/March 1981). The file, organized by State, provides counts for total population, and provisional counts for five racial categories and Spanish/Hispanic origin. Summaries are provided for the State, counties, minor civil divisions (MCD's) or census county divisions (CCD's), incorporated places or place segments within MCD's/CCD's, remainders of MCD's/CCD's, election precincts in certain States or portions of certain States, census tracts or block numbering areas, block groups and blocks or, for areas that are not block numbered, enumeration districts (ED's). The figures presented in P.L. 94-171 may differ from those shown in STF 1. The changes reflect corrections of errors found after P.L. 94-171 was prepared. microfiche (and paper photo copy of microfiche) of the P.L. 94-171 Population Counts file is also available.

FILE AVAILABILITY:

STF 3A is arranged so that tapes for individual States or State equivalents can be purchased separately. Tapes are available at 1600 bpi or 6250 bpi, 9-track, at a cost of \$140 per reel. If data for more than one State are stacked on a single reel at a customer's request, the cost is \$165 per reel. For information on the number of reels and release date for each State, subscribe to the Monthly Product Announcement (MPA). The MPA is available without charge and may be ordered using the Customer Services order form for publications on page 13.

STF 3B was originally part of the Census Bureau's 1980 program, but budget cutbacks forced cancellation of these plans. Since this cancellation, the Bureau signed a contract with National Planning Data Corporation (NPDC) of Ithaca, New York to prepare STF 3B as a special tabulation. During the first 18 months following the release of each State file, users may discuss purchasing the file from NPDC. After eighteen months, the Bureau will sell the file as a standard public use computer tape.



STF 3C is a national file which will be issued as a single file when STF 3A is completed.

STF 3 can be ordered using the Customer Services order form for tapes. When ordering from the Bureau, please refer to file number Cu SUM 80 010A for STF 3A, Cu SUM 80 010B for STF 3B, and Cu SUM 80 010C for STF 3C. Please indicate the name of the State(s) when ordering STF 3A and STF 3B.

STF 3A will also be available on microfiche. Information on availability and number of fiche per State will be provided in the MPA or can be obtained from Customer Services Branch (301) 763-4100.

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STF 3 FILE DESCRIPTION

Summary Tape File 3 (STF 3) is one of a series of summary data files available from the 1980 census. The file corresponds to the 1970 Fifth Count file and is composed of three parts -- STF 3A, STF 3B, and STF 3C. File STF 3A is tentatively scheduled for release on a State-by-State basis in mid 1982. STF 3B will be released on a State-by-State basis first to National Planning Data Corporation (NPDC) which is funding the special tabulation. The file will be sold by NPDC for 18 months after which the file will be sold by the Census Bureau as a standard public use tape. STF 3C will be issued after all STF 3A and STF 3B files have been released.

File Structure and Geographic Coverage

For each geographic area there will be a 12,096-character census logical record. Because of its large record size, STF 3 is divided into six segments of 2,016 characters each with each. These segments are identified within the geographic identification section repeated for each segment.

The first segment of each census logical record begins with 252 characters of geographic information and the suppression flags, while each subsequent segment begins with 102 characters of geographic information.

The record segments were arranged so that individual tables do not cross segment boundaries. Because of this, most segments have some padding at the end. The following chart illustrates the segmentation on STF 3. For a concise description of the geographic coverage of each file in STF 3, see Appendix A.

STF 3 Segment Arrangement

Segment No.	No. of Chars. (Geography)	Tables	No. of Chars. (Tables)	No. of Chars. (Padding)	Total Chars.
1	252	1-19	1,476	288	2,016
2	102	20-47	1,863	51	2,016
3	102	48-71	1,911	3	2,016
4	102	72-101	1,887	27	2,016
5	102	102-128	1,890	0	2,016
6	102	129-150	1,389	477	2,016
Total	762	1-150	10,416	918	12,096

File STF 3A. This file contains summary level data which follow a geographic hierarchy. In File A, block groups (BG's) or enumeration districts (ED's) are nested within a tract, block numbering area

(BNA), or tract/BNA segment which in turn is sequenced within a place, place segment, remainder of MCD or remainder of CCD, then within a minor civil division (MCD) or census county division (CCD), and within a county or county equivalent. Data summaries are presented at each level. When a level of geography is split across the next higher level, only the portion within the higher level will be shown on the summary. For example, if tract 0001 is split between place 0005 and 0010, the summary for the portion in place 0005 will appear in the hierarchy with the place 0005 summaries while the portion in place 0010 will appear with the place 0010 summaries.

```
Place 0005
  Tract 0001 (part)
    : Block group 1
    : Block group 2
    :
  Tract n
Place 0010
  Tract 0001 (part)
    Block group 3
```

In addition, place and congressional district summaries are presented separately from the hierarchically organized summaries. Each summary is identified by a summary level code in positions 10-11 of the record as well as at the beginning of each segment. Figure 1 outlines the specific geographic hierarchy in STF 3A. Each indentation indicates the next lower level of the geographic hierarchy. Following Figure 1 is a discussion of each summary level in the hierarchy.

Figure 1. Geographic Hierarchy of STF 3A

State or State equivalent

County or county equivalent

Minor civil division/census county division (MCD/CCD)

Place or place segment within MCD/CCD or remainder of MCD/CCD

Census tract or block numbering area (BNA) or untraced segment, within place, place segment, or remainder of MCD/CCD

Block group (BG) or BG segment or enumeration district (ED)

Place

Congressional district

The State record (Summary Level 04) contains a summary for the State or State equivalent.

File STF 3D. This file contains summary level data which follow the geographic hierarchy indicated in figure 1 below. Records are shown for the State, a congressional district, then all counties within the congressional district. All county records are followed by records for all places of 10,000 or more within the congressional district and then by minor civil divisions (MCD's) with a population of 10,000 or more, in 11 selected States, within the congressional district. When a county, place, or MCD is split between two or more congressional districts, the summary record for a county, place, or MCD contained within each of the congressional districts geographic hierarchy will show only the data for that portion contained within the congressional district.

Figure 1 below outlines the geographic hierarchy. Following Figure 1 is a discussion of each summary level in the hierarchy.

FIGURE 1. Geographic Hierarchy of STF 3D

State

 Congressional district

 County or county equivalent or portion of county

 Places of 10,000+ or portion of place

 MCD's of 10,000+ or portion of MCD (11 selected States)

The State record (Summary Level 04) contains a summary for the State or State equivalent.

The Congressional District record (Summary Level 33) contains a summary for each congressional district within the State according to the congressional district boundaries established for the 98th Congress.

The County record (Summary Level 37) contains a record for each county or county equivalent, including independent cities, or portion of a county, county equivalent, or independent city located within each congressional district.

The Place record (Summary Level 38) contains a summary for each place with 10,000 or more inhabitants, as published in the 1980 census, or portion of a place, located within the congressional district.

The MCD record (Summary Level 39) contains a summary for each county subdivision (minor civil division) with 10,000 or more inhabitants, as published in the 1980 census, or portion of such an MCD, located within the congressional district for 11 selected States.

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The county record (Summary Level 11) contains a summary for each county or county equivalent, including independent cities, within the State in FIPS code sequence.

The minor civil division (MCD)/census county division (CCD) record (Summary Level 12) contains a summary for each MCD/CCD within the county in census code sequence.

The place or remainder of MCD/CCD record (Summary Level 13) provides a summary for each place within an MCD/CCD in place code sequence. These may be places or, when places cross MCD/CCD boundaries, portions of places. A remainder of MCD/CCD record will be generated only if there is a place in the MCD/CCD. This record will cover all areas outside of places and will have a pseudo place code of 9999.

The combination of census tract/block numbering area (BNA) or untraced remainder of MCD/CCD (Summary Level 14), and block group (BG) (Summary Level 15) or enumeration district (ED) (Summary Level 16) summaries will vary according to the situation. The four situations are as follows:

Census tract or block numbering area (BNA)/block group (BG) 1/ - When a census tract or BNA is entirely block numbered, a summary is shown for each tract/BNA or tract/BNA portion within MCD/CCD and place, place segment, or remainder of MCD/CCD, and for each block group or block group segment within tract/BNA or tract/BNA portion.

Census tract/ED 1/ - When the area is tracted but contains no blocks, a summary is shown for each tract or tract portion within MCD/CCD and place, place segment, or remainder of MCD/CCD, and for each ED within tract.

Not Tracted/ED - When an area is not tracted or not within a BNA, a summary is shown for each ED within the MCD and place, place segment, or remainder of MCD/CCD. A pseudo-tract code of 999999 will appear in the tract code field.

Census tract/BG-ED 1/ - When a tract is partially block numbered, there will be a mixture of BG and ED summaries for the tract or the tract portion within MCD/CCD and place, place segment, or remainder of MCD/CCD. BG summaries will precede those for ED's in this situation.

The place total record (Summary Level 27) provides a summary for each place within the State. The place records are arranged by census place code.

1/When a tract, block numbering area, or block group crosses a place, MCD, or CCD boundary, there will be separate summaries for each portion within the higher-level entities. No totals for split tracts, BNA's, or block groups are provided.

The congressional district summary (Summary Level 33) contains summaries for each congressional district within the State arranged in numeric sequence. These are the congressional districts designated for the 96th Congress.

File STF 3B. As with STF 3A, each logical record summary of STF 3B is identified by a summary level code in positions 10-11 of the first segment as well as at the beginning of each segment. When the level of geography is split across the next higher level, only the portion within the higher level of geography will be shown. (See example on STF 3A description above.) The geographic hierarchy for STF 3B appears in Figure 2.

Figure 2. Geographic Hierarchy of STF 3B

5-digit ZIP code within State

5-digit ZIP code within State, within SMSA, within county

STF 3B has records for each 5-digit ZIP code within a State in numeric order (Summary Level 35) followed by records for 5-digit ZIP codes within a State arranged in numeric order by SMSA or portion of SMSA, then county or county equivalent or portion of county or county equivalent (Summary Level 36).

File STF 3C.

This file is essentially a national file which will be issued only after STF's 3A and 3B have been released for all States. The geographic hierarchy for this file is shown in Figure 3 below.

Figure 3. Geographic Hierarchy of STF 3C

United States
Region
Division
State or State equivalent
SCSA
 SCSA part within State
SMSA
 SMSA part within State
Urbanized Area
 UA part within State
State-County or county equivalent
State-Places of 10,000+
*State-MCD's of 10,000+
State-Congressional districts

*This summary available for eleven States. See explanation in descriptive section which follows.

The United States summary (Summary Level 01) provides a summary for the United States. (50 States and the District of Columbia).

The region summary (Summary Level 02) has a summary for each of the four census regions in the United States.

The division summary (Summary Level 03) has a summary for each of the nine census divisions in the United States.

The State summary (Summary Level 04) has a summary for each State or State equivalent in ascending FIPS State code sequence.

The standard consolidated statistical area (SCSA) summary (Summary Level 05) has a summary for each SCSA in the United States in ascending SCSA code sequence.

The SCSA/State summary (Summary Level 06) is a summary for the portion of the SCSA in each State in which a multi-State SCSA is located. These are arranged in ascending FIPS State code within SCSA code sequence.

The standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA) summary (Summary Level 07) provides a summary for each SMSA in the United States in ascending SMSA code sequence.

The SMSA/State summary (Summary Level 08) provides a summary for the portion of the SMSA in each State in which a multi-State SMSA is located. These summaries are arranged in ascending FIPS State code within SMSA code sequence.

The urbanized area (UA) summary (Summary Level 09) contains a summary for each UA in the United States in ascending UA code sequence.

The UA/State summary (Summary Level 10) provides data for the portion of the UA in each State in which the multi-State UA is located. These are in ascending FIPS State code within UA code sequence.

The State/county summary (Summary Level 11) provides a summary for each county or county equivalent, including independent cities, in the United States. These are arranged by FIPS county code within FIPS State code.

The State/place summary (Summary Level 27) provides a summary for all places of 10,000 or more population within the United States. These are arranged by census place code within FIPS State code.

The State/MCD summary (Summary Level 28) provides a summary for MCD's of 10,000 or more population within 11 States. The sequence is by MCD sequence number within FIPS State code. The 4-digit MCD number differs from the 3-digit MCD code by identifying MCD's in alphabetic order within State. The 11 States are as follows:

Connecticut
Maine
Massachusetts
Michigan

New Hampshire
New Jersey
New York
Pennsylvania

Rhode Island
Vermont
Wisconsin

The congressional district summary (Summary level 33) contains a summary for each congressional district in the United States in congressional district number sequence within FIPS State code.

Calculation of Medians in STF 3

Calculation of median values is done using a continuous distribution with the whole number as the mid-point of the class interval. However, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. Listed below in Figure 4 are the upper and lower intervals for each median in STF 3 and the median value set when it falls within that interval.

Figure 4. Upper and Lower Intervals for Computation of Median Variables in STF 3

I. MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY INCOME

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
Less than \$2,500	Median household and family income is less than \$2,500. Median is set at \$2,499.
\$75,000 or more	Median household and family income is greater than \$75,000. Median is set at \$75,001.

II. MEDIAN INCOME (Unrelated Individuals)

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
Less than \$1,000	Median income is less than \$1,000. Median is set at \$999.
\$50,000 or more	Median income is \$50,000 or more. Median is set at \$50,001.

III. MEDIAN GROSS RENT

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
Less than \$60	Median gross rent is less than \$60. Median is set at \$59.
\$500 or more	Median gross rent is \$500 or more. Median is set at \$501.

IV. MEDIAN SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (With a mortgage)

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
Less than \$100	Median selected monthly costs for mortgage holders are less than \$100. Median is set at \$99.
\$750 or more	Median selected monthly costs for mortgage holders are \$750 or more. Median is set at \$751.

V. MEDIAN SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (NO MORTGAGE)

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
Less than \$50	Median selected monthly owner costs (no mortgage) are less than \$50. Median is set at \$49.
\$250 or more	Median selected monthly costs for mortgage holders are \$250 or more. Median is set at \$251.

SUPPRESSION IN STF 3

To maintain the confidentiality promised respondents and required by law, the Census Bureau takes precautions to make sure that its public data, in print or on tape, do not disclose information about particular individuals or housing units; therefore, the Bureau suppresses tabulations of characteristics for very small groups of people or housing units. On summary tapes, zeroes are entered in suppressed cells. Flag fields which indicate suppression are shown on each record. However, a zero in a cell does not automatically mean suppression. Only by checking the suppression flag can it be determined if the zero in a specific table is suppressed data or an actual count of zero.

This discussion outlines the rules for suppression of sample data, how its occurrence can be identified by the user, and how to handle it.

No Suppression

The following counts will never be suppressed:

- Total population
- Total housing units
- Seasonal/migratory housing units
- Year-round housing units
- Occupied housing units
- Vacant year-round housing units
- Count of persons and households for each race or Spanish origin group

Primary Suppression

Suppression of Population Characteristics. Characteristics of persons other than race or Spanish origin (e.g., age, relationship) are shown only if there are 30 or more persons in the geographic area. For example, on a record for a census tract with a population of 1 to 29 persons, population characteristics such as age and relationship are suppressed. Only counts for total population and the number of persons within specific race or Spanish origin groups are provided.

However, when the geographic area being summarized has 30 or more persons, no suppression of population characteristics will occur except possibly when tables are further cross-classified by race or Spanish origin. The rules for this type of suppression are outlined below in Suppression of Tables Cross-Classified by Race or Spanish Origin.

Suppression of Year-round Housing Characteristics. Characteristics of year round housing units which are not classified by occupancy status (e.g., number of rooms, plumbing facilities, etc.) are suppressed only when there are fewer than ten year-round housing units in the geographic area being tabulated regardless of the number of occupied housing units or the number of persons.

Suppression of Family, Household, or Occupied Housing Characteristics. Characteristics of families, households, or occupied housing units are shown if there are at least ten occupied housing units within the geographic area tabulated.

Suppression of Owner or Renter Characteristics. Distributions of data for owners or renters are shown only when the number of owners is at least ten and the number of renters is also at least ten.

Suppression of Tables Cross-Classified by Race or Spanish Origin. Population and housing characteristics cross-classified by race or Spanish origin are subject to an additional level of scrutiny. This level requires the 30 person or ten household criteria stated above be applied to each race or Spanish origin group.

Individual cells of data for specific race or Spanish origin groups are not suppressed when there are 30 or more persons of that group in a geographic area unless required by complementary suppression.

The population and housing suppression criteria are applied independently of one another. For example, if there are 32 White persons but only eight households with White householders, the person characteristics will be shown, but the family, household, and housing characteristics will be suppressed.

Complementary Suppression

In some cases complementary suppression is applied to prevent the derivation of suppressed data by subtraction. For instance, when a table shows the number of persons in unit for all households and also for renters, there must be at least ten owners and ten renters for the renter data to be shown; otherwise, the characteristics of the owners could be derived by subtracting renter data from data for all households.

Programming with Suppression

Suppressed data cells contain zeroes. To distinguish between zeroes as suppression and zeroes as valid data, occurrences of suppression are identified by a series of flag fields in the geographic identification portion of each logical record. Programmers developing software should include procedures to check these fields for the presence of suppression and, if necessary, to flag the output of any cumulation which includes one or more suppressed fields.

In reviewing the data dictionary, the programmer can determine which suppression flags indicate suppression for particular tables by checking either the table description or the flag description. An example of each follows.

Example: The boxed illustration on the following page is the table description as it appears in the data dictionary. The next portion illustrates the suppression flag to which the table description refers.

TABLE 133 CONTRACT RENT (26)

SUPFLG15 applies to all cells

SUPFLG15

Owner Occupied Housing Unit
Suppression Flag

A 1 in this field indicates suppression because there are fewer than ten owner-occupied housing units in the geographic area being summarized or complementary suppression is applied. It will affect the following tables:

133
134
137-140

0 No suppression
1 Suppression

Figure 7 below, lists each suppression flag, its location within the record, and the tables or cells within tables which are affected when suppression is applied. The suppression flag field which applies to each table or portion of a table is also identified in the table description in the data dictionary. The flags are located in the geographic identification section of each record in positions 205-236.

Figure 7. Suppression Flags

<u>Name</u>	<u>Begin</u>	<u>Table</u>
SUPFLG01	205	15, 19, 22, 24-44, 45 (cells 1-4), 47, 48 (cells 1-5), 50-54, 55 (cells 1-8), 57-61, 62 (cells 1-2), 64-67, 81-85, 89-90, 91 (cells 1-2), 93-95, 100, 104
SUPFLG02	206	16 (cells 1-10), 45 (cells 5-8), 48 (cells 6-10), 55 (cells 9-16), 62 (cells 3-4), 91 (cells 3-4)
SUPFLG03	207	16 (cells 11-20), 45 (cells 9-12), 48 (cells 11-15), 55 (cells 17-24), 62 (cells 5-6), 91 (cells 5-6)
SUPFLG04	208	16 (cells 21-30), 45 (cells 13-16), 48 (cells 16-20), 55 (cells 25-32), 62 (cells 7-8), 91 (cells 7-8)
SUPFLG05	209	16 (cells 31-40), 45 (cells 17-20), 48 (cells 21-25), 55 (cells 33-40), 62 (cells 9-10), 91 (cells 9-10)

SUPFLG06	210	17, 46, 49, 56, 63, 92
SUPFLG07	211	101, 102 (cells 1-6), 105-108, 109 (cells 1-7), 111, 115, 116 (cells 1-6), 117 (cells 1-4), 120
SUPFLG08	212	9, 18, 20 (cells 1-7), 23, 68-74, 77 (cell 1), 79, 80, 86-88, 97 (cell 2), 102 (cells 7-12), 109 (cells 8-14), 110 (cells 1-6), 112-114, 116 (cells 7-12), 117 (cells 5-8), 118 (cells 1-2), 119, 121 (cell 1), 123, 141 (cell 1), 142, 143 (cell 1), 145 (cell 1), 147 (cell 1), 149 (cell 1)
SUPFLG09	213	20 (cells 8-14), 75 (cells 1-9), 77 (cell 2), 98 (cell 6), 121 (cell 2), 143 (cell 2), 145 (cell 2), 147 (cell 2), 149 (cell 2)
SUPFLG10	214	20 (cells 15-21), 75 (cells 10-18), 77 (cell 3), 98 (cell 7), 121 (cell 3), 143 (cell 3), 145 (cell 3), 147 (cell 3), 149 (cell 3)
SUPFLG11	215	20 (cells 22-28), 75 (cells 19-27), 77 (cell 4), 98 (cell 8), 121 (cell 4), 143 (cell 4), 145 (cell 4), 147 (cell 4), 149 (cell 4)
SUPFLG12	216	20 (cells 29-35), 75 (cells 28-36), 77 (cell 5), 98 (cell 9), 121 (cell 5), 143 (cell 5), 145 (cell 5), 147 (cell 5), 149 (cell 5)
SUPFLG13	217	98 (cell 10)
SUPFLG14	218	21, 76, 78, 99 (cell 2), 122, 144, 146, 148, 150
SUPFLG15	219	133, 134, 137-140
SUPFLG16	220	135 (cells 1-6)
SUPFLG17	221	135 (cells 7-12)
SUPFLG18	222	135 (cells 13-18)
SUPFLG19	223	135 (cells 19-24)
SUPFLG20	224	136
SUPFLG21	225	124, 127-132
SUPFLG22	226	125 (cells 1-5)

SUPFLG23	227	125 (cells 6-10)
SUPFLG24	228	125 (cells 11-15)
SUPFLG25	229	125 (cells 16-20)
SUPFLG26	230	126
SUPFLG27	231	102 (cells 13-18), 109 (cells 15-21), 110 (cells 7-12), 116 (cells 13-18), 117 (cells 9-12), 118 (cells 3-4), 141 (cell 2)

Evaluating the Effect of Suppression

In most cases, suppressed data values are small (fewer than 10 or 30) except where a large population is affected by complementary suppression. Therefore, in certain noncritical applications, users may simplify programming operations by ignoring suppression and treating suppressed cells as zero cells. However, when geographic entities are being summed to higher levels or new geographic areas are being created, suppression will usually result in a downward bias in the totals.

STF 3 DATA FINDER

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>TABLE NUMBER</u>
100-Percent Count Of Housing Units (Including Vacant Seasonal And Migratory Units) (See Vacant Seasonal And Migratory Units)	6
100-Percent Count Of Persons	3
Ability to Speak English (See Language Spoken At Home And Ability To Speak English)	
Age	15-17, 27, 30, 31, 35-67, 81-84, 86-90, 93, 94, 119
Age Of Householder	88, 89, 119
Age Of Own Children	57
Age Of Related Children	86, 87
Females 15 To 44 Years	30, 31
Females 18 Years Old And Over	57
Persons 3 Years Old And Over	44, 45, 46
Persons 5 Years And Over	27, 34, 35
Persons 15 Years And Over	26, 84
Persons 16 Years And Over	51, 52, 54-56, 58-67
Persons 16 To 19 Years Old	47
Persons 16 To 64 Years	53
Persons 18 Years And Over	50
Persons 25 Years Old And Over	48, 49
Unrelated Individuals 15 Years And Over	81-83
workers 16 Years And Over	36-43
Aggregate Contract Rent	129
Aggregate Contract Rent And Rent Asked (See Also Contract Rent and/or Rent Asked)	129
Aggregate Family Income In 1979 (See Also Family Income In 1979)	77, 78, 80
Aggregate Gross Rent (See Also Gross Rent)	128
Aggregate Household Income In 1979 (See Also Household Income In 1979)	70, 72, 141
Aggregate Income In 1979 (See Also Income In 1979)	83, 84

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>TABLE NUMBER</u>
Aggregate Number Of Children Ever Born	31
Aggregate Number Of Own Children In Married-Couple Subfamilies	24
Aggregate Rooms	101
Aggregate Selected Monthly Owner Costs (See Also Selected Monthly Owner Costs)	137
Aggregate Travel Time To Work (In Minutes) (See Also Travel Time To Work)	42
Aggregate Value	140
Aggregate Weeks Unemployed In 1979 (See Also Weeks Unemployed In 1979)	64
Aggregate Weeks Worked In 1979 (See Also Weeks Worked In 1979)	60
Air Conditioning	120
Ancestry	28, 29
Bathrooms	117
Bedrooms	116
Children (See Own Children, Presence And Age Of Own Children, Presence And Age Of Related Children, and/or Presence Of Own Children)	
Civilian Persons (See Persons, Civilian)	
Civilian Veterans (See Persons, Civilian Veterans and Veteran Status)	
Class Of Worker	67
Contract Rent	129
Cooking Fuel	113
Employed Persons (See Persons, Employed)	
Families (See Also Householder of Spanish Origin, Householder of Specified Races, and/or Subfamily Type)	9, 73-80, 86-88

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>TABLE NUMBER</u>
Families With One Or More Related Children	87
Family Income In 1979	73-78, 80
Family Type	22, 86
Farm Residence (1970 Census Farm Definition)	8
Farm Residence (Current Farm Definition)	7
Females With One Or More Own Children	57
Gross Rent	124-128, 132
Gross Rent As Percentage Of Income	132
Heating Equipment	111, 142
House Heating Fuel	112
Household Income In 1979	68-70, 72, 132, 139, 141
Household Relationship And Age	94
Household Type (See Also Household Type And Relationship and/or Relationship)	20, 21
Household Type And Relationship (See Also Household Type and/or Relationship)	19
Householder Of Spanish Origin	21, 76, 78, 99, 122, 126, 136, 144, 146, 148, 150
Householder of Specified Races	75, 125, 135
Householders, Nonfamily	89
Householders Of Selected Age Groups	119
Households (See Also Housing Units, Year-Round)	10, 18, 20, 21, 68-70
Household Income In 1979	68-70
Households With Income In 1979	71, 72
Housing Costs (See Mortgage Status And Selected Monthly Owner Costs)	

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>TABLE NUMBER</u>
Housing Units (Including Vacant Seasonal And Migratory Units)	4, 5, 6
Housing Units, Year-Round	11, 101, 102, 105-109, 111, 115-117, 120, 129, 130
Occupied	97-100, 104, 110, 112-114, 118, 119, 121-123, 141-150
Specified Owner-Occupied Noncondominium	133-140
Specified Renter-Occupied	124-132
Vacant (See Also Housing Units [Including Vacant Seasonal And Migratory Units] and/or Vacant Seasonal And Migratory Units)	96
Vacant-For-Rent	129, 130
Income In 1979 (See Also Family Income In 1979 and Household Income In 1979)	68-70, 72-78, 80-85
Income Type In 1979	71, 72
Industry	65
Inmate Status	84, 85
Kitchen Facilities	115
Labor Force Status	47, 55-57
Labor Force Status In 1979	58
Lacking Central Heating Equipment (See Also Heating Equipment)	149, 150
Language Spoken At Home And Ability To Speak English	27
Marital Status	26, 30
Means of Transportation To Work	40
Median Family Income In 1979 (See Also Income In 1979)	74
Median Gross Rent (See Also Gross Rent)	127

69

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>TABLE NUMBER</u>
Median Household Income In 1979 (See Also Income In 1979)	69
Median Income In 1979 (See Also Income In 1979)	82
Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs	134
Mortgage Status	134
Mortgage Status And Selected Monthly Owner Costs	133, 135, 136
Mortgage Status And Year Householder Moved Into Unit	137, 138
Nativity And Place Of Birth	33
Noninstitutional Persons	53, 54
Number Of Children Ever Born	31
Number Of Own Children In Married- Couple Subfamilies	24
Occupancy Status (See Also Tenure And Occupancy Status)	11, 129, 130
Occupation	66
Occupied Housing Units With No Vehicle Available	121, 122
Own Children	22, 57
Owner-Occupied Housing Units (See Housing Units, Year Round)	
Passenger Elevator	106
Paying Cash Rent	127-130
Per Capita Income In 1979 (See Also Income In 1979)	85
Period Of Service	52
Persons (See Also Age)	1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 12-19, 15, 25, 28, 29, 32, 33, 44-46, 51-54, 56, 59-67, 85, 91-95, 100, 104, 142
Persons 3 Years Old And Over Enrolled In School	44-46
Persons, Civilian	51

ITEMTABLE NUMBER

Persons, Civilian Veterans	52
Persons, Employed	65-67
Persons For Whom Poverty Status Is Determined	91-93, 95
Persons In Group Quarters	32
Persons In Families, Excluding Householders	94
Persons In Household	18
Persons In Occupied Housing Units	100, 104
Persons In Rural Areas	7, 8
Persons In Selected Multiple Ancestry Groups	29
Persons In Subfamilies	25
Persons, Noninstitutional	53, 54
Persons Of Spanish Origin	14, 17, 46, 49, 56, 63, 92
Persons Of Specified Races	16
Persons Per Room	142
Persons Who Worked In 1979	59, 60
Persons With Unemployment In 1979	61-64
Place Of work--Place Level	37
Place Of work--Minor Civil Division Level	39
Place Of work--SMSA Level	38
Place Of work--State And County Level	36
Plumbing Facilities (Complete) For Exclusive Use	142-150
Poverty Status In 1979	86-95
Presence And Age Of Own Children	57
Presence And Age Of Related Children	86, 87
Presence Of Own Children	20, 21, 23
Private Vehicle Occupancy	43
Public Transportation Disability Status	54
Race	12-14, 16, 45, 48, 55, 62, 75, 91
Race Of Householder	20, 77, 98, 121, 125, 135, 143, 145, 147, 149
Relationship (See Household Relationship, Household Type And Relationship, and/or Household Type)	

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>TABLE NUMBER</u>
Rent Asked	129
Renter-Occupied Housing Units (See Housing Units, Year Round)	
Residence in 1975--State And County Level	34
Residence in 1975--SMSA Level	35
Room Density	147, 148
Rooms	101
School Enrollment	44-47
Selected Monthly Owner Costs (See Mortgage Status And Selected Monthly Owner Costs)	
Selected Monthly Owner Costs As Percentage Of Income	139
Sewage Disposal	108
Sex	15-17, 26, 51, 55, 56, 58-60, 62-64
Source Of Water	107
Spanish Origin (See Also Persons Of Spanish Origin)	13
Specified Owner-Occupied Noncondominium Housing Units (See Housing Units, Year Round)	
Specified Renter-Occupied Housing Units (See Housing Units, Year-Round)	
Stories In Structure	105
Subfamily Type	23
Telephone In Housing Unit	118, 119
Tenure (See Also Tenure And Occupancy Status)	97-100, 104, 110, 118, 141
Tenure And Occupancy Status	102, 109, 116, 117
Travel Time To Work	41, 42
Type Of Group Quarters	32

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>TABLE NUMBER</u>
Unemployment In 1979	61-64
Units In Structure	102-104
Unrelated Individuals (See Age)	
Unrelated Individuals For Whom Poverty Status Is Determined	90
Unweighted Sample Count Of Housing Units (Including Vacant Seasonal And Migratory Units) (See Also Vacant Seasonal And Migra- tory Units)	5
Unweighted Sample Count Of Persons	2
Urban And Rural	1, 4
Usual Hours Worked Per Week In 1979	59
Utilities In Rent	131
Vacancy Status	96
Vacant Seasonal And Migratory Housing Units (See Also Housing Units, Including Vacant Seasonal And Migratory Units)	103
Value	140
Vehicle Available (See Also Occupied Housing Units With No Vehicle Available)	123
Veteran Status	51
Water Heating Fuel	114
Weeks Unemployed In 1979	61, 64
Weeks Worked In 1979	59, 60
Work Disability Status	53
Workers In Family In 1979	79, 80
Workers Living In The 9 Northeastern States	39
Workers who Did Not Work At Home	41, 42

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>TABLE NUMBER</u>
Workers Who Travelled To Work By Car, Truck, or Van	43
Year Householder Moved Into Unit	110, 137, 138
Year Structure Built (See Also Occupied Housing Units With Householder Of Spanish Origin With Complete Plumbing Facilities For Exclusive Use And Year Structure Built 1939 Or Earlier)	109, 142, 145, 146
Years Of School Completed	47-50

STP 3 TABLE OUTLINES

1. URBAN AND RURAL (3) [3]

Universe: Persons 50/

Total
Inside urbanized areas
Rural

Note: Urban is derived by subtracting rural from total.

2. UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT OF PERSONS [1]

3. 100-PERCENT COUNT OF PERSONS 38/ [1]

4. URBAN AND RURAL (3) [3]

Universe: Housing Units (Including Vacant Seasonal And Migratory Units) 1/ 50/

Total
Inside urbanized areas
Rural

Note: Urban is derived by subtracting rural from total.

5. UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT OF HOUSING UNITS (INCLUDING VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY UNITS) 1/ [1]

6. 100-PERCENT COUNT OF HOUSING UNITS (INCLUDING VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY UNITS) 1/ 38/ [1]

7. FARM RESIDENCE (CURRENT FARM DEFINITION) 2/ (2) [2]

Universe: Persons In Rural Areas

Rural farm
Nonfarm

8. FARM RESIDENCE (1970 CENSUS FARM DEFINITION) 2/ (2) [2]

Universe: Persons In Rural Areas

Rural farm
Nonfarm

9. FAMILIES [1]

10. HOUSEHOLDS 3/ [1]

11. OCCUPANCY STATUS (3) [3]

Universe: Year-Round Housing Units

Total
Occupied 3/
Vacant

12. RACE (17) [17]

Universe: Persons

White
Black
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut:
American Indian
Eskimo
Aleut
Asian and Pacific Islander: 4/
Japanese
Chinese
Filipino
Korean
Asian Indian
Vietnamese
Hawaiian
Guamanian
Samoaan
Other 47/
Other (Race, n.e.c.): 5/
Spanish 6/ 47/
Not Spanish 47/ 53/

13. SPANISH ORIGIN AND RACE (6) [6]

Universe: Persons

Not of Spanish origin
Mexican
Puerto Rican
Cuban
Other Spanish:
White, Black, American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, and Asian and Pacific Islander 4/
Other (Race, n.e.c.) 5/

14. RACE (5) [5]

Universe: Persons Of Spanish Origin

Total
White
Black
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, and Asian and Pacific Islander 4/
Other (Race, n.e.c.) 5/

15. SEX (2) BY AGE (26) [52]

Universe: Persons

Total:
Under 1 year
1 and 2 years
3 and 4 years
5 years
6 years
7 to 9 years
10 to 13 years
14 years
15 years
16 years
17 years

18 years
19 years
20 years
21 years
22 to 24 years
25 to 29 years
30 to 34 years
35 to 44 years
45 to 54 years
55 to 59 years
60 and 61 years
62 to 64 years
65 to 74 years
75 to 84 years
85 years and over

Female:
(Repeat Age)

16. RACE (4) BY SEX (2) BY AGE (5) [40]

Universe: Persons Of Specified Races

White:
Total:
Under 5 years
5 to 14 years
15 to 59 years
60 to 64 years
65 years and over

Female:
(Repeat Age)

Black:
(Repeat Sex by Age)
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut:
(Repeat Sex by Age)

Asian and Pacific Islander: 4/
(Repeat Sex by Age)

17. SEX (2) BY AGE (5) [10]

Universe: Persons Of Spanish Origin

Total:
Under 5 years
5 to 14 years
15 to 59 years
60 to 64 years
65 years and over

Female:
(Repeat Age)

18. PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD (6) 7/ [6]

Universe: Households

1 person
2 persons
3 persons
4 persons
5 persons
6 or more persons

() Indicates number of cells in each stratifier.
[] Indicates number of cells in each table.

19. HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND
RELATIONSHIP (9) [9]

Universe: Persons

In family household:
Householder
Spouse
Other relatives 8/
Nonrelatives 9/
In nonfamily household:
Male householder
Female householder
Nonrelatives 9/
In group quarters:
Inmate of institution
Other

20. RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER (5)
BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND
PRESENCE OF OWN
CHILDREN (7) 10/ [35]

Universe: Households 11/

Total:
Married-couple family:
With own children
Without own children
Family with male house-
holder, no wife present:
With own children
Without own children
Family with female house-
holder, no husband present:
With own children
Without own children
Nonfamily household

White:
(Repeat Household Type
and Presence of Own
Children)

Black:
(Repeat Household Type
and Presence of
Own Children)

American Indian, Eskimo,
and Aleut:
(Repeat Household
Type and Presence
of Own Children)

Asian and Pacific
Islander: 4/
(Repeat Household
Type and Presence of
Own Children)

21. HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND PRESENCE OF
OWN CHILDREN (7) 10/ [7]

Universe: Households With
Householder Of Spanish
Origin 11/

Married-couple family:
With own children
Without own children
Family with male householder,

no wife present:
With own children
Without own children
Family with female house-
holder, no husband present:
With own children
Without own children
Nonfamily household

22. FAMILY TYPE (3) 12/ [3]

Universe: Own Children 10/

In married-couple family
In family with male house-
holder, no wife present
In family with female house-
holder, no husband present

23. SUBFAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF
OWN CHILDREN (4) 10/ [4]

Universe: Subfamilies

Married-couple subfamily:
With own children
Without own children
Father-child subfamily
Mother-child subfamily

24. AGGREGATE NUMBER OF OWN
CHILDREN IN MARRIED-COUPLE
SUBFAMILIES 10/ 12/ [1]

25. PERSONS IN SUBFAMILIES 12/ [1]

26. SEX (2) BY MARITAL
STATUS (5) [10]

Universe: Persons 15 Years
And Over

Male:
Single
Now married, except
separated
Separated
Widowed
Divorced

Female:
(Repeat Marital Status)

27. AGE (2) BY LANGUAGE SPOKEN
AT HOME AND ABILITY TO
SPEAK ENGLISH (5) 39/ [10]

Universe: Persons 5 Years
And Over

5 to 17 years:
Speak only English
at home
Speak a language other
than English at
home:
Spanish language
spoken at home:
Speak English
very well or
well

Speak English
not well or
not at all

Other language spoken at
home (All other
codes): 53/
(Repeat Ability to
Speak English)

18 years and over:
(Repeat Language Spoken
at Home and Ability
to Speak English)

28. ANCESTRY (19) 40/ [19]

Universe: Persons

Single ancestry group:
Dutch
English
French
German
Greek
Hungarian
Irish
Italian
Norwegian
Polish
Portuguese
Russian
Scottish
Swedish
Ukrainian
Other (All other single
ancestry codes) 53/
Multiple ancestry group
Ancestry not specified:
Other 13/
Not reported

29. ANCESTRY (6) 40/ [6]

Universe: Persons In Selected
Multiple Ancestry Groups 14/

English and other group(s)
French and other group(s)
German and other group(s)
Irish and other group(s)
Italian and other group(s)
Polish and other group(s)

30. AGE (3) BY MARITAL STATUS (2) [6]

Universe: Females 15 To
44 Years

15 to 24 years:
Single
Ever married 15/

25 to 34 years:
(Repeat Marital Status)

35 to 44 years:
(Repeat Marital Status)

31. AGGREGATE NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN BY AGE (3) 12/ [3]

Universe: Females 15 To 44 Years

15 to 24 years
25 to 34 years
35 to 44 years

32. TYPE OF GROUP QUARTERS (6) 41/ [6].

Universe: Persons In Group Quarters

Inmate of mental hospital (Codes 45-48)
Inmate of home for the aged (Codes 60-65, 71-75)
Inmate of other institution (Codes 1-5, 10-17, 20-27, 29-42, 50-53, 55) (Cell not used) 55/
In college dormitory (Code 87)
Other in group quarters (Codes 90-96, 99, 91-93, 95-98)

33. NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH (4) [4]

Universe: Persons

Native:
Born in State of residence
Born in different State
Born abroad, at sea, etc.
Foreign born

34. RESIDENCE IN 1975--STATE AND COUNTY LEVEL (8) [8]

Universe: Persons 5 Years And Over

Same house
Different house in United States:
Same county
Different county:
Same State
Different State:
Northeast
North Central
South
West
Abroad

35. RESIDENCE IN 1975--SMSA LEVEL (6) [6]

Universe: Persons 5 Years And Over

Living in an SMSA in 1980:
Same SMSA in 1975:
Central city of this SMSA
Remainder of this SMSA

Outside this SMSA in 1975:
Different SMSA in 1975
Not in an SMSA in 1975
Not living in an SMSA in 1980:
In an SMSA in 1975
Not in an SMSA in 1975

36. PLACE OF WORK--STATE AND COUNTY LEVEL (4) [4]

Universe: Workers 16 Years And Over 45/

Worked in State of residence:
Worked in county of residence
Worked outside county of residence
Worked outside State of residence
Not reported 16/

37. PLACE OF WORK--PLACE LEVEL (4) [4]

Universe: Workers 16 Years And Over 45/

Living in an identified place: 17/
Worked in place of residence
Worked outside place of residence
Not reported 16/
Not living in an identified place 17/ 48/

38. PLACE OF WORK--SMSA LEVEL (5) [5]

Universe: Workers 16 Years And Over 45/

Living in an SMSA:
Worked in SMSA of residence:
Central city of this SMSA
Remainder of this SMSA
Worked outside SMSA of residence
Not reported 16/
Not living in an SMSA 48/

39. PLACE OF WORK--MINOR CIVIL DIVISION LEVEL (3) [3]

Universe: Workers 16 Years And Over Living In The 9 North-eastern States 45/

Worked in minor civil division of residence
Worked outside minor civil division of residence
Not reported 16/

40. MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK (6) [6]

Universe: Workers 16 Years And Over 45/

Car, truck, or van:
Drive alone
Carpool

Public transportation 18/
Walked only
Other means 19/
Worked at home

41. TRAVEL TIME TO WORK (8) [8]

Universe: Workers 16 Years And Over Who Did Not Work At Home 45/

Less than 5 minutes
5 to 9 minutes
10 to 14 minutes
15 to 19 minutes
20 to 29 minutes
30 to 44 minutes
45 to 59 minutes
60 or more minutes

42. AGGREGATE TRAVEL TIME TO WORK (IN MINUTES) 12/ [11]

Universe: Workers 16 Years And Over Who Did Not Work At Home 45/

43. PRIVATE VEHICLE OCCUPANCY (5) [5]

Universe: Workers 16 Years And Over Who Travelled To Work By Car, Truck, Or Van 45/

Drive alone
In 2-person carpool
In 3-person carpool
In 4-person carpool
In 5-or-more person carpool

44. SCHOOL ENROLLMENT (4) [4]

Universe: Persons 3 Years Old And Over Enrolled In Private School

Nursery school
Kindergarten and elementary (1 to 8 years)
High school (1 to 4 years)
College

45. PACE (5) BY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT (4) [20]

Universe: Persons 3 Years Old And Over Enrolled In School

Total:
Nursery school
Kindergarten and elementary (1 to 8 years)
High school (1 to 4 years)
College

White:
(Repeat School Enrollment)

Black:
(Repeat School Enrollment)

-more-

American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut:
(Repeat School Enrollment)

Asian and Pacific Islander: 4/
(Repeat School Enrollment)

6. SCHOOL ENROLLMENT (4) [4]

Universe: Persons Of Spanish Origin 3 Years Old And Over Enrolled In School

Nursery school
Kindergarten and elementary (1 to 8 years)
High school (1 to 4 years)
College

7. SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED AND LABOR FORCE STATUS (8) 45/ [8]

Universe: Persons 16 To 19 Years Old

Armed Forces
Civilian:
Enrolled in school
Not enrolled in school:
High school graduate:
Employed
Unemployed
Not in labor force
Not high school graduate:
Employed
Unemployed
Not in labor force

8. RACE (5) BY YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED (5) [25]

Universe: Persons 25 Years Old And Over

Total:
Elementary (0 to 8 years)
High school:
1 to 3 years
4 years
College:
1 to 3 years
4 or more years

Whites:
(Repeat Years of School Completed)

Black:
(Repeat Years of School Completed)

American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut:
(Repeat Years of School Completed)

Asian and Pacific Islander: 4/
(Repeat Years of School Completed)

49. YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED (5) [5]

Universe: Persons Of Spanish Origin 25 Years Old And Over

Elementary (0 to 8 years)
High school:
1 to 3 years
4 years
College:
1 to 3 years
4 or more years

50. YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED (5) [5]

Universe: Persons 18 Years Old And Over

Elementary (0 to 8 years) through high school, 1 to 3 years
High school, 4 years
College:
1 to 3 years
4 years
5 or more years

51. SEX (2) BY VETERAN STATUS (2) [4]

Universe: Civilian Persons 16 Years And Over

Male:
Veteran
Nonveteran

Female:
(Repeat Veteran Status)

52. PERIOD OF SERVICE (6) 20/ [6]

Universe: Civilian Veterans 16 Years And Over

May 1975 or later only
Vietnam era
Korean conflict
World War II
World War I
Other 46/

53. WORK DISABILITY STATUS (4) [4]

Universe: Noninstitutional Persons 16 To 64 Years 41/

With a work disability:
In labor force 45/
Not in labor force: 45/
Prevented from working
Not prevented from working
No work disability

54. AGE (2) BY PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION DISABILITY STATUS (2) [4]

Universe: Noninstitutional Persons 16 Years And Over 41/

16 to 64 years:
With a public transportation disability

No public transportation disability

65 years and over:
(Repeat Public Transportation Disability Status)

55. RACE (5) BY SEX (2) BY LABOR FORCE STATUS (4) 45/ [40]

Universe: Persons 16 Years And Over

Total:
Male:
Labor force:
Armed Forces
Civilian labor force:
Employed
Unemployed
Not in labor force

Female:
(Repeat Labor Force Status)

Whites:
(Repeat Sex by Labor Force Status)

Black:
(Repeat Sex by Labor Force Status)

American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut:
(Repeat Sex by Labor Force Status)

Asian and Pacific Islander: 4/
(Repeat Sex by Labor Force Status)

56. SEX (2) BY LABOR FORCE STATUS (4) 45/ [8]

Universe: Persons Of Spanish Origin 16 Years And Over

Male:
Labor force:
Armed Forces
Civilian labor force:
Employed
Unemployed
Not in labor force

Female:
(Repeat Labor Force Status)

57. PRESENCE AND AGE OF OWN CHILDREN (2) BY LABOR FORCE STATUS (2) 10/ 45/ [4]

Universe: Females 16 Years And Over With One Or More Own Children 51/

With own children under 6 years:

In labor force
Not in labor force

With own children 6 to
17 years only:
(Repeat Labor Force
Status)

58. SEX (2) BY LABOR FORCE STATUS
IN 1979 (4) [8]

Universe: Persons 16 Years
And Over

Male:
In labor force in 1979:
Worked in 1979:
With unemployment in
1979
No unemployment in 1979
Did not work in 1979, with
unemployment in 1979
Not in labor force in 1979

Female:
(Repeat Labor Force Status
in 1979)

59. SEX (2) BY USUAL HOURS WORKED PER
WEEK IN 1979 (2) BY WEEKS
WORKED IN 1979 (4) [16]

Universe: Persons 16 Years
And Over Who Worked In 1979

Male:
Usually worked 35 or more
hours per week:
50 to 52 weeks
40 to 49 weeks
27 to 39 weeks
1 to 26 weeks

Usually worked 1 to 34
hours per week:
(Repeat Weeks Worked
in 1979)

Female:
(Repeat Usual Hours
Worked Per Week in 1979
by Weeks Worked in 1979)

60. AGGREGATE WEEKS WORKED IN 1979
BY SEX (2) 12/ [2]

Universe: Persons 16 Years
And Over Who Worked In
1979

Male
Female

61. WEEKS UNEMPLOYED IN 1979 (3) [3]

Universe: Persons 16 Years
And Over With Unemployment
In 1979

Unemployed 1 to 4 weeks
Unemployed 5 to 14 weeks
Unemployed 15 or more weeks

62. RACE (5) BY SEX (2) [10]

Universe: Persons 16 Years And
Over With Unemployment In 1979

Total:
Male
Female

White:
(Repeat Sex)

Black:
(Repeat Sex)

American Indian, Eskimo,
and Aleut:
(Repeat Sex)

Asian and Pacific Islander: 4/
(Repeat Sex)

63. SEX (2) [2]

Universe: Persons Of Spanish
Origin 16 Years And Over With
Unemployment In 1979

Male
Female

64. AGGREGATE WEEKS UNEMPLOYED IN
1979 BY SEX (2) 12/ [2]

Universe: Persons 16 Years And
Over With Unemployment In 1979

Male
Female

65. INDUSTRY (15) 42/ 53/ [15]

Universe: Employed Persons
16 Years And Over 45/

Agriculture, forestry, fisheries,
and mining (Codes 10-50)
Construction (Code 60)
Manufacturing:
Nondurable goods (Codes
100-222)
Durable goods (Codes
230-392)
Transportation (Codes
400-432)
Communications and other
public utilities (Codes
440-472)
Wholesale trade (Codes
500-571)
Retail trade (Codes 580-691)
Finance, insurance, and real
estate (Codes 700-712)
Business and repair services
(Codes 721-760)
Personal, entertainment, and
recreation services (Codes
761-802)
Professional and related
services:
Health services (Codes
812-840)

Educational services
(Codes 842-860)
Other professional and
related services (Codes
841, 861-892)
Public administration (Codes
900-932)

66. OCCUPATION (13) 43/ 53/ [13]

Universe: Employed Persons
16 Years And Over 45/

Managerial and professional
specialty occupations:
Executive, administrative,
and managerial occupations
(Codes 3-37)
Professional specialty
occupations (Codes 43-199)
Technical, sales, and administra-
tive support occupations:
Technicians and related support
occupations (Codes 203-235)
Sales occupations (Codes
243-285)
Administrative support
occupations, including
clerical (Codes 303-389)
Service occupations:
Private household occupa-
tions (Codes 403-407)
Protective service occupa-
tions (Codes 413-427)
Service occupations, except
protective and household
(Codes 433-469)
Farming, forestry, and fishing
occupations (Codes 473-499)
Precision production, craft,
and repair occupations (Codes
503-699)
Operators, fabricators, and
laborers:
Machine operators, assemblers,
and inspectors (Codes
703-799)
Transportation and material
moving occupations (Codes
803-859)
Handlers, equipment cleaners,
helpers, and laborers
(Codes 863-889)

67. CLASS OF WORKER (6) [6]

Universe: Employed Persons 16
Years And Over 45/

Private wage and salary worker
Federal government worker
State government worker
Local government worker
Self-employed worker
Unpaid family worker

68. HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1979 (17) [17]

Universe: Households

Less than \$2,500
\$2,500 to \$4,999

-more-

86. FAMILY TYPE (2) BY POVERTY STATUS
IN 1979 (2) BY PRESENCE AND AGE
OF RELATED CHILDREN (4) 10/ [16]

Universe: Families

Total:

Income in 1979 above
poverty level:
With related children:
Under 6 years and
6 to 17 years
Under 6 years only
6 to 17 years only
Without related children

Income in 1979 below
poverty level:
(Repeat Presence and
Age of Related Children)

Family with female house-
holder, no husband
present:

(Repeat Poverty Status
in 1979 by Presence and
Age of Related Children)

87. POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 (2) BY
PRESENCE AND AGE OF RELATED
CHILDREN (3) 10/ [6]

Universe: Families With One
Or More Related Children

Income in 1979 above
poverty level:
With related children under
5 years and 5 to 17
years
With related children under
5 years only
With related children 5 to
17 years only

Income in 1979 below
poverty level:
(Repeat Presence and Age
of Related Children)

88. POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 (3) BY
AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER (2) [6]

Universe: Families

Income in 1979 below
poverty level:
Householder 15 to 64 years
Householder 65 years and over

Income in 1979 between 100
and 124 percent of poverty
level:
(Repeat Age of House-
holder)

Income in 1979 125 percent of
poverty level and above:
(Repeat Age of House-
holder)

89. POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 (3) BY
AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER (2) [6]

Universe: Nonfamily House-
holders

Income in 1979 below
poverty level:
Householder 15 to 64 years
Householder 65 years and
over

Income in 1979 between 100
and 124 percent of poverty
level:
(Repeat Age of House-
holder)

Income in 1979 125 percent
of poverty level and above:
(Repeat Age of House-
holder)

90. POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 (2) BY
AGE (2) [4]

Universe: Unrelated Individuals
For Whom Poverty Status Is
Determined 23/ 54/

Income in 1979 above poverty
level:
15 to 64 years
65 years and over

Income in 1979 below poverty
level:
(Repeat Age)

91. RACE (5) BY POVERTY STATUS IN
1979 (2) [10]

Universe: Persons For Whom
Poverty Status Is Determined 23/

Total:
Income in 1979 above poverty
level
Income in 1979 below poverty
level

White:
(Repeat Poverty Status
in 1979)

Black:
(Repeat Poverty Status
in 1979)

American Indian, Eskimo,
and Aleut:
(Repeat Poverty Status
in 1979)

Asian and Pacific Islander: 4/
(Repeat Poverty Status
in 1979)

92. POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 (2) [2]

Universe: Persons Of Spanish
Origin For Whom Poverty

Status Is Determined 23/

Income in 1979 above poverty
level
Income in 1979 below poverty
level

93. POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 (2)
BY AGE (4) [8]

Universe: Persons For Whom
Poverty Status Is Deter-
mined 23/

Income in 1979 above poverty
level:
Under 55 years
55 to 59 years
60 to 64 years
65 years and over

Income in 1979 below poverty
level:
(Repeat Age)

94. POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 (2)
BY HOUSEHOLD RELATIONSHIP
AND AGE (4) [8]

Universe: Persons In Families,
Excluding Householders

Income in 1979 above poverty
level:
Related child under 5
years 10/
Related child 5 years 10/
Related child 6 to 17
years 10/
Other family member

Income in 1979 below poverty
level:
(Repeat Household Relation-
ship and Age)

95. POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 (5) [5]

Universe: Persons For Whom
Poverty Status Is Deter-
mined 23/

Income in 1979 below 75 percent
of poverty level
Income in 1979 between 75 and
124 percent of poverty level
Income in 1979 between 125 and
149 percent of poverty level
Income in 1979 between 150 and
199 percent of poverty level
Income in 1979 200 percent of
poverty level and above

96. VACANCY STATUS (4) [4]

Universe: Vacant Housing Units

For sale only
For rent
Held for occasional use
Other vacants 24/

97. TENURE (2) [2]

Universe: Occupied Housing Units

Total
Renter occupied

98. TENURE (2) BY RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER (5) [10]

Universe: Occupied Housing Units 11/

Total:
White
Black
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut
Asian and Pacific Islander 4/
Other (Race, n.e.c.) 5/

Renter occupied:
(Repeat Race of Householder)

99. TENURE (2) [2]

Universe: Occupied Housing Units With Householder Of Spanish Origin 11/

Total
Renter occupied

100. TENURE (2) 12/ [2]

Universe: Persons In Occupied Housing Units

Total
Renter occupied

101. AGGREGATE ROOMS 12/ [1]

Universe: Year-Round Housing Units

102. TENURE AND OCCUPANCY STATUS (3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE (6) [18]

Universe: Year-Round Housing Units

Total:
1, detached
1, attached
2
3 and 4
5 or more
Mobile home or trailer, etc. 25/

Total occupied:
(Repeat Units in Structure)

Renter occupied:
(Repeat Units in Structure)

103. UNITS IN STRUCTURE (6) [6]

Universe: Vacant Seasonal And Migratory Housing Units 1/

1, detached
1, attached
2
3 and 4
5 or more
Mobile home or trailer

104. TENURE (2) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE (6) 12/ [12]

Universe: Persons In Occupied Housing Units

Total:
1, detached
1, attached
2
3 and 4
5 or more
Mobile home or trailer, etc. 25/

Renter occupied:
(Repeat Units In Structure)

105. STORIES IN STRUCTURE (4) [4]

Universe: Year-Round Housing Units

1 to 3
4 to 6
7 to 12
13 or more

106. PASSENGER ELEVATOR (2) [2]

Universe: Year-Round Housing Units In Structure With 4 Or More Stories

With elevator
No elevator

107. SOURCE OF WATER (4) [4]

Universe: Year-Round Housing Units

Public system or private company
Individual well:
Drilled
Dug
Some other source

108. SEWAGE DISPOSAL (3) [3]

Universe: Year-Round Housing Units

Public sewer
Septic tank or cesspool
Other means

109. TENURE AND OCCUPANCY STATUS (3) BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT (7) [21]

Universe: Year-Round Housing Units

Total:
1979 to March 1980
1975 to 1978
1970 to 1974
1960 to 1969
1950 to 1959
1940 to 1949
1939 or earlier

Total occupied:
(Repeat Year Structure Built)

Renter occupied:
(Repeat Year Structure Built)

110. TENURE (2) BY YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT (6) [12]

Universe: Occupied Housing Units

Total:
1979 to March 1980
1975 to 1978
1970 to 1974
1960 to 1969
1950 to 1959
1949 or earlier.

Renter occupied:
(Repeat Year Moved Into Unit)

111. HEATING EQUIPMENT (9) [9]

Universe: Year-Round Housing Units

Steam or hot water system
Central warm-air furnace
Electric heat pump
Other built-in electric units
Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace
Room heaters with flue
Room heaters without flue
Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters
None

112. HOUSE HEATING FUEL (8) [8]

Universe: Occupied Housing Units

Utility gas 26/
Bottled, tank, or LP gas
Electricity
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.
Coal or coke
Wood
Other fuel
No fuel used

113. COOKING FUEL (5) [5]

Universe: Occupied Housing Units

Utility gas 26/
Bottled, tank, or LP gas
Electricity
Other 27/
No fuel used

114. WATER HEATING FUEL (6) [6]

Universe: Occupied Housing Units

Utility gas 26/
Bottled, tank, or LP gas
Electricity
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.
Other 27/
No fuel used

115. KITCHEN FACILITIES (2) [2]

Universe: Year-Round Housing Units

Complete kitchen facilities
No complete kitchen facilities

116. TENURE AND OCCUPANCY STATUS (3) BY BEDROOMS (6) [18]

Universe: Year-Round Housing Units

Total:
None
1
2
3
4
5 or more

Total occupied:
(Repeat Bedrooms)

Renter occupied:
(Repeat Bedrooms)

117. TENURE AND OCCUPANCY STATUS (3) BY BATHROOMS (4) [12]

Universe: Year-Round Housing Units

Total:
No bathroom or only a half bath
1 complete bathroom
1 complete bathroom plus half bath(s)
2 or more complete bathrooms

Total occupied:
(Repeat Bathrooms)

Renter occupied:
(Repeat Bathrooms)

118. TENURE (2) BY TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT (2) [4]

Universe: Occupied Housing Units

Total:
With telephone
No telephone

Renter occupied:
(Repeat Telephone in Housing Unit)

119. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER (2) BY TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT (2) [4]

Universe: Occupied Housing Units With Householders Of Selected Age Groups

Householder 60 to 64 years:
With telephone
No telephone

Householder 65 years and over:
(Repeat Telephone in Housing Unit)

120. AIR CONDITIONING (4) [4]

Universe: Year-Round Housing Units

None
Central system
1 individual room unit
2 or more individual room units

121. RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER (5) [5]

Universe: Occupied Housing Units With No Vehicle Available 11/ 28/

Total
White
Black
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut
Asian and Pacific Islander 4/

122. OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH HOUSEHOLDER OF SPANISH ORIGIN WITH NO VEHICLE AVAILABLE 11/ 28/ [1]

123. VEHICLES AVAILABLE (3) 28/ [3]

Universe: Occupied Housing Units With Vehicle Available

1
2
3 or more

124. GROSS RENT (14) [14]

Universe: Specified Renter-Occupied Housing Units 28/

Less than \$60
\$60 to \$79
\$80 to \$99
\$100 to \$119
\$120 to \$149
\$150 to \$169
\$170 to \$199
\$200 to \$249
\$250 to \$299
\$300 to \$349
\$350 to \$399
\$400 to \$499
\$500 or more
No cash rent

125. RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER (4) BY GROSS RENT (5) [20]

Universe: Specified Renter-Occupied Housing Units With Householder Of Specified Races 11/ 29/

White:
Less than \$100
\$100 to \$199
\$200 to \$299
\$300 or more
No cash rent

Black:
(Repeat Gross Rent)

American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut:
(Repeat Gross Rent)

Asian and Pacific Islander: 4/
(Repeat Gross Rent)

126. GROSS RENT (5) [5]

Universe: Specified Renter-Occupied Housing Units With Householder Of Spanish Origin 11/ 29/

Less than \$100
\$100 to \$199
\$200 to \$299
\$300 or more
No cash rent

127. MEDIAN GROSS RENT [1]

Universe: Specified Renter-Occupied Housing Units Paying Cash Rent 29/

128. AGGREGATE GROSS RENT 12/ [1]

Universe: Specified Renter-Occupied Housing Units Paying Cash Rent 29/

129. AGGREGATE CONTRACT RENT AND RENT ASKED BY OCCUPANCY STATUS (2) 12/ [2]

Universe: Specified Renter-Occupied Paying Cash Rent And Vacant-For-Rent Housing Units 29/

Renter occupied
Vacant for rent

130. OCCUPANCY STATUS (2) [2]

Universe: Specified Renter-Occupied Paying Cash Rent And Vacant-For-Rent Housing Units 29/

Renter occupied
Vacant for rent

131. INCLUSION OF UTILITIES IN RENT (2) 30/ [2]

Universe: Specified Renter-Occupied Housing Units 29/

Pay extra for 1 or more utilities
No extra payment for any utilities

132. HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1979 (5) BY GROSS RENT AS PERCENTAGE OF INCOME (5) [25]

Universe: Specified Renter-Occupied Housing Units 29/

Less than \$5,000:
Less than 20 percent
20 to 24 percent
25 to 34 percent
35 percent or more
Not computed 31/

\$5,000 to \$9,999:
(Repeat Gross Rent as Percentage of Income)

\$10,000 to \$14,999:
(Repeat Gross Rent as Percentage of Income)

\$15,000 to \$19,999:
(Repeat Gross Rent as Percentage of Income)

\$20,000 or more:
(Repeat Gross Rent as Percentage of Income)

133. MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (20) 32/ [20]

Universe: Specified Owner-Occupied Noncondominium Housing Units 33/

With a mortgage:

Less than \$100
\$100 to \$149
\$150 to \$199
\$200 to \$249
\$250 to \$299
\$300 to \$349
\$350 to \$399
\$400 to \$449
\$450 to \$499
\$500 to \$599
\$600 to \$749
\$750 or more

Not mortgaged:

Less than \$50
\$50 to \$74
\$75 to \$99
\$100 to \$124
\$125 to \$149
\$150 to \$199
\$200 to \$249
\$250 or more

134. MEDIAN SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS BY MORTGAGE STATUS (2) 32/ [2]

Universe: Specified Owner-Occupied Noncondominium Housing Units 33/

With a mortgage
Not mortgaged

135. RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER (4) BY MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (6) 32/ [24]

Universe: Specified Owner-Occupied Noncondominium Housing Units With Householder Of Specified Races 11/ 33/

White:

With a mortgage:
Less than \$200
\$200 to \$299
\$300 to \$399
\$400 to \$499
\$500 or more
Not mortgaged

Black:

(Repeat Mortgage Status and Selected Monthly Owner Costs)

American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut:

(Repeat Mortgage Status and Selected Monthly Owner Costs)

Asian and Pacific Islander: 4/

(Repeat Mortgage Status and Selected Monthly Owner Costs)

136. MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (6) 32/ [6]

Universe: Specified Owner-Occupied Noncondominium Housing Units With Householder Of Spanish Origin 11/ 33/

With a mortgage:

Less than \$200
\$200 to \$299
\$300 to \$399
\$400 to \$499
\$500 or more

Not mortgaged

137. AGGREGATE SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS BY MORTGAGE STATUS AND YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT (5) 12/ 32/ [5]

Universe: Specified Owner-Occupied Noncondominium Housing Units 33/

With a mortgage:

1975 to March 1980
1970 to 1974
1960 to 1969
1959 or earlier

Not mortgaged

138. MORTGAGE STATUS AND YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT (5) [5]

Universe: Specified Owner-Occupied Noncondominium Housing Units 33/

With a mortgage:

1975 to March 1980
1970 to 1974
1960 to 1969
1959 or earlier

Not mortgaged

139. HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1979 (5) BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS PERCENTAGE OF INCOME (5) 32/ [25]

Universe: Specified Owner-Occupied Noncondominium Housing Units 33/

Less than \$5,000:

Less than 20 percent
20 to 24 percent
25 to 34 percent
35 percent or more
Not computed 34/

\$5,000 to \$9,999:

(Repeat Selected Monthly Owner Costs as Percentage of Income)

\$10,000 to \$14,999:

(Repeat Selected Monthly Owner Costs as Percentage of Income)

\$15,000 to \$19,999:
(Repeat Selected Monthly
Owner Costs as Percentage
of Income)

\$20,000 or more:
(Repeat Selected Monthly
Owner Costs as Percentage
of Income)

140. AGGREGATE VALUE 12/ 25/ [1]

Universe: Specified Owner-
Occupied Noncondominium
Housing Units 32/

141. AGGREGATE HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN
1979 BY TENURE (2) 12/ [2]

Universe: Occupied Housing
Units

Total
Renter occupied

142. HEATING EQUIPMENT (2) BY YEAR
STRUCTURE BUILT (2) BY
PERSONS PER ROOM (2) [8]

Universe: Occupied Housing
Units With Complete
Plumbing Facilities For
Exclusive Use 37/

With central heating system 36/
1939 or earlier:
Less than 1.01 persons
per room
1.01 or more persons
per room
1940 to March 1980:
(Repeat Persons Per Room)

Lacking central heating system: 36/
(Repeat Year Structure
Built by Persons Per Room)

143. RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER (5) [5]

Universe: Occupied Housing
Units With Complete Plumbing
Facilities For Exclusive
Use 11/ 37/

Total
White
Black
American Indian, Eskimo,
and Aleut
Asian and Pacific Islander 4/

144. OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH HOUSE-
HOLDER OF SPANISH ORIGIN WITH
COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES
FOR EXCLUSIVE USE 11/ 37/ [1]

145. RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER (5) [5]

Universe: Occupied Housing
Units With Complete Plumbing
Facilities For Exclusive
Use And Year Structure
Built: 1939 Or Earlier 11/ 37/ [5]

Total
White
Black
American Indian, Eskimo,
and Aleut
Asian and Pacific Islander 4/

146. OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH
HOUSEHOLDER OF SPANISH ORIGIN
WITH COMPLETE PLUMBING
FACILITIES FOR EXCLUSIVE USE
AND YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT
1939 OR EARLIER 11/ 37/ [1]

147. RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER (5) [5]

Universe: Occupied Housing
Units With Complete Plumbing
Facilities For Exclusive
Use And With 1.01 Persons
Per Room Or More 11/ 37/

Total
White
Black
American Indian, Eskimo,
and Aleut
Asian and Pacific Islander 4/

148. OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH
HOUSEHOLDER OF SPANISH ORIGIN
WITH COMPLETE PLUMBING
FACILITIES FOR EXCLUSIVE
USE AND WITH 1.01 PERSONS
PER ROOM OR MORE 11/ 37/ [1]

149. RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER (5) [5]

Universe: Occupied Housing
Units With Complete
Plumbing Facilities For
Exclusive Use And Lacking
Central Heating Equipment
11/ 35/ 37/

Total
White
Black
American Indian, Eskimo,
and Aleut
Asian and Pacific Islander 4/

150. OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH
HOUSEHOLDER OF SPANISH
ORIGIN WITH COMPLETE
PLUMBING FACILITIES FOR
EXCLUSIVE USE AND LACKING
CENTRAL HEATING EQUIPMENT
11/ 35/ 37/ [1]

FOOTNOTE SECTION

- 1/ Vacant seasonal/migratory units are excluded from all matrices except as noted specifically in the documentation.
- 2/ The farm population is defined as persons living in rural territory on places from which \$1,000 or more of farm products were sold in 1979. In 1970, the definition included all rural places with sales of \$250 or more, plus rural places of 10 or more acres with sales of \$50 to \$249.
- 3/ The count of households in sample tabulations may differ from the number of occupied housing units. This is a result of the weighting process used to minimize differences between complete counts and sample estimates. An indication of the type of weight (population or housing) for each matrix is listed in footnote 50.
- 4/ "Asian and Pacific Islander," in the 100-percent tabulations, includes "Japanese," "Chinese," "Filipino," "Korean," "Asian and Pacific Islander," "Vietnamese," "Hawaiian," "Guamanian," and "Samoan." "Asian and Pacific Islander," in sample tabulations, includes the groups listed above and those persons who have a write-in entry of an Asian or Pacific Islander group in the "Other" category.
- 5/ For data tabulated on a 100-percent basis, includes all persons in the category "Other." For data tabulated from the sample, excludes those persons who have a write-in entry of an Asian and Pacific Islander group in the "Other" category.
- 6/ This category refers to write-in entries of Spanish groups in the race question. Such entries are not necessarily consistent with responses to the Spanish origin question.
- 7/ Tabulations of "Persons in household" based on 100-percent data by definition are the same as tabulations of "Persons in unit." The phrase "Persons in household" is used unless the matrix is stratified by a housing item such as tenure, plumbing facilities, etc., in which case, the phrase "Persons in unit" is used. Tabulations of "Persons in household" and "Persons in unit" based on sample data are not necessarily the same because of differences in the procedures used to inflate sample population and housing data.
- 8/ Relatives include householder, spouse, and the questionnaire categories: "Son/daughter," "Brother/sister," "Father/mother," and "Other relatives." Tabulations of "Other relatives" include all categories not shown separately in the matrix.
- 9/ "Nonrelatives" include the questionnaire categories: "Roomer, boarder," "Partner, roommate," "Paid employee," and "Other nonrelative." Tabulations of "Nonrelatives" include all categories not shown separately in the matrix.
- 10/ A "Child of householder" includes any son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder. An "Own child of householder" is a never-carried child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder. "Related children" include not only own children but also all other family members, regardless of marital status, who are under 18 years old, except the householder or spouse. Foster children are included in the "Nonrelative" category. In subfamilies an "own child" is a never-carried child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.
- 11/ Tabulations for households and families are classified by the race and Spanish origin of the householder.
- 12/ This aggregate, along with relevant count, will permit the computation of a mean. For example, the aggregate value for specified owner-occupied condominium units will yield the mean value when divided by the count of specified owner-occupied condominium units, and the aggregate rooms for occupied and vacant year-round units divided by the count of occupied and vacant year-round units yields mean rooms. (See footnote 35 prior to computing mean value or price asked.)
- 13/ Includes responses indicating religious groups and unclassifiable responses.
- 14/ Persons may be counted more than once in this tabulation.
- 15/ "Ever married" includes the questionnaire categories: "Now married," "Separated," "Widowed," and "Divorced."
- 16/ "Not reported" means place of work was not reported at all or was not reported at least to the county level. One exception to this is in the treatment of New York City, where a response of "New York City without reporting county (borough)" is treated as reported. In tabulations, "reported" cases that are not reported to the area required for a specific tabulation are treated as reported but as working outside of that area. For example, for place of work tabulations at the place level, in a case where the place of work was reported only to the State and county levels, the response is tallied as working outside of the place.
- 17/ An identified place is a place, with a population of 2,500 or more (1,000 or more in Alaska and Hawaii) generally based on 1977 population estimates, that was recognized in previous geography. In mail enumeration areas, identified places were those recognized as of January 1, 1978; in conventional enumeration areas, identified places were those recognized as of January 1, 1979. Population estimates for identified places which incorporated after 1977 are based on the best available information.
- 18/ "Public transportation" includes "Bus or streetcar," "Railroad," "Subway or elevated," and "Taxicab."
- 19/ "Means of transportation to work" includes "Car," "Truck," "Van," "Bus or streetcar," "Railroad," "Subway or elevated," "Taxicab," "Motorcycle," "Bicycle," "Walked only," "Worked at home," and "Other." Tabulations of "Other means" include all categories not shown separately in the matrix or not specified as "Public transportation." (See footnote 18.)

- 20/ Veterans are classified by the most recent period of service, excluding peace time service.
- Households may be counted more than once in this tabulation.
- 22/ In this matrix, the aggregate income figures refer to the amount of income for each specific type separately (e.g., the first aggregate shows the total amount of wage or salary income received by households in 1979.)
- 23/ Tabulations of poverty status exclude inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories and unrelated individuals under 15 years. (See footnote 54.)
- 24/ Vacant housing units include the questionnaire categories: "For rent," "For sale only," "Rented or sold, not occupied," "Held for occasional use," and "Other vacant." Tabulations of "Other vacants" include all categories not shown separately in the matrix.
- 25/ "Units in structure" includes "A mobile home or trailer," "A one-family house detached from any other house," "A one-family house attached to one or more houses," "A building for 2 families," "A building for 3 or 4 families," "A building for 5 to 9 families," "A building for 10 to 19 families," "A building for 20 to 49 families," "A building for 50 or more families," "A boat, tent, van, etc." Tabulations of "Mobile home or trailer, etc." include "A mobile home or trailer," and "A boat, tent, van, etc."
- 26/ "Utility gas" includes "Gas: From underground pipes serving the neighborhood."
- 27/ Fuels include "Utility gas" (see footnote 26), "Bottled, tank or LP gas," "Electricity," "Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.," "Coal or coke," "Wood," "Other fuel," and "No fuel used." Tabulations of "Other" include all categories not shown separately in the matrix.
- 28/ "Vehicles" includes automobiles, trucks, and vans.
- 29/ Gross rent and contract rent are tabulated for all "renter-occupied" units except one-family homes on a property of 10 or more acres. Units tabulated in the "No Cash Rent" category also exclude one-family homes on 10 or more acres. A unit classified as "No Cash Rent" in contract rent will
- remain no cash rent in the gross rent distribution even if the unit's occupants pay for utilities themselves. Gross rent is the sum of contract rent and utility costs. Rent asked is tabulated for "vacant-for-rent" units except one-family homes on 10 or more acres.
- 30/ "Utilities" include "Electricity," "Gas," "Water," and "Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc."
- 31/ Includes households with zero or negative income and units tabulated in the "No Cash Rent" category.
- 32/ "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" is the sum of payments for real estate taxes, property insurance, utilities (see footnote 30), and regular mortgage payments.
- 33/ The noncondominium value and selected monthly owner costs distributions are restricted to certain kinds of "owner-occupied" or "vacant-for-sale only" units. The following are excluded from the tabulations on value for noncondominium units:
- Units at an address with two or more units.
 - Units on 10 or more acres.
 - Units with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property.
 - Mobile homes or trailers.
- 34/ Includes households with zero or negative income.
- 35/ Multiply the aggregate value by \$250 to obtain the true value. The tabulation was scaled by a factor of 250 for tally purposes.
- 36/ "With central heating system" includes "Steam or hot water system," "Central warm-air furnace," "Electric heat pump," "Other built-in electric units," and "Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace." "Lacking central heating system" includes "Room heaters with flue," "Room heaters without flue," "Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters," and "None."
- 37/ Lacking complete plumbing (facilities) for exclusive use includes: Complete plumbing (facilities) but also used by another household, some but not all plumbing facilities, or no plumbing facilities.
- 38/ These counts are not available for summary levels on STF 1, file B. Zero (0) will be shown.
- 39/ See Appendix B2 for language codes.
- 40/ See Appendix B3 for ancestry codes and for definition of single and multiple ancestry.
- 41/ See Appendix B4 for definitions of inmate status (noninstitutional and institutional) and for type of group quarters codes.
- 42/ See Appendix B5 for industry codes.
- 43/ See Appendix B6 for occupation codes.
- 44/ Per capita income is calculated by dividing the aggregate income for persons 15 years and over by the total number of persons in the group.
- 45/ See Appendix B7 for definition of labor force status categories.
- 46/ Period of service includes "May 1975 or later," "Vietnam era," "February 1955 to July 1964," "Korean conflict," "World War II," "World War I," and "Other service." Tabulations of "Other" include all categories not shown separately in the matrix.
- 47/ See Appendix B1 for race codes.
- 48/ Includes cases classified as "reported" and as "not reported" for place of work.
- 49/ Excludes Armenian, Georgian, Ruthenian, Ukrainian, and Belorussian.
- 50/ Each sample person and housing unit was assigned a weight as the result of a complex ratio estimation procedure. Sample housing units were assigned one weight each and sample persons were assigned two types of weights. The first weight for persons applies to sample data except Place of Work, Travel Time to Work, and Migration (i.e., Residence in 1975) tabulations; this weight was assigned to all sample persons. The second weight for persons, which applies to Place of Work, Travel Time to Work, and Migration data, was assigned to those sample persons who were included in the Place of Work and Migration coding operation. These weights vary from person to person and from housing unit to housing unit, but on the average they are approximately equal to the inverse of each records sample selection probability. The tabulations in this file are based on summing the weights of the appropriate persons or housing units relating to the tabulation. For specified aggregates, indicated below,

the characteristic data are multiplied by the weights; for example, in aggregate income for persons the amount of income is multiplied by the weight. In medians, the weights are brought to bear indirectly through the distribution used to calculate the measure. For family and household tabulations (population type), only the weights of the householder are used. For subfamily tabulations, the weights used are those assigned to the subfamily reference person (i.e., the person who is the equivalent of a householder for the subfamily). The following is a listing of the weights used in producing each tabulation:

Persons weights -- tabulations 1, 7, 8, 12-17, 19, 22, 24-67, 81-85, and 90-95.

Note: Tabulations 31, 60, 64, 83, and 84 are aggregates.

Tabulations 34-39, 41, and 42 use the Place of Work, Travel Time to Work, and Migration weight exclusively. Tabulation 42 is an aggregate.

Tabulations 82 and 85 are derived measures.

Householder (person) weights -- tabulations 9, 10, 13, 20, 21, 68-80, and 86-89.

Note: Tabulations 70, 72, 77, 78, and 80 are aggregates. Tabulations 69 and 74 are derived measures.

Subfamily reference person weight -- tabulation 23.

Housing Unit Weights -- 4, 11, and 96-150.

Note: Tabulations 100, 101, 104, 128, 129, 137, 140, and 141 are aggregates.

Tabulations 127 and 134 are derived measures.

Unweighted Counts -- Tabulations 2, 3, 5, and 6.

Note: Tabulations 2 and 5 are actual (unit) counts of persons and housing units in the sample. Tabulations 3 and 6 are 100-percent counts of persons and housing units.

Includes females who are a householder, a spouse of householder,

a mother in a mother-child subfamily, or a female spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

52/ Not used.

53/ Code ranges may include codes which are not used.

54/ "Unrelated Individuals" include nonrelatives in family households, persons in nonfamily households, and noninmates in group quarters.

55/ The term "cell not used" indicates that a data item or "cell" contains no data.

56/ Not used

HOW TO USE THE DATA DICTIONARY

The data dictionary contains complete information regarding geographic codes, table information, and a detailed table layout. The following is an outline of information provided in both the geographic and table identification portions of the file.

Geographic Identification

The first line of each geographic identification variable gives the name, size/scale, begin position, relative begin position, and the variable label. Following those items, on subsequent lines, are any applicable notes and value codes. Each of these items is defined below.

1. Name. This is an arbitrarily assigned 8-character identifier. It may be a mnemonic such as "STATE" or "EDNUMBER", or a sequential identifier such as "TAB1", "TAB2", etc.
2. Size/Scale. The size of a data item is given in characters.
3. Begin. This is the location in the data record of the first character of the data item.
4. Relative Begin. This value indicates the beginning location of a data item within a specified segment of files with segmented records.
5. Data Type. The data type (A) indicates that the data item is represented by an alphabetic code.
6. Description. Following the Data Type is a description of the data item. This heading is not labeled on the data dictionary. This section also provides any relevant notes or footnote references. In addition, any value codes necessary for the data item are listed and labeled here.

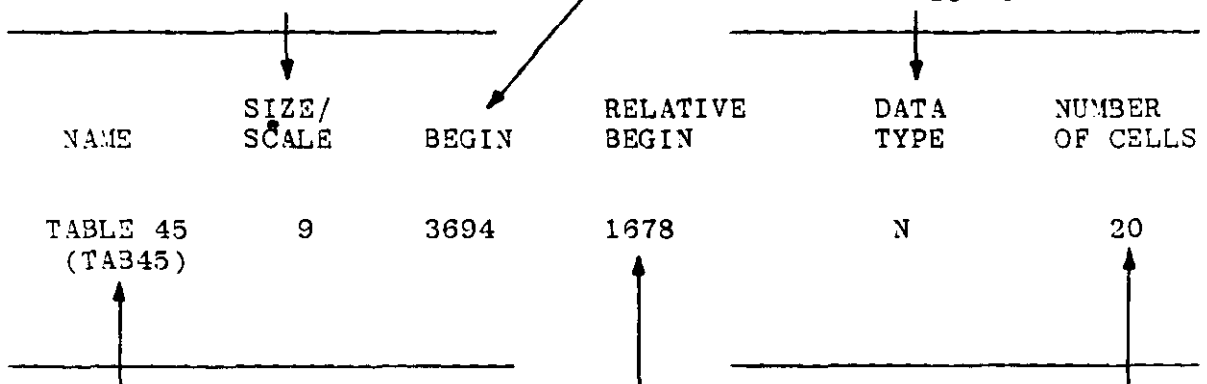
Table Identification

The documentation of tables begins with the name, size/scale, begin position, relative begin position for the table, data type, and the number of cells. This information is followed by the table title, applicable suppression flags, universe definition, applicable footnotes, stratifier identification, and a listing of the cells. These items are defined below.

The size/scale information is the same as defined above for geographic identification. Any scale value identified here applies to all cells of the table.

This item identifies the location of the first cell in the table.

The symbol "N" denotes that an actual figure is provided. This item could be summarized or aggregated.



This is an 8 character identifier of the table number. The convention used here, shown in parentheses, is to follow "TAB" with the table number, which identifies the data item as a table for CENSPAC. The "TABLE 45" is generated by the CENSPAC Documentor program.

This item identifies the location of the first cell in the table relative to the beginning of the current segment.

This item gives the total number of data items, or cells, in the table. The number of cells is the product of the number of categories in each stratifier in the table.

Table Title. The title of the table identifies the stratifiers used in the table, and the number of categories in each stratifier. For example, this title indicates that there are five categories of race and four categories of school enrollment identified in the table.

Suppression Flags. This section of the documentation identifies applicable suppression flags and the cells to which they apply.

Universe. The universe identifies the unit of observation for the table. For example, the cells in this table are counts of persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school.

Footnotes. This section refers to footnotes listed at the end of the data dictionary which apply to the table.

Stratifiers. This section lists the stratifiers used in the table, in the order in which they appear on the data tape. For example, this table begins with the first category of race cross classified by the four school enrollment categories. This is followed by the four remaining categories of race, each of which is cross classified by the four categories of school enrollment. Headers representing stratifiers are followed by a colon and are not counted as cells.

TAB45
RACE (5) BY SCHOOL
ENROLLMENT (4)

SUPFLG01 applies to cells 1-4
SUPFLG02 applies to cells 5-8
SUPFLG03 applies to cells 9-12
SUPFLG04 applies to cells 13-16
SUPFLG05 applies to cells 17-20

UNIVERSE: Persons 3
Years Old And Over
Enrolled In School

See FOOTNOTE 4

THE STRATIFIERS ARE:

RACE BY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

Total:
Nursery school
Kindergarten and
elementary (1 to 8 years)
High school (1 to 4 years)
College

White:
Repeat School Enrollment (4)

Black:
Repeat School Enrollment (4)

American Indian, Eskimo,
and Aleut:
Repeat School Enrollment (4)

Asian and Pacific Islander:
Repeat School Enrollment (4)

Calculating the Location of Cells in STF 3

The location of the beginning character position for the first cell in each table is indicated in the "Begin" column. The begin position for succeeding cells can be calculated by the following method.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Begin position} \\ \text{of first cell} \end{array} \right) + \left[\left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Size of} \\ \text{each cell} \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Number of} \\ \text{previous} \\ \text{cells in} \\ \text{table} \end{array} \right) \right] = \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Begin position} \\ \text{of desired cell} \end{array} \right)$$

Example 1. Location of begin position for occupied housing units

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
TABLE 11 (TAB11)	9	397	397	N	3

OCCUPANCY STATUS (3)

THIS TABLE HAS NO SUPPRESSION

UNIVERSE: YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS

SEE FOOTNOTE 3

TOTAL (cell 1)
OCCUPIED (cell 2)
VACANT (cell 3)

$$\left(397 \right) + \left[\left(9 \right) \times \left(1 \right) \right] = \left(406 \right)$$

Example 2. Location of begin position for renter-occupied housing units with Asian and Pacific Islander householder, with gross rent of \$300 or more.

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
TABLE 125 (TAB125)	9	9832	1768	N	20

RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER (4) BY GROSS RENT (5)

SUPFLG21 APPLIES TO CELLS 1-5
SUPFLG22 APPLIES TO CELLS 6-10
SUPFLG23 APPLIES TO CELLS 11-15
SUPFLG24 APPLIES TO CELLS 16-20

UNIVERSE: SPECIFIED RENTER-OCCUPIED
HOUSING UNITS WITH HOUSEHOLDER
OF SPECIFIED RACES

SEE FOOTNOTE 4 11 29

THE STRATIFIERS ARE
RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER BY
GROSS RENT

WHITE:
LESS THAN \$100 (cell 1)
\$100 TO \$199 (cell 2)
\$200 TO \$299 (cell 3)
\$300 OR MORE (cell 4)
NO CASH RENT (cell 5)

BLACK:
REPEAT GROSS RENT (5)

AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, AND ALEUT:
REPEAT GROSS RENT (5)

ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER:
REPEAT GROSS RENT (5)

$$(9832) + [9] \times [19] = (10,003)$$

CENSPAC users who want a data dictionary report listing the beginning position of all cells may use the CENSPAC Documentor program with the "long" option and the machine-readable data dictionary for STF 3 to obtain such a listing.

FILE CHARACTERISTICS SECTION

FILE NAME	RECORD SIZE	BLOCK SIZE	STORAGE DEVICE	RECORD SEGMENTS
STF3	12,096			6

TEXT SECTION

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980-
SUMMARY TAPE FILE 3

GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION IN POSITIONS 1-204 OF THIS FILE ARE IN A STANDARD GEOGRAPHIC RECORD FORMAT WHICH WILL BE FOLLOWED FOR ALL 1980 SUMMARY TAPE FILES. EACH FIELD OF THIS STANDARD FORMAT IS IDENTIFIED IN THIS DICTIONARY, ALTHOUGH IT MAY NOT BE USED IN STF 3.

WHEN PROCESSING THIS FILE, THE GEOGRAPHIC IDENTIFICATION PORTION OF EACH RECORD SEGMENT SHOULD BE READ AS ALPHANUMERICS. THE REMAINING PORTION OF THE FILE SHOULD BE READ AS NUMERICS.

STF 3A, STF 3B, AND STF 3C HAVE IDENTICAL TABLES AND FORMAT EXCEPT FOR THE OMISSION OF 100-PERCENT COUNTS FOR POPULATION AND HOUSING IN STF 3B.

DATA FOR THE TABLES ON STF 3 ARE USUALLY PRESENTED IN 9-CHARACTER FIELDS. HOWEVER, DATA FOR THE FOLLOWING TABLES ARE PRESENTED IN 15-CHARACTER FIELDS: 22, 24, 25, 31, 42, 60, 64, 70, 72, 77, 78, 80, 83, 84, 100, 101, 104, 128, 129, 137.

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE
FILEID	5	1	1	A IDENTIFIER FOR SUMMARY FILE, I.E., STF 3A, STF 3B, ETC. STF3A-SUMMARY TAPE FILE 3A STF3B-SUMMARY TAPE FILE 3B STF3C-SUMMARY TAPE FILE 3C
RECTYP	4	6	6	A IDENTIFIES MULTIPLE LOGICAL RECORD FORMATS ON STF FILES.IT IS BLANK IF ONLY ONE FORMAT IS PRESENT. (BLANK ON STF 3)
SUMRYLVL	2	10	10	A IDENTIFIES GEOGRAPHIC LEVEL OF CURRENT RECORD
			01	UNITED STATES
			02	REGION
			03	DIVISION
			04	STATE
			05	SCSA
			06	SCSA/STATE
			07	SMSA
			08	SMSA/STATE
			09	URBANIZED AREA
			10	URBANIZED AREA/STATE
			11	STATE/COUNTY
			12	STATE/COUNTY/MCD (CCD)
			13	STATE/COUNTY/MCD (CCD)/ PLACE
			14	STATE/COUNTY/MCD (CCD)/ PLACE/TRACT (BNA)
			15	STATE/COUNTY/MCD (CCD)/ PLACE/TRACT (BNA)/BG
			16	STATE/COUNTY/MCD (CCD)/ PLACE/TRACT (BNA)/ED
			17	STATE/SMSA/COUNTY
			18	STATE/SMSA/COUNTY/MCD (CCD)
			19	STATE/SMSA/COUNTY/MCD (CCD)/ PLACE
			20	STATE/SMSA/COUNTY/MCD (CCD)/ PLACE/TRACT (BNA)
			21	STATE/SMSA/COUNTY/MCD (CCD)/ PLACE/TRACT (BNA)/BLOCK
			22	STATE/SMSA/COUNTY/MCD (CCD)/

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE
				PLACE/TRACT (BNA)/ED
			23	STATE/SMSA/COUNTY/PLACE
			24	STATE/SMSA/COUNTY/PLACE/ TRACT (BNA)
			25	STATE/SMSA/COUNTY/PLACE/ TRACT (BNA)/BLOCK
			26	STATE/SMSA/COUNTY/PLACE/ TRACT (BNA)/ED
			27	STATE/PLACE
			28	STATE/MCD SEQUENCE NUMBER
			29	INDIAN RESERVATION (ANV)
			30	INDIAN RESERVATION (ANV)/STATE
			31	INDIAN RESERVATION (ANV)/STATE/ COUNTY
			32	STATE/SMSA/COUNTY/TRACT (BNA)
			33	STATE/CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
			35	5-DIGIT ZIP WITHIN STATE
			36	5-DIGIT ZIP STATE/SMSA/COUNTY
			37	STATE/CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT/COUNTY
			38	STATE/CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT/COUNTY/ PLACE
			39	STATE/CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT/COUNTY/ MCD
URBARURL	2	12	12	A
				URBAN AND RURAL COMPONENT
			00	NOT URBAN AND RURAL COMPONENT
			01	URBAN
			02	INSIDE URBANIZED AREAS
			03	CENTRAL CITIES
			04	URBAN FRINGE
			05	OUTSIDE URBANIZED AREAS
			06	PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE
			07	PLACES OF 2500 TO 10,000
			08	RURAL
			09	PLACES OF 1000 TO 2500
			10	OTHER RURAL
			11	FARM
SMSACOM	2	14	14	A
				INSIDE AND OUTSIDE SMSA'S COMPONENT

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE
				NOTE: NOT APPLICABLE TO STF 3; FIELD IS BLANK.
			00	NOT INSIDE AND OUTSIDE SMSA COMPONENT
			01	INSIDE SMSA'S
			02	URBAN
			03	CENTRAL CITIES
			04	NOT IN CENTRAL CITIES
			05	RURAL
			06	OUTSIDE SMSA'S
			07	URBAN
			08	RURAL
RACESPAN	2	16	16	A IDENTIFIES RACE/SPANISH ORIGIN GROUP
				NOTE: NOT APPLICABLE TO STF 3; FIELD IS BLANK.
ANCESTRY	3	18	18	A IDENTIFIES SPECIFIC ANCESTRY GROUP
				NOTE: NOT APPLICABLE TO STF 3; FIELD IS BLANK.
BLOCKPT	1	21	21	A BLOCKED PORTION INDICATOR
				NOTE: NOT APPLICABLE TO STF 3; FIELD IS BLANK
				A BLANK INDICATES NOT APPLICABLE OR THE TOTAL SUMMARY FOR A GEOGRAPHIC AREA WHICH IS PARTIALLY BLOCKED.
			1	THIS SUMMARY IS FOR THE BLOCKED PORTION OF A GEOGRAPHIC AREA WHICH IS PARTIALLY BLOCKED OR A TOTAL SUMMARY FOR A

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	
				GEOGRAPHIC AREA WHICH IS COMPLETELY BLOCKED.
FSTATUS	1	22	22	A
				FUNCTIONAL STATUS CODE
				A
				ACTIVE GOVERNMENTAL UNIT RECOGNIZED FOR REVENUE SHARING, EXCEPT SEMI- INDEPENDENT PLACES, INDIAN RESERVATIONS AND ALASKA NATIVE VILLAGES
				B
				ACTIVE GOVERNMENTAL UNIT, NOT RECOGNIZED FOR REVENUE SHARING
				C
				SEMI-INDEPENDENT PLACE
				I
				INACTIVE GOVERNMENTAL UNIT
				N
				NON-FUNCTIONING GOVERNMENTAL UNIT
				S
				STATISTICAL ENTITY
				F
				FALSE ENTITY
				R
				INDIAN RESERVATION OR ALASKA NATIVE VILLAGE, RECOGNIZED FOR REVENUE SHARING
				Q
				INDIAN RESERVATION OR ALASKA NATIVE VILLAGE, NOT RECOGNIZED FOR REVENUE SHARING
FLAG1	1	23	23	A
				SUBSTITUTION FLAG
				NOTE: NOT APPLICABLE TO STF 3; FIELD IS BLANK.
				FIELD IS BLANK IF LESS THAN 20 PERCENT OF THE PERSONS OR YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS WERE SUBSTITUTED.
				1
				20 PERCENT OR MORE OF THE PERSONS OR YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS WERE SUBSTITUTED.

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE
PARTCOU	1	24	24	A
COUNTY PART INDICATOR				
NOTE: NOT APPLICABLE TO STF 3; FIELD IS BLANK.				
THIS CODE IS APPLICABLE TO NEW ENGLAND SUMMARIES (LEVEL 11) ONLY. THE FIELD WILL BE BLANK IF THE COUNTY IS COMPLETELY INSIDE OR OUTSIDE ANY SMSA. NEW ENGLAND COUNTY IS PARTIALLY INSIDE ONE OR MORE SMSA'S.				
FILL1	1	25	25	A
FILLER				
PART	1	26	26	A
PART INDICATOR				
NOTE: APPLICABLE ONLY TO STF 3D RECORD CONTAINS ONLY PART OF THE AREA IN THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.				
BLANK IF AREA IS ENTIRELY WITHIN A CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.				
FILL2	2	27	27	A
FILLER				
PSAD	1	29	29	A
POLITICAL/STATISTICAL AREA DESCRIPTION				
A				COUNTY
B				BOROUGH
C				CITY
D				DISTRICT
				(ADMINISTRATIVE, ASSESSMENT, ELECTION, MAGISTERIAL, OR SUPERVISOR'S)
E				CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE
			F	CENSUS COUNTY DIVISION
			G	GORE
			H	INDEPENDENT CITY
			I	INDIAN RESERVATION
			J	UNORGANIZED TERRITORY
			K	PARISH
			L	PLANTATION
			M	LOCATION
			N	(NONE)
			P	ELECTION PRECINCT
			Q	QUADRANT
			R	PURCHASE
			S	TOWNSHIP
			T	TOWN
			U	CENSUS DESIGNATED PLACE
			V	VILLAGE
			W	POLICE JURY WARD
			X	GRANT
			Y	CENSUS AREA
			Z	CENSUS SUBAREA
			1	ISLAND
			2	CENSUS SUBDISTRICT
			3	MUNICIPIO
			4	BARRIO
			5	CIUDAD
			6	PUEBLO
			7	ALDEA
			8	ZONA URBANA
			9	MUNICIPALITY
QUASIST	1	30	30	A QUASI-STATE
				NOTE: NOT APPLICABLE TO STF 3; FIELD IS BLANK.
REGION	1	31	31	A REGION CODE
			1	NORTHEAST
			2	NORTH CENTRAL
			3	SOUTH
			4	WEST

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE
DIVISION	1	32	32	A
				DIVISION CODE
				THIS IS THE FIRST DIGIT OF THE GEOGRAPHIC STATE CODE.
			1	NEW ENGLAND
			2	MIDDLE ATLANTIC
			3	EAST NORTH CENTRAL
			4	WEST NORTH CENTRAL
			5	SOUTH ATLANTIC
			6	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL
			7	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL
			8	MOUNTAIN
			9	PACIFIC
STATEGEO	2	32	32	A
				CENSUS STATE CODE
			63	ALABAMA
			94	ALASKA
			86	ARIZONA
			71	ARKANSAS
			93	CALIFORNIA
			84	COLORADO
			16	CONNECTICUT
			51	DELAWARE
			53	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
			59	FLORIDA
			58	GEORGIA
			95	HAWAII
			82	IDAHO
			33	ILLINOIS
			32	INDIANA
			42	IOWA
			47	KANSAS
			61	KENTUCKY
			72	LOUISIANA
			11	MAINE
			52	MARYLAND
			14	MASSACHUSETTS
			34	MICHIGAN
			41	MINNESOTA
			64	MISSISSIPPI
			43	MISSOURI
			81	MONTANA

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE
		46	NEBRASKA
		88	NEVADA
		12	NEW HAMPSHIRE
		22	NEW JERSEY
		85	NEW MEXICO
		21	NEW YORK
		56	NORTH CAROLINA
		44	NORTH DAKOTA
		31	OHIO
		73	OKLAHOMA
		92	OREGON
		23	PENNSYLVANIA
		15	RHODE ISLAND
		57	SOUTH CAROLINA
		45	SOUTH DAKOTA
		62	TENNESSEE
		74	TEXAS
		87	UTAH
		13	VERMONT
		54	VIRGINIA
		91	WASHINGTON
		55	WEST VIRGINIA
		35	WISCONSIN
		83	WYOMING
		06	PUERTO RICO

STATE	2	34	34	A	FIPS STATE CODE
-------	---	----	----	---	-----------------

01	ALABAMA
02	ALASKA
04	ARIZONA
05	ARKANSAS
06	CALIFORNIA
08	COLORADO
09	CONNECTICUT
10	DELAWARE
11	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
12	FLORIDA
13	GEORGIA
15	HAWAII
16	IDAHO
17	ILLINOIS
18	INDIANA
19	IOWA
20	KANSAS

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE
			21	KENTUCKY
			22	LOUISIANA
			23	MAINE
			24	MARYLAND
			25	MASSACHUSETTS
			26	MICHIGAN
			27	MINNESOTA
			28	MISSISSIPPI
			29	MISSOURI
			30	MONTANA
			31	NEBRASKA
			32	NEVADA
			33	NEW HAMPSHIRE
			34	NEW JERSEY
			35	NEW MEXICO
			36	NEW YORK
			37	NORTH CAROLINA
			38	NORTH DAKOTA
			39	OHIO
			40	OKLAHOMA
			41	OREGON
			42	PENNSYLVANIA
			44	RHODE ISLAND
			45	SOUTH CAROLINA
			46	SOUTH DAKOTA
			47	TENNESSEE
			48	TEXAS
			49	UTAH
			50	VERMONT
			51	VIRGINIA
			53	WASHINGTON
			54	WEST VIRGINIA
			55	WISCONSIN
			56	WYOMING
			72	PUERTO RICO
SMSA	4	36	36	A FIPS STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (SMSA) CODE
COUNTY	3	40	40	A FIPS COUNTY CODE

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE
MCD	3	43	A MINOR CIVIL DIVISION/CENSUS COUNTY DIVISION (MCD/CCD) CODE
PLACE	4	46	A CENSUS GEOGRAPHIC PLACE CODE 9999 IN THIS FIELD INDICATES BALANCE OF HIGHER LEVEL ENTITY OUTSIDE OF PLACE. E.G., REMAINDER OF MCD OR OF COUNTY.
TRACT	6	50	A TRACT OR BLOCK NUMBERING AREA (BNA) CODE TRACT IS A FOUR-DIGIT BASIC CODE WITH IMPLIED DECIMAL AND 2-DIGIT SUFFIX 999999 IN THIS FIELD INDICATES UNTRACTED REMAINDER OF A HIGHER LEVEL ENTITY; E.G., REMAINDER OF MCD.
TRACT4	4	50	A TRACT OR BLOCK NUMBERING AREA (BNA) THIS IS THE 4-DIGIT BASIC CODE. BNA SUMMARIES ARE NUMBERED BETWEEN 9901 AND 9989.
TRACT2	2	54	A TRACT OR BLOCK NUMBERING AREA (BNA) THIS IS THE 2-DIGIT SUFFIX CODE. BLANK IF NOT USED.

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE
BLKGRP	1	56	56	A BLOCK GROUP CODE (FIRST DIGIT OF BLOCK NUMBER)
BLOCK	3	56	56	A BLOCK CODE NOTE: NOT APPLICABLE TO STF 3; FIELD IS BLANK.
PARTPLAC	1	59	59	A PLACE/PART INDICATOR THIS INDICATOR WILL APPEAR ON RECORDS WHICH MAY CONTAIN DATA FOR A PART OF A PLACE. 0 NEITHER PLACE, NOR PLACE SEGMENT RECORD 1 SPLIT 2 NOT SPLIT
PARTTRCT	1	60	60	A TRACT/PART INDICATOR THIS INDICATOR WILL APPEAR ON RECORDS WHICH MAY CONTAIN DATA FOR A PART OF A TRACT OR BNA. 0 NEITHER TRACT/BNA, NOR TRACT/BNA SEGMENT RECORD 1 SPLIT 2 NOT SPLIT
PARTBLK	1	61	61	A BLOCK/PART INDICATOR NOTE: NOT APPLICABLE TO STF 3; FIELD IS BLANK.

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE
				THIS INDICATOR WILL APPEAR ON RECORDS WHICH MAY CONTAIN DATA FOR A PART OF A BLOCK.
			0	NEITHER BLOCK, NOR BLOCK SEGMENT RECORD
			1	SPLIT
			2	NOT SPLIT
EDIND	1	62	62	A ENUMERATION DISTRICT INDICATOR PREFIX FIELD IS BLANK IF ED IS NONE OF THOSE LISTED BELOW: A HISTORIC AREAS OF OKLAHOMA (EXCLUDING URBANIZED AREAS); DISREGARD ALL OTHER AREAS. M MILITARY RESERVATION N AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION P NATIONAL OR STATE PARK OR FOREST LANDS S OTHER SPECIAL PLACE V CREWS OF VESSELS
EDNUMBER	4	63	63	A ENUMERATION DISTRICT NUMBER (ED) CODE
EDSUFFIX	1	67	67	A ENUMERATION DISTRICT SUFFIX IF APPLICABLE, CONTAINS AN ALPHABETIC CHARACTER A-Z. OTHERWISE, SUFFIX WILL BE BLANK.

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE
SC5A	2	68	68	A FIPS STANDARD CONSOLIDATED STATISTICAL AREA (SCSA) CODE
URDAREA	4	70	70	A URBANIZED AREA (UA) CODE
CONDIST	2	74	74	A CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD) CODE
INDANV	3	76	76	A INDIAN RESERVATION/ALASKA NATIVE VILLAGE (ANV) CODE
MCDSEQNO	4	79	79	A MCD SEQUENCE NUMBER (AVAILABLE IN 11 STATES)
ZIP	5	83	83	A 6-DIGIT ZIP CODE
WARD	2	88	88	A WARD
SEA	2	90	90	A STATE ECONOMIC AREA (SEA) CODE
ESR	3	92	92	A ECONOMIC SUB-REGION (ESR) CODE

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE
DOFFICE	4	95	95	A
DISTRICT OFFICE CODE				
IF DATA FOR THIS SUMMARY WERE COLLECTED FROM MORE THAN ONE DISTRICT OFFICE, THIS CODE WILL CONTAIN "9999."				
SEQOID	4	99	99	A
SEQUENCE IDENTIFIER				
FIRST TWO DIGITS (99-100) IDENTIFY THE SEQUENCE OF THIS RECORD SEGMENT AS A PART OF THE CENSUS LOGICAL RECORD. SECOND TWO DIGITS (101-102) IDENTIFY THE TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORD SEGMENTS FOR EACH CENSUS LOGICAL RECORD. THE FIRST 102 CHARACTERS OF THE DATA WILL APPEAR ON EACH RECORD SEGMENT OF THE USER TAPES. THE FOLLOWING GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTIVE DATA WILL APPEAR ON ONLY THE FIRST RECORD SEGMENT FOR A GIVEN SUMMARY.				
SMSASIZE	1	103	103	A
STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (SMSA) SIZE CODE				
ZERO OR BLANK IF NOT IN AN SMSA				
			1	UNDER 100,000
			2	100,000-249,999
			3	250,000-499,999
			4	500,000-999,999
			5	1,000,000-2,999,999
			6	3,000,000-14,999,999
			7	15,000,000 OR MORE
			9	SPLIT BY SMSA BOUNDARY

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	RELATIVE BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE
UATYPE	1	104	104	A
				URBANIZED AREA (UA) TYPE
			0	AREA IS IN A UA WHOSE LARGEST CENTRAL CITY HAS LESS THAN 50,000 POPULATION
			1	AREA IS IN A UA WITH AT LEAST ONE CENTRAL CITY THAT HAS A POPULATION OF 50,000 OR MORE.
			9	THIS AREA IS SPLIT BY UA TYPE.
UASIZE	1	105	105	A
				URBANIZED AREA (UA) SIZE CODE
				ZERO OR BLANK IF NOT IN UA
			1	UNDER 100,000
			2	100,000 - 249,999
			3	250,000 - 499,999
			4	500,000 - 999,999
			5	1,000,000 - 2,999,999
			6	3,000,000 - 14,999,999
			7	15,000,000 OR MORE
			9	SPLIT BY SMSA BOUNDARY
PLACDESC	1	106	106	A
				PLACE DESCRIPTION
			1	INCORPORATED CENTRAL CITY OF SMSA NOT UA
			2	INCORPORATED CENTRAL CITY OF UA NOT SMSA
			3	INCORPORATED CENTRAL CITY OF SMSA AND UA
			4	OTHER INCORPORATED PLACE NOT PLACE; PART OF MCD/CCD
			9	CENSUS DESIGNATED PLACE, CENTRAL CITY OF UA NOT SMSA
			A	CENSUS DESIGNATED PLACE, CENTRAL CITY OF SMSA AND UA
			B	CENSUS DESIGNATED PLACE IN UA WITH CC OF 50,000 OR MORE
			C	CENSUS DESIGNATED PLACE
			E	CENSUS DESIGNATED PLACE

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE
				F COEXTENSIVE WITH MCD OR COUNTY CENSUS DESIGNATED PLACE OF 1,000 OR MORE, NOT IN UA OR CDP IN UA WITH CC OF 50,000 OR LESS
				G CDP IN HAWAII AND OUTLYING AREAS
				H CDP IN ALASKA
				I ZONA URBANA IN PUERTO RICO
PLACESIZE	2	107	107	A PLACE SIZE
			00	NOT IN A PLACE
			01	UNDER 200
			02	200-499
			03	500-999
			04	1,000-1,499
			05	1,500-1,999
			06	2,000-2,499
			07	2,500-4,999
			08	5,000-9,999
			09	10,000-19,999
			10	20,000-24,999
			11	25,000-49,999
			12	50,000-99,999
			13	100,000-249,999
			14	250,000-499,999
			15	500,000-999,999
			16	1,000,000 OR MORE
XCITY	1	109	109	A EXTENDED CITY INDICATOR CODE
				A BLANK INDICATES NOT APPLICABLE OR SUMMARY IS NOT A PLACE OR PART OF A PLACE WHICH IS PARTIALLY URBAN AND PARTIALLY RURAL.
			X	THIS SUMMARY IS FOR A PLACE OR PART OF A PLACE WHICH IS PARTIALLY URBAN AND PARTIALLY RURAL.

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE
CBD	1	110	110	A
				CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT FIELD IS BLANK IF AREA IS NOT IN A CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT
				C
				CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT
MCDCCDSZ	2	111	111	A
				MINOR CIVIL DIVISION/ CENSUS COUNTY DIVISION (MCD/CCD) SIZE CODE
				01
				02
				03
				04
				05
				06
				07
				08
				09
				10
				11
				12
				13
				14
				15
16				
				UNDER 200
				200-499
				500-999
				1,000-1,499
				1,500-1,999
				2,000-2,499
				2,500-4,999
				5,000-9,999
				10,000-19,999
				20,000-24,999
				25,000-49,999
				50,000-99,999
				100,00-249,999
				250,000-499,999
				500,000-999,999
				1,000,000 OR MORE
INDSUBR	3	113	113	A
				INDIAN SUBRESERVATION
FIPSPLAC	5	116	116	A
				FIPS PLACE CODE
				NOTE: NOT APPLICABLE TO STF 3; FIELD IS BLANK.

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE
SFAR	2	121	121	A STANDARD FEDERAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGION
LONGITUD	7	123	123	A LONGITUDE NOTE: NOT APPLICABLE TO STF 3; FIELD IS BLANK.
LATITUDE	6	130	130	A LATITUDE NOTE: NOT APPLICABLE TO STF 3; FIELD IS BLANK.
LANDAREA	9/-1	136	136	A LAND AREA (SQUARE KILOMETERS TO THE NEAREST TENTH) NOTE: NOT APPLICABLE TO STF 3; FIELD IS BLANK.
AREANAME	60	145	145	A AREA NAME
SUPFLG01	1	205	205	A TOTAL POPULATION SUPPRESSION FLAG A 1 IN THIS FIELD INDICATES SUPPRESSION BECAUSE THERE ARE FEWER THAN 30 PERSONS IN THE GEOGRAPHIC AREA BEING SUMMARIZED. IT WILL AFFECT THE FOLLOWING TABLES:

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE
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19
22
24-44
45 (CELLS 1-4)
47
48 (CELLS 1-5)
50-54
55 (CELLS 1-8)
57-61
62 (CELLS 1-2)
64-67
81-85
89-90
91 (CELLS 1-2)
93-95
100
104

0 NO SUPPRESSION
1 SUPPRESSION

SUPFLG02	1	206	206	A
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WHITE POPULATION SUPPRESSION
FLAG

A 1 IN THIS FIELD INDICATES
SUPPRESSION BECAUSE THERE
ARE FEWER THAN 30 WHITE PERSONS
IN THE GEOGRAPHIC AREA BEING
SUMMARIZED OR COMPLEMENTARY
SUPPRESSION IS APPLIED.
IT WILL AFFECT THE FOLLOWING
TABLES:

16 (CELLS 1-10)
45 (CELLS 5-8)
48 (CELLS 6-10)
55 (CELLS 9-16)
62 (CELLS 3-4)
91 (CELLS 3-4)

0 NO SUPPRESSION
1 SUPPRESSION

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE
SUPFLG03	1	207	207	A
				BLACK POPULATION SUPPRESSION FLAG
				A 1 IN THIS FIELD INDICATES SUPPRESSION BECAUSE THERE ARE FEWER THAN 30 BLACK PERSONS IN THE GEOGRAPHIC AREA BEING SUMMARIZED OR COMPLEMENTARY SUPPRESSION IS APPLIED. IT WILL AFFECT THE FOLLOWING TABLES:
				16 (CELLS 11-20)
				45 (CELLS 9-12)
				48 (CELLS 11-15)
				55 (CELLS 17-24)
				62 (CELLS 5-6)
				91 (CELLS 5-6)
			0	NO SUPPRESSION
			1	SUPPRESSION
SUPFLG04	1	208	208	A
				AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, AND ALEUT SUPPRESSION FLAG
				A 1 IN THIS FIELD INDICATES SUPPRESSION BECAUSE THERE ARE FEWER THAN 30 AMERICAN INDIANS, ESKIMOS, AND ALEUTS IN THE GEOGRAPHIC AREA BEING SUMMARIZED OR COMPLEMENTARY SUPPRESSION IS APPLIED. IT WILL AFFECT THE FOLLOWING TABLES:
				16 (CELLS 21-30)
				45 (CELLS 13-16)
				48 (CELLS 16-20)
				55 (CELLS 25-32)
				62 (CELLS 7-8)
				91 (CELLS 7-8)

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE
			0	NO SUPPRESSION
			1	SUPPRESSION
SUPFLG05	1	209	209	A
				ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER SUPPRESSION FLAG
				A 1 IN THIS FIELD INDICATES SUPPRESSION BECAUSE THERE ARE FEWER THAN 30 ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDERS IN THE GEOGRAPHIC AREA BEING SUMMARIZED OR COMPLEMENTARY SUPPRESSION IS APPLIED. IT WILL AFFECT THE FOLLOWING TABLES:
				16 (CELLS 31-40)
				45 (CELLS 17-20)
				48 (CELLS 21-25)
				55 (CELLS 33-40)
				62 (CELLS 9-10)
				91 (CELLS 9-10)
			0	NO SUPPRESSION
			1	SUPPRESSION
SUPFLG06	1	210	210	A
				SPANISH POPULATION SUPPRESSION FLAG
				A 1 IN THIS FIELD INDICATES SUPPRESSION BECAUSE THERE ARE FEWER THAN 30 PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN IN THE GEOGRAPHIC AREA BEING SUMMARIZED OR COMPLEMENTARY SUPPRESSION IS APPLIED. IT WILL AFFECT THE FOLLOWING TABLES:
				17
				46
				49

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE
				56 63 92
			0 1	NO SUPPRESSION SUPPRESSION
SUPFLG07	1	211	211	A YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNIT SUPPRESSION FLAG A 1 IN THIS FIELD INDICATES SUPPRESSION BECAUSE THERE ARE FEWER THAN 10 YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS IN THE GEOGRAPHIC AREA BEING SUMMARIZED OR COMPLEMENTARY SUPPRESSION IS APPLIED. THIS AFFECTS THE FOLLOWING TABLES: 101 102 (CELLS 1-6) 105-108 109 (CELLS 1-7) 111 115 116 (CELLS 1-6) 117 (CELLS 1-4) 120
			0 1	NO SUPPRESSION SUPPRESSION
SUPFLG08	1	212	212	A OCCUPIED HOUSING UNIT SUPPRESSION FLAG A 1 IN THIS FIELD INDICATES SUPPRESSION BECAUSE THERE THERE ARE FEWER THAN 10 OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS IN THE GEOGRAPHIC AREA BEING SUMMARIZED OR COMPLEMENTARY

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE
------	----------------	-------	-------------------	--------------

SUPPRESSION IS APPLIED.
THIS AFFECTS THE FOLLOWING
TABLES:

- 9
- 18
- 20 (CELLS 1-7)
- 23
- 68-74
- 77 (CELL 1)
- 79
- 80
- 86-88
- 97 (CELL 2)
- 102 (CELLS 7-12)
- 109 (CELLS 8-14)
- 110 (CELLS 1-6)
- 112-114
- 116 (CELLS 7-12)
- 117 (CELLS 5-8)
- 118 (CELLS 1-2)
- 119
- 121 (CELL 1)
- 123
- 141 (CELL 1)
- 142
- 143 (CELL 1)
- 145 (CELL 1)
- 147 (CELL 1)
- 149 (CELL 1)

0	NO SUPPRESSION
1	SUPPRESSION

SUPFLG09	1	213	213
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A OCCUPIED HOUSING UNIT WITH
WHITE HOUSEHOLDER SUPPRESSION
FLAG

A 1 IN THIS FIELD INDICATES
SUPPRESSION BECAUSE THERE
ARE FEWER THAN 10 WHITE
HOUSEHOLDERS IN THE
GEOGRAPHIC AREA BEING
SUMMARIZED OR COMPLEMENTARY

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE
------	----------------	-------------------	--------------

SUPPRESSION IS APPLIED.
THIS AFFECTS THE FOLLOWING
TABLES:

- 20 (CELLS 8-14)
- 75 (CELLS 1-9)
- 77 (CELL 2)
- 98 (CELL 6)
- 121 (CELL 2)
- 143 (CELL 2)
- 145 (CELL 2)
- 147 (CELL 2)
- 149 (CELL 2)

0 NO SUPPRESSION
1 SUPPRESSION

SUPFLG10	1	214	214
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A OCCUPIED HOUSING UNIT WITH
BLACK HOUSEHOLDER SUPPRESSION
FLAG

A 1 IN THIS FIELD INDICATES
SUPPRESSION BECAUSE THERE
ARE FEWER THAN 10 BLACK
HOUSEHOLDERS IN THE
GEOGRAPHIC AREA BEING
SUMMARIZED OR COMPLEMENTARY
SUPPRESSION IS APPLIED.
THIS AFFECTS THE FOLLOWING
TABLES:

- 20 (CELLS 15-21)
- 75 (CELLS 10-18)
- 77 (CELL 3)
- 98 (CELL 7)
- 121 (CELL 3)
- 143 (CELL 3)
- 145 (CELL 3)
- 147 (CELL 3)
- 149 (CELL 3)

0 NO SUPPRESSION
1 SUPPRESSION

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE
SUPFLG11	1	215	215
			A
			OCCUPIED HOUSING UNIT WITH AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, AND ALEUT HOUSEHOLDER SUPPRESSION FLAG
			A 1 IN THIS FIELD INDICATES SUPPRESSION BECAUSE THERE ARE FEWER THAN 10 AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, AND ALEUT HOUSEHOLDERS IN THE GEOGRAPHIC AREA BEING SUMMARIZED OR COMPLEMENTARY SUPPRESSION IS APPLIED. THIS AFFECTS THE FOLLOWING TABLES:
			20 (CELLS 22-28)
			75 (CELLS 19-27)
			77 (CELL 4)
			98 (CELL 8)
			121 (CELL 4)
			143 (CELL 4)
			145 (CELL 4)
			147 (CELL 4)
			149 (CELL 4)
		0	NO SUPPRESSION
		1	SUPPRESSION
SUPFLG12	1	216	216
			A
			OCCUPIED HOUSING UNIT WITH ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER HOUSEHOLDER SUPPRESSION FLAG
			A 1 IN THIS FIELD INDICATES SUPPRESSION BECAUSE THERE ARE FEWER THAN 10 ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER HOUSE- HOLDERS IN THE GEOGRAPHIC AREA BEING SUMMARIZED OR COMPLEMENTARY SUPPRESSION IS APPLIED. THIS AFFECTS THE FOLLOWING TABLES:
			20 (CELLS 29-35)
			75 (CELLS 28-36)
			77 (CELL 5)

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE
				98 (CELL 9) 121 (CELL 5) 143 (CELL 5) 145 (CELL 5) 147 (CELL 5) 149 (CELL 5)
			0	NO SUPPRESSION
			1	SUPPRESSION
SUPFLG13	1	217	217	A OTHER RACE HOUSEHOLDER
				A 1 IN THIS FIELD INDICATES SUPPRESSION BECAUSE THERE ARE FEWER THAN 10 HOUSEHOLDERS IN THE OTHER RACE CATEGORY IN THE GEOGRAPHIC AREA BEING SUMMARIZED OR COMPLEMENTARY SUPPRESSION IS APPLIED. THIS AFFECTS THE FOLLOWING TABLE:
				98 (CELL 10)
			0	NO SUPPRESSION
			1	SUPPRESSION
SUPFLG14	1	218	218	A OCCUPIED HOUSING UNIT WITH SPANISH ORIGIN HOUSEHOLDER SUPPRESSION FLAG
				A 1 IN THIS FIELD INDICATES SUPPRESSION BECAUSE THERE ARE FEWER THAN 10 SPANISH ORIGIN HOUSEHOLDERS IN THE GEOGRAPHIC AREA BEING SUMMARIZED OR COMPLEMENTARY SUPPRESSION IS APPLIED. THIS AFFECTS THE FOLLOWING TABLES:
				21 76 78

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE
			99 (CELL 2) 122 144 146 148 150
		0	NO SUPPRESSION
		1	SUPPRESSION
SUPFLG15	1	219	219 A
			OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNIT SUPPRESSION FLAG
			A 1 IN THIS FIELD INDICATES SUPPRESSION BECAUSE THERE ARE FEWER THAN 10 HOUSING UNITS IN THE OWNER-OCCUPIED CATEGORY OF THE GEOGRAPHIC AREA BEING SUMMARIZED OR COMPLEMENTARY SUPPRESSION IS APPLIED. THIS AFFECTS THE FOLLOWING TABLES:
			133 134 137-140
		0	NO SUPPRESSION
		1	SUPPRESSION
SUPFLG16	1	220	220 A
			OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNIT WITH WHITE HOUSEHOLDER SUPPRESSION FLAG
			A 1 IN THIS FIELD INDICATES SUPPRESSION BECAUSE THERE ARE FEWER THAN 10 WHITE HOUSE- HOLDERS IN THE OWNER-OCCUPIED CATEGORY OF THE GEOGRAPHIC AREA BEING SUMMARIZED OR COMPLEMENTARY SUPPRESSION IS APPLIED. THIS AFFECTS THE FOLLOWING TABLE:

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE
				135 (CELLS 1-6)
			0	NO SUPPRESSION
			1	SUPPRESSION
SUPFLG17	1	221	221	A
				OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNIT WITH BLACK HOUSEHOLDER SUPPRESSION FLAG
				A 1 IN THIS FIELD INDICATES SUPPRESSION BECAUSE THERE ARE FEWER THAN 10 BLACK HOUSE- HOLDERS IN THE OWNER-OCCUPIED CATEGORY OF THE GEOGRAPHIC AREA BEING SUMMARIZED OR COMPLEMENTARY SUPPRESSION IS APPLIED. THIS AFFECTS THE FOLLOWING TABLE:
				135 (CELLS 7-12)
			0	NO SUPPRESSION
			1	SUPPRESSION
SUPFLG18	1	222	222	A
				OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNIT WITH AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, AND ALEUT HOUSEHOLDER SUPPRESSION FLAG
				A 1 IN THIS FIELD INDICATES SUPPRESSION BECAUSE THERE ARE FEWER THAN 10 AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, AND ALEUT HOUSEHOLDERS IN THE OWNER-OCCUPIED CATEGORY OF THE GEOGRAPHIC AREA BEING SUMMARIZED OR COMPLEMENTARY SUPPRESSION IS APPLIED. THIS AFFECTS THE FOLLOWING TABLE:
				135 (CELLS 13-18)

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE
			0	NO SUPPRESSION
			1	SUPPRESSION
SUPFLG19	1	223	223	A
				OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNIT WITH ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER HOUSEHOLDER SUPPRESSION FLAG
				A 1 IN THIS FIELD INDICATES SUPPRESSION BECAUSE THERE ARE FEWER THAN 10 ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER HOUSEHOLDERS IN THE OWNER-OCCUPIED CATEGORY OF THE GEOGRAPHIC AREA BEING SUMMARIZED OR COMPLEMENTARY SUPPRESSION IS APPLIED. THIS AFFECTS THE FOLLOWING TABLE:
				135 (CELLS 19-24)
			0	NO SUPPRESSION
			1	SUPPRESSION
SUPFLG20	1	224	224	A
				OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNIT WITH SPANISH HOUSEHOLDER SUPPRESSION FLAG
				A 1 IN THIS FIELD INDICATES SUPPRESSION BECAUSE THERE ARE FEWER THAN 10 SPANISH ORIGIN HOUSEHOLDERS IN THE OWNER-OCCUPIED CATEGORY OF THE GEOGRAPHIC AREA BEING SUMMARIZED OR COMPLEMENTARY SUPPRESSION IS APPLIED. THIS AFFECTS THE FOLLOWING TABLE:
				136
			0	NO SUPPRESSION
			1	SUPPRESSION

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE
SUPFLG21	1	225	225	A RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNIT SUPPRESSION FLAG A 1 IN THIS FIELD INDICATES SUPPRESSION BECAUSE THERE ARE FEWER THAN 10 HOUSING UNITS IN THE RENTER-OCCUPIED CATEGORY OF THE GEOGRAPHIC AREA BEING SUMMARIZED OR COMPLEMENTARY SUPPRESSION IS APPLIED. THIS AFFECTS THE FOLLOWING TABLES: 124 127-132 0 1 NO SUPPRESSION SUPPRESSION
SUPFLG22	1	226	226	A RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNIT WITH WHITE HOUSEHOLDER SUPPRESSION FLAG A 1 IN THIS FIELD INDICATES SUPPRESSION BECAUSE THERE ARE FEWER THAN 10 WHITE HOUSE- HOLDERS IN THE RENTER-OCCUPIED CATEGORY OF THE GEOGRAPHIC AREA BEING SUMMARIZED OR COMPLEMENTARY SUPPRESSION IS APPLIED. THIS AFFECTS THE FOLLOWING TABLE: 125 (CELLS 1-5) 0 1 NO SUPPRESSION SUPPRESSION
SUPFLG23	1	227	227	A RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNIT WITH BLACK HOUSEHOLDER SUPPRESSION

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE
				<p>FLAG</p> <p>A 1 IN THIS FIELD INDICATES SUPPRESSION BECAUSE THERE ARE FEWER THAN 10 BLACK HOUSEHOLDERS IN THE RENTER-OCCUPIED CATEGORY OF THE GEOGRAPHIC AREA BEING SUMMARIZED OR COMPLEMENTARY SUPPRESSION IS APPLIED. THIS AFFECTS THE FOLLOWING TABLE:</p> <p>125 (CELLS 6-10)</p> <p>0 NO SUPPRESSION 1 SUPPRESSION</p>
SUPFLG24	1	228	228	<p>A</p> <p>RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNIT WITH AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, AND ALEUT SUPPRESSION FLAG</p> <p>A 1 IN THIS FIELD INDICATES SUPPRESSION BECAUSE THERE ARE FEWER THAN 10 AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, AND ALEUT HOUSEHOLDERS IN THE RENTER-OCCUPIED CATEGORY OF THE GEOGRAPHIC AREA BEING SUMMARIZED OR COMPLEMENTARY SUPPRESSION IS APPLIED. THIS AFFECTS THE FOLLOWING TABLES:</p> <p>125 (CELLS 11-15)</p> <p>0 NO SUPPRESSION 1 SUPPRESSION</p>
SUPFLG25	1	229	229	<p>A</p> <p>RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNIT WITH ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER SUPPRESSION FLAG</p>

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE
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A 1 IN THIS FIELD INDICATES SUPPRESSION BECAUSE THERE ARE FEWER THAN 10 ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER HOUSEHOLDERS IN THE RENTER-OCCUPIED CATEGORY OF THE GEOGRAPHIC AREA BEING SUMMARIZED OR COMPLEMENTARY SUPPRESSION IS APPLIED. THIS AFFECTS THE FOLLOWING TABLE:

125 (CELLS 16-20)

0	NO SUPPRESSION
1	SUPPRESSION

SUPFLG26	1	230	230
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A
RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNIT WITH SPANISH HOUSEHOLDER SUPPRESSION FLAG

A 1 IN THIS FIELD INDICATES SUPPRESSION BECAUSE THERE ARE FEWER THAN 10 HOUSING UNITS IN THE RENTER-OCCUPIED CATEGORY OF THE GEOGRAPHIC AREA BEING SUMMARIZED OR COMPLEMENTARY SUPPRESSION IS APPLIED. THIS AFFECTS THE FOLLOWING TABLE:

126

0	NO SUPPRESSION
1	SUPPRESSION

SUPFLG27	1	231	231
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A
OWNER/RENTER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNIT SUPPRESSION FLAG

A 1 IN THIS FIELD INDICATES SUPPRESSION BECAUSE THERE ARE FEWER THAN 10 HOUSING UNITS IN EITHER OR BOTH THE OWNER AND

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE
------	----------------	-------	-------------------	--------------

REENTER CATEGORIES OF THE GEOGRAPHIC
AREA BEING SUMMARIZED OR
COMPLEMENTARY SUPPRESSION IS
APPLIED. THIS AFFECTS THE
FOLLOWING TABLES:

102 (CELLS 13-18)
109 (CELLS 15-21)
110 (CELLS 7-12)
116 (CELLS 13-18)
117 (CELLS 9-12)
118 (CELLS 3-4)
141 (CELL 2)

0

NO SUPPRESSION

1

SUPPRESSION

FILL4

21

232

232

A

FILLER

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
TABLE 1 (TAB1)	9	253	253 A	3

URBAN AND RURAL (3)

THIS TABLE HAS NO SUPPRESSION

UNIVERSE: PERSONS

NOTE: TO OBTAIN URBAN COUNT,
SUBTRACT RURAL FROM TOTAL.

SEE FOOTNOTE 50

TOTAL
INSIDE URBANIZED AREAS
RURAL

TABLE 2 (TAB2)	9	280	280 A	1
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UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT OF PERSONS (1)

THIS TABLE HAS NO SUPPRESSION

UNIVERSE: UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE
COUNT OF PERSONS

UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT OF PERSONS

TABLE 3 (TAB3)	9	289	289 A	1
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100-PERCENT COUNT OF PERSONS (1)

THIS TABLE HAS NO SUPPRESSION

UNIVERSE: 100-PERCENT COUNT OF PERSONS

SEE FOOTNOTE 38

100-PERCENT COUNT OF PERSONS

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
TABLE 4 (TAB4)	9	298	A	3

URBAN AND RURAL (3)

THIS TABLE HAS NO SUPPRESSION

UNIVERSE: HOUSING UNITS (INCLUDING
VACANT SEASONAL AND
MIGRATORY UNITS)NOTE: TO OBTAIN URBAN COUNT,
SUBTRACT RURAL FROM TOTAL.

SEE FOOTNOTE 1 50

TOTAL
INSIDE URBANIZED AREAS
RURAL

TABLE 5 (TAB5)	9	325	325	A	1
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UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT OF HOUSING UNITS
(INCLUDING VACANT SEASONAL AND
MIGRATORY UNITS) (1)

THIS TABLE HAS NO SUPPRESSION

UNIVERSE: UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT OF
HOUSING UNITS (INCLUDING
VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY
UNITS)

SEE FOOTNOTE 1

UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT OF HOUSING
UNITS (INCLUDING VACANT SEASONAL AND
MIGRATORY UNITS)

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
TABLE 6 (TAB6)	9	334	334	A	1

100-PERCENT COUNT OF HOUSING UNITS
(INCLUDING VACANT SEASONAL AND
MIGRATORY UNITS (1))

THIS TABLE HAS NO SUPPRESSION

UNIVERSE: 100-PERCENT COUNT OF HOUSING
UNITS (INCLUDING VACANT
SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY
UNITS)

SEE FOOTNOTE 1 38

100-PERCENT COUNT OF HOUSING UNITS
(INCLUDING VACANT SEASONAL AND
MIGRATORY UNITS)

TABLE 7 (TAB7)	9	343	343	A	2
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FARM RESIDENCE (CURRENT FARM
DEFINITION) (2)

THIS TABLE HAS NO SUPPRESSION

UNIVERSE: PERSONS IN RURAL AREAS

SEE FOOTNOTE 2

RURAL FARM
NONFARM

TABLE 8 (TAB8)	9	361	361	A	2
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FARM RESIDENCE (1970 CENSUS FARM
DEFINITION) (2)

THIS TABLE HAS NO SUPPRESSION

UNIVERSE: PERSONS IN RURAL AREAS

SEE FOOTNOTE 2

RURAL FARM
NONFARM

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
TABLE 9 (TAB9)	9	379	379	A	1
FAMILIES (1)					
SUPFLG08 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS					
UNIVERSE: FAMILIES					
FAMILIES					
TABLE 10 (TAB10)	9	388	388	A	1
HOUSEHOLDS (1)					
THIS TABLE HAS NO SUPPRESSION					
UNIVERSE: HOUSEHOLDS					
SEE FOOTNOTE 3					
HOUSEHOLDS					
TABLE 11 (TAB11)	9	397	397	A	3
OCCUPANCY STATUS (3)					
THIS TABLE HAS NO SUPPRESSION					
UNIVERSE: YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS					
SEE FOOTNOTE 3					
TOTAL OCCUPIED VACANT					
TABLE 12 (TAB12)	9	424	424	A	17
RACE (17)					
FOOTNOTE 53 ALSO APPLIES TO TABLE 12.					
THIS TABLE HAS NO SUPPRESSION					

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
------	----------------	-------------------	--------------	--------------------

UNIVERSE: PERSONS

SEE FOOTNOTE 4 5 6 47

WHITE
 BLACK
 AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, AND ALEUT:
 AMERICAN INDIAN
 ESKIMO
 ALEUT
 ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER:
 JAPANESE
 CHINESE
 FILIPINO
 KOREAN
 ASIAN INDIAN
 VIETNAMESE
 HAWAIIAN
 GUAMANIAN
 SAMOAN
 OTHER
 OTHER (RACE N.E.C.):
 SPANISH
 NOT SPANISH

TABLE 13
(TAB13)

9 577 577 A 6

SPANISH ORIGIN AND RACE (6)

THIS TABLE HAS NO SUPPRESSION

UNIVERSE: PERSONS

SEE FOOTNOTE 4 5

NOT OF SPANISH ORIGIN
 MEXICAN
 PUERTO RICAN
 CUBAN
 OTHER SPANISH:
 WHITE, BLACK, AMERICAN INDIAN,
 ESKIMO, ALEUT, AND ASIAN AND
 PACIFIC ISLANDER
 OTHER (RACE N.E.C.)

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
TABLE 14 (TAB14)	9	631	631	A	5

RACE (5)

THIS TABLE HAS NO SUPPRESSION

UNIVERSE: PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN

SEE FOOTNOTE 4 5

TOTAL
 WHITE
 BLACK
 AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, ALEUT,
 AND ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER
 OTHER (RACE N.E.C.)

TABLE 15 (TAB15)	9	676	676	A	52
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SEX (2) BY AGE (26)

SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: PERSONS

THE STRATIFIERS ARE
 SEX BY
 AGE

TOTAL:
 UNDER 1 YEAR
 1 AND 2 YEARS
 3 AND 4 YEARS
 5 YEARS
 6 YEARS
 7 TO 9 YEARS
 10 TO 13 YEARS
 14 YEARS
 15 YEARS
 16 YEARS
 17 YEARS
 18 YEARS
 19 YEARS
 20 YEARS
 21 YEARS
 22 TO 24 YEARS
 25 TO 29 YEARS

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
		30	TO 34 YEARS		
		35	TO 44 YEARS		
		45	TO 54 YEARS		
		55	TO 59 YEARS		
		60	AND 61 YEARS		
		62	TO 64 YEARS		
		65	TO 74 YEARS		
		75	TO 84 YEARS		
		85	YEARS AND OVER		

FEMALE:
REPEAT AGE (26)

TABLE 16
(TAB16)

9 1144 1144 A 40

RACE (4) BY SEX (2) BY AGE (5)

SUPFLG02 APPLIES TO CELLS 1-10
SUPFLG03 APPLIES TO CELLS 11-20
SUPFLG04 APPLIES TO CELLS 21-30
SUPFLG05 APPLIES TO CELLS 31-40

UNIVERSE: PERSONS OF SPECIFIED RACES

SEE FOOTNOTE 4

THE STRATIFIERS ARE
RACE BY
SEX BY
AGE

WHITE:
TOTAL:
UNDER 5 YEARS
5 TO 14 YEARS
15 TO 59 YEARS
60 TO 64 YEARS
65 YEARS AND OVER

FEMALE:
REPEAT AGE (5)

BLACK:
REPEAT SEX BY AGE (10)
AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, AND ALEUT:
REPEAT SEX BY AGE (10)

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
TABLE 17 (TAB17)	9	1504	1504	A	10

ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER:
REPEAT SEX BY AGE (10)

SEX (2) BY AGE (5)

SUPFLG06 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN

THE STRATIFIERS ARE

SEX BY
AGE

TOTAL:
UNDER 5 YEARS
5 TO 14 YEARS
15 TO 59 YEARS
60 TO 64 YEARS
65 YEARS AND OVER

FEMALE:
REPEAT AGE (5)

TABLE 18 (TAB18)	9	1594	1594	A	6
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PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD (6)

SUPFLG08 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: HOUSEHOLDS

SEE FOOTNOTE 7

1 PERSON
2 PERSONS
3 PERSONS
4 PERSONS
5 PERSONS
6 OR MORE PERSONS

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
TABLE 19 (TAB19)	9	1648	1648	A	9

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP (9)

SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: PERSONS

SEE FOOTNOTE 8 9

IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:

HOUSEHOLDER

SPOUSE

OTHER RELATIVES

NONRELATIVES

IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:

MALE HOUSEHOLDER

FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER

NONRELATIVES

IN GROUP QUARTERS:

INMATE OF INSTITUTION

OTHER

FILL5	288	1729	1729	A	FILLER
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RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
UIS1	102	2017	1	A	

UNIVERSAL IDENTIFIER SECTION
THE CHARACTERS IN THIS FIELD
ARE IDENTICAL TO THE FIRST
102 CHARACTERS OF THE RECORD.

TABLE 20 (TAB20)	9	2119	103	A	35
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RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER (5) BY HOUSEHOLD
TYPE AND PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN (7)

SUPFLG08 APPLIES TO CELLS 1-7
SUPFLG09 APPLIES TO CELLS 8-14
SUPFLG10 APPLIES TO CELLS 15-21
SUPFLG11 APPLIES TO CELLS 22-28
SUPFLG12 APPLIES TO CELLS 29-35

UNIVERSE: HOUSEHOLDS

SEE FOOTNOTE 4 10 11

THE STRATIFIERS ARE
RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER BY
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND PRESENCE
OF OWN CHILDREN

TOTAL:

MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY:
WITH OWN CHILDREN
WITHOUT OWN CHILDREN
FAMILY WITH MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO
WIFE PRESENT:
WITH OWN CHILDREN
WITHOUT OWN CHILDREN
FAMILY WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER,
NO HUSBAND PRESENT:
WITH OWN CHILDREN
WITHOUT OWN CHILDREN
NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD

WHITE:

REPEAT HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN (7)

BLACK:

REPEAT HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN (7)

AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, AND ALEUT:

REPEAT HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN (7)

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RFLATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER: REPEAT HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN (7)					

TABLE 21
(TAB21)

9	2434	418	A	7
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HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN (7)

SUPFLG14 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: HOUSEHOLDS WITH HOUSE-
HOLDER OF SPANISH ORIGIN

SEE FOOTNOTE 10 11

MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY:
WITH OWN CHILDREN
WITHOUT OWN CHILDREN
FAMILY WITH MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO
WIFE PRESENT:
WITH OWN CHILDREN
WITHOUT OWN CHILDREN
FAMILY WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER,
NO HUSBAND PRESENT:
WITH OWN CHILDREN
WITHOUT OWN CHILDREN
NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD

TABLE 22
(TAB22)

15	2497	481	A	3
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FAMILY TYPE (3)

SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: OWN CHILDREN

SEE FOOTNOTE 10 12

IN MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY
IN FAMILY WITH MALE HOUSEHOLDER,
NO WIFE PRESENT
IN FAMILY WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER,
NO HUSBAND PRESENT

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
TABLE 23 (TAB23)	9	2542	526	A	4

SUBFAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF OWN
CHILDREN (4)

SUPFLG08 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: SUBFAMILIES

SEE FOOTNOTE 10

MARRIED-COUPLE SUBFAMILY:
WITH OWN CHILDREN
WITHOUT OWN CHILDREN
FATHER-CHILD SUBFAMILY
MOTHER-CHILD SUBFAMILY

TABLE 24 (TAB24)	15	2578	562	A	1
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AGGREGATE NUMBER OF OWN CHILDREN
IN MARRIED-COUPLE SUBFAMILIES (1)

SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: AGGREGATE NUMBER OF OWN
CHILDREN IN MARRIED-COUPLE
SUBFAMILIES

SEE FOOTNOTE 10 12

AGGREGATE NUMBER OF OWN CHILDREN
IN MARRIED-COUPLE SUBFAMILIES

TABLE 25 (TAB25)	15	2593	577	A	1
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PERSONS IN SUBFAMILIES (1)

SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: PERSONS IN SUBFAMILIES

SEE FOOTNOTE 12

PERSONS IN SUBFAMILIES

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
TABLE 26 (TAB26)	9	2608	592	A	10

SEX (2) BY MARITAL STATUS (5)

SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: PERSONS 15 YEARS AND OVER

THE STRATIFIERS ARE

SEX BY
MARITAL STATUS

MALE:

SINGLE
NOW MARRIED, EXCEPT SEPARATED
SEPARATED
WIDOWED
DIVORCED

FEMALE:

REPEAT MARITAL STATUS (5)

TABLE 27 (TAB27)	9	2698	682	A	10
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AGE (2) BY LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME
AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH (5)

SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: PERSONS 5 YEARS AND OVER

SEE FOOTNOTE 39 53

THE STRATIFIERS ARE

AGE BY
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME
AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

5 TO 17 YEARS:

SPEAK ONLY ENGLISH AT HOME
SPEAK A LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH
AT HOME:SPANISH LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME:
SPEAK ENGLISH VERY WELL OR WELL
SPEAK ENGLISH NOT WELL OR NOT AT ALL

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
OTHER LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME (ALL OTHER CODES): (REPEAT ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH)					
18 YEARS AND OVER: REPEAT LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH (5)					
TABLE 28 (TAB28)	9	2788	772	A	19
ANCESTRY (19)					
SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS					
UNIVERSE: PERSONS					
SEE FOOTNOTE 13 40 49 53					
SINGLE ANCESTRY GROUP:					
DUTCH					
ENGLISH					
FRENCH					
GERMAN					
GREEK					
HUNGARIAN					
IRISH					
ITALIAN					
NORWEGIAN					
POLISH					
PORTUGUESE					
RUSSIAN					
SCOTTISH					
SWEDISH					
UKRAINIAN					
OTHER (ALL OTHER SINGLE ANCESTRY CODES)					
MULTIPLE ANCESTRY GROUP					
ANCESTRY NOT SPECIFIED:					
OTHER					
NOT REPORTED					

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
TABLE 29 (TAB29)	9	2959	943	A	6

ANCESTRY (6)

SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: PERSONS IN SELECTED MULTIPLE
ANCESTRY GROUPS

SEE FOOTNOTE 14 40

ENGLISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)
 FRENCH AND OTHER GROUP(S)
 GERMAN AND OTHER GROUP(S)
 IRISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)
 ITALIAN AND OTHER GROUP(S)
 POLISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)

TABLE 30
(TAB30)

9	3013	997	A	6
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AGE (3) BY MARITAL STATUS (2)

SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: FEMALES 15 TO 44 YEARS

SEE FOOTNOTE 15

THE STRATIFIERS ARE
 AGE BY
 MARITAL STATUS

15 TO 24 YEARS:
 SINGLE
 EVER MARRIED

25 TO 34 YEARS:
 REPEAT MARITAL STATUS (2)

35 TO 44 YEARS:
 REPEAT MARITAL STATUS (2)

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
TABLE 31 (TAB31)	15	3067	1051	A	3

AGGREGATE NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER
BORN BY AGE (3)

SUPFLO01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS .

UNIVERSE: FEMALES 15 TO 44 YEARS

SEE FOOTNOTE 12

15 TO 24 YEARS
25 TO 34 YEARS
35 TO 44 YEARS

TABLE 32
(TAB32)

9	3112	1096	A	6
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TYPE OF GROUP QUARTERS (6)

SUPFLO01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: PERSONS IN GROUP QUARTERS

SEE FOOTNOTE 41

INMATE OF MENTAL HOSPITAL
(CODES 45-48)
INMATE OF HOME FOR THE AGED
(CODES 60-65, 71-75)
INMATE OF OTHER INSTITUTION (CODES 1-5,
10-17, 20-27, 29-42, 50-53, 55)
CELL NOT USED 55/
IN COLLEGE DORMITORY (CODE 87)
OTHER IN GROUP QUARTERS (CODES 80-
86, 89, 91-93, 95-98)

TABLE 33
(TAB33)

9	3166	1150	A	4
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NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH (4)

SUPFLO01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: PERSONS

NATIVE:
BORN IN STATE OF RESIDENCE

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
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BORN IN DIFFERENT STATE
BORN ABROAD, AT SEA, ETC.
FOREIGN BORN

TABLE 34
(TAB34)

9	3202	1186	A	8
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RESIDENCE IN 1975--STATE AND COUNTY
LEVEL (8)

SUPFL001 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: PERSONS 5 YEARS AND OVER

SAME HOUSE
DIFFERENT HOUSE IN UNITED STATES
SAME COUNTY
DIFFERENT COUNTY:
SAME STATE
DIFFERENT STATE:
NORTHEAST
NORTH CENTRAL
SOUTH
WEST

ABROAD

TABLE 35
(TAB35)

9	3274	1258	A	6
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RESIDENCE IN 1975--SMSA LEVEL (6)

SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: PERSONS 5 YEARS AND OVER

LIVING IN AN SMSA IN 1980:
SAME SMSA IN 1975:
CENTRAL CITY OF THIS SMSA
REMAINDER OF THIS SMSA
OUTSIDE THIS SMSA IN 1975:
DIFFERENT SMSA IN 1975
NOT IN AN SMSA IN 1975
NOT LIVING IN AN SMSA IN 1980:
IN AN SMSA IN 1975
NOT IN AN SMSA IN 1975

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
TABLE 36 (TAB36)	9	3328	1312	A	4
PLACE OF WORK--STATE AND COUNTY LEVEL (4)					
SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS					
UNIVERSE: WORKERS 16 YEARS AND OVER					
SEE FOOTNOTE 16 45					
WORKED IN STATE OF RESIDENCE:					
WORKED IN COUNTY OF RESIDENCE					
WORKED OUTSIDE COUNTY OF RESIDENCE					
WORKED OUTSIDE STATE OF RESIDENCE					
NOT REPORTED					
TABLE 37 (TAB37)	9	3364	1348	A	4
PLACE OF WORK--PLACE LEVEL (4)					
SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS					
UNIVERSE: WORKERS 16 YEARS AND OVER					
SEE FOOTNOTE 16 17 45 48					
LIVING IN AN IDENTIFIED PLACE:					
WORKED IN PLACE OF RESIDENCE					
WORKED OUTSIDE PLACE OF RESIDENCE					
NOT REPORTED					
NOT LIVING IN AN IDENTIFIED PLACE					
TABLE 38 (TAB38)	9	3400	1384	A	5
PLACE OF WORK--SMSA LEVEL (5)					
SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS					
UNIVERSE: WORKERS 16 YEARS AND OVER					
SEE FOOTNOTE 16 45 48					
LIVING IN AN SMSA:					
WORKED IN SMSA OF RESIDENCE:					
CENTRAL CITY OF THIS SMSA					
REMAINDER OF THIS SMSA					

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
TABLE 39 (TAB39)	9	3445	1429	A	3
WORKED OUTSIDE SMSA OF RESIDENCE NOT REPORTED NOT LIVING IN AN SMSA					
PLACE OF WORK--MINOR CIVIL DIVISION LEVEL (3)					
SUPPLG01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS					
UNIVERSE: WORKERS 16 YEARS AND OVER LIVING IN THE 9 NORTHEASTERN STATES					
SEE FOOTNOTE 16 45					
WORKED IN MINOR CIVIL DIVISION OF RESIDENCE WORKED OUTSIDE MINOR CIVIL DIVISION OF RESIDENCE NOT REPORTED					
TABLE 40 (TAB40)	9	3472	1456	A	6
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK (6)					
SUPPLG01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS					
UNIVERSE: WORKERS 16 YEARS AND OVER					
SEE FOOTNOTE 18 19 45					
CAR, TRUCK, OR VAN: DRIVE ALONE CARPOOL PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION WALKED ONLY OTHER MEANS WORKED AT HOME					

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
TABLE 41 (TAB41)	9	3526 1510	A	8

TRAVEL TIME TO WORK (8)

SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: WORKERS 16 YEARS AND OVER WHO
DID NOT WORK AT HOME

SEE FOOTNOTE 45

LESS THAN 5 MINUTES
5 TO 9 MINUTES
10 TO 14 MINUTES
15 TO 19 MINUTES
20 TO 29 MINUTES
30 TO 44 MINUTES
45 TO 59 MINUTES
60 OR MORE MINUTES

TABLE 42 (TAB42)	15	3598 1582	A	1
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AGGREGATE TRAVEL TIME TO WORK (IN
MINUTES) (1)

SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: WORKERS 16 YEARS AND OVER
WHO DID NOT WORK AT HOME

SEE FOOTNOTE 12 45

AGGREGATE TRAVEL TIME TO WORK (IN
MINUTES)

TABLE 43 (TAB43)	9	3613 1597	A	5
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PRIVATE VEHICLE OCCUPANCY (5)

SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: WORKERS 16 YEARS AND OVER
WHO TRAVELLED TO WORK BY CAR,
TRUCK, OR VAN

SEE FOOTNOTE 45

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
TABLE 44 (TAB44)	9	3658	1642	A	4
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT (4)					
SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS					
UNIVERSE: PERSONS 3 YEARS OLD AND OVER ENROLLED IN PRIVATE SCHOOL					
NURSERY SCHOOL KINDERGARTEN AND ELEMENTARY (1 TO 8 YEARS) HIGH SCHOOL (1 TO 4 YEARS) COLLEGE					
TABLE 45 (TAB45)	9	3694	1678	A	20
RACE (5) BY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT (4)					
SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO CELLS 1-4					
SUPFLG02 APPLIES TO CELLS 5-8					
SUPFLG03 APPLIES TO CELLS 9-12					
SUPFLG04 APPLIES TO CELLS 13-16					
SUPFLG05 APPLIES TO CELLS 17-20					
UNIVERSE: PERSONS 3 YEARS OLD AND OVER ENROLLED IN SCHOOL					
SEE FOOTNOTE 4					
THE STRATIFIERS ARE RACE BY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT					
TOTAL: NURSERY SCHOOL KINDERGARTEN AND ELEMENTARY (1 TO 8					

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
		YEARS) HIGH SCHOOL (1 TO 4 YEARS) COLLEGE WHITE: REPEAT SCHOOL ENROLLMENT (4) BLACK: REPEAT SCHOOL ENROLLMENT (4) AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, AND ALEUT: REPEAT SCHOOL ENROLLMENT (4) ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER: REPEAT SCHOOL ENROLLMENT (4)			
TABLE 46 (TAB46)	9	3874	1858	A	4
	SCHOOL ENROLLMENT (4) SUPFLG06 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS UNIVERSE: PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN 3 YEARS OLD AND OVER ENROLLED IN SCHOOL NURSERY SCHOOL KINDERGARTEN AND ELEMENTARY (1 TO 8 YEARS) HIGH SCHOOL (1 TO 4 YEARS) COLLEGE				
TABLE 47 (TAB47)	9	3910	1894	A	8
	SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED AND LABOR FORCE STATUS (8) SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS UNIVERSE: PERSONS 16 TO 19 YEARS OLD SEE FOOTNOTE 45 ARMED FORCES CIVILIAN: ENROLLED IN SCHOOL NOT ENROLLED IN SCHOOL: HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE:				

STF3

DATA DICTIONARY

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RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA BEGIN	TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
				EMPLOYED UNEMPLOYED NOT IN LABOR FORCE NOT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE: EMPLOYED UNEMPLOYED NOT IN LABOR FORCE	
FILL6	51	3982	1966	A	FILLER

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
UIS2	102	4033	1	A	

UNIVERSAL IDENTIFIER SECTION
THE CHARACTERS IN THIS FIELD
ARE IDENTICAL TO THE FIRST
102 CHARACTERS OF THE RECORD.

TABLE 48
(TAB48)

9	4135	103	A	25
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RACE (5) BY YEARS OF SCHOOL
COMPLETED (5)

SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO CELLS 1-5
SUPFLG02 APPLIES TO CELLS 6-10
SUPFLG03 APPLIES TO CELLS 11-15
SUPFLG04 APPLIES TO CELLS 16-20
SUPFLG05 APPLIES TO CELLS 21-25

UNIVERSE: PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER

SEE FOOTNOTE 4

THE STRATIFIERS ARE
RACE BY
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

TOTAL:
ELEMENTARY (0 TO 8 YEARS)
HIGH SCHOOL:
1 TO 3 YEARS
4 YEARS
COLLEGE:
1 TO 3 YEARS
4 OR MORE YEARS

WHITE:
REPEAT YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED (5)
BLACK:
REPEAT YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED (5)
AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, AND ALEUT:
REPEAT YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED (5)
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER:
REPEAT YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED (5)

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
TABLE 49 (TAB49)	9	4360	A	5

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED (5)

SUPFLG06 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER

- ELEMENTARY (0 TO 8 YEARS)
- HIGH SCHOOL:
- 1 TO 3 YEARS
- 4 YEARS
- COLLEGE:
- 1 TO 3 YEARS
- 4 OR MORE YEARS

TABLE 50 (TAB50)	9	4405	A	5
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YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED (5)

SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: PERSONS 18 YEARS OLD AND OVER

- ELEMENTARY (0 TO 8 YEARS) THROUGH
- HIGH SCHOOL, 1 TO 3 YEARS
- HIGH SCHOOL, 4 YEARS
- COLLEGE:
- 1 TO 3 YEARS
- 4 YEARS
- 5 OR MORE YEARS

TABLE 51 (TAB51)	9	4450	A	4
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SEX (2) BY VETERAN STATUS (2)

SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: CIVILIAN PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER

THE STRATIFIERS ARE
SEX BY
VETERAN STATUS

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
TABLE 52 (TAB52)	9	4486	454 A	6
MALE: VETERAN NONVETERAN FEMALE: REPEAT VETERAN STATUS (2)				
PERIOD OF SERVICE (6)				
SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS				
UNIVERSE: CIVILIAN VETERANS 16 YEARS AND OVER				
SEE FOOTNOTE 20 46				
MAY 1975 OR LATER ONLY VIETNAM ERA KOREAN CONFLICT WORLD WAR II WORLD WAR I OTHER				
TABLE 53 (TAB53)	9	4540	508 A	4
WORK DISABILITY STATUS (4)				
SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS				
UNIVERSE: NONINSTITUTIONAL PERSONS 16 TO 64 YEARS				
SEE FOOTNOTE 41 45				
WITH A WORK DISABILITY: IN LABOR FORCE NOT IN LABOR FORCE: PREVENTED FROM WORKING NOT PREVENTED FROM WORKING NO WORK DISABILITY				

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
TABLE 54 (TAB54)	9	4576	544	A	4

AGE (2) BY PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION
DISABILITY STATUS (2)

SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: NONINSTITUTIONAL PERSONS
16 YEARS AND OVER

SEE FOOTNOTE 41

THE STRATIFIERS ARE

AGE BY
PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION DISABILITY
STATUS

16 TO 64 YEARS:
WITH A PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION DISABILITY
NO PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION DISABILITY

65 YEARS AND OVER:
REPEAT PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION DISABILITY STATUS (2)

TABLE 55 (TAB55)	9	4612	580	A	40
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RACE (5) BY SEX (2) BY LABOR FORCE
STATUS (4)

SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO CELLS 1-8
SUPFLG02 APPLIES TO CELLS 9-16
SUPFLG03 APPLIES TO CELLS 17-24
SUPFLG04 APPLIES TO CELLS 25-32
SUPFLG05 APPLIES TO CELLS 33-40

UNIVERSE: PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER

SEE FOOTNOTE 4 45

THE STRATIFIERS ARE

RACE BY
SEX BY
LABOR FORCE STATUS

TOTAL:
MALE:
LABOR FORCE:

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
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ARMED FORCES
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:
EMPLOYED
UNEMPLOYED
NOT IN LABOR FORCE

FEMALE:
REPEAT LABOR FORCE STATUS (4)

WHITE:
REPEAT SEX BY LABOR FORCE STATUS (8)
BLACK:
REPEAT SEX BY LABOR FORCE STATUS (8)
AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, AND ALEUT:
REPEAT SEX BY LABOR FORCE STATUS (8)
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER:
REPEAT SEX BY LABOR FORCE STATUS (8)

TABLE 56
(TAB56)

9	4972	940	A	8
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SEX (2) BY LABOR FORCE STATUS (4)

SUPPLG06 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN 16
YEARS AND OVER

SEE FOOTNOTE 45

THE STRATIFIERS ARE
SEX BY
LABOR FORCE STATUS

MALE:
LABOR FORCE:
ARMED FORCES
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:
EMPLOYED
UNEMPLOYED
NOT IN LABOR FORCE

FEMALE:
REPEAT LABOR FORCE STATUS (4)

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
TABLE 57 (TAB57)	9	5044	1012	A	4

PRESENCE AND AGE OF OWN CHILDREN (2)
BY LABOR FORCE STATUS (2)

SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER
WITH ONE OR MORE OWN
CHILDREN

SEE FOOTNOTE 10 45 51

THE STRATIFIERS ARE
PRESENCE AND AGE OF OWN CHILDREN BY
LABOR FORCE STATUS

WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS:
IN LABOR FORCE
NOT IN LABOR FORCE

WITH OWN CHILDREN 6 TO 17 YEARS ONLY:
REPEAT LABOR FORCE STATUS (2)

TABLE 58
(TAB58)

9	5080	1048	A	8
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SEX (2) BY LABOR FORCE STATUS IN
1979 (4)

SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER

THE STRATIFIERS ARE
SEX BY
LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979

MALE:
IN LABOR FORCE IN 1979:
WORKED IN 1979:
WITH UNEMPLOYMENT IN 1979
NO UNEMPLOYMENT IN 1979
DID NOT WORK IN 1979, WITH
UNEMPLOYMENT IN 1979
NOT IN LABOR FORCE IN 1979

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
TABLE 59 (TAB59)	9	5152	1120	A	16

FEMALE:
REPEAT LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979 (4)

SEX (2) BY USUAL HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
IN 1979 (2) BY WEEKS WORKED IN 1979 (4)

SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER
WHO WORKED IN 1979

THE STRATIFIERS ARE

SEX BY
USUAL HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1979 BY
WEEKS WORKED IN 1979

MALE:
USUALLY WORKED 35 OR MORE HOURS PER
WEEK:
50 TO 52 WEEKS
40 TO 49 WEEKS
27 TO 39 WEEKS
1 TO 26 WEEKS

USUALLY WORKED 1 TO 34 HOURS PER WEEK:
REPEAT WEEKS WORKED IN 1979 (4)

FEMALE:
REPEAT USUAL HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1979 BY WEEKS WORKED IN 1979 (8)

TABLE 60 (TAB60)	15	5296	1264	A	2
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AGGREGATE WEEKS WORKED IN 1979
BY SEX (2)

SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER
WHO WORKED IN 1979

SEE FOOTNOTE 12

MALE
FEMALE

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
TABLE 61 (TAB61)	9	5326	1294 A	3

WEEKS UNEMPLOYED IN 1979 (3)

SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER
WITH UNEMPLOYMENT IN 1979

UNEMPLOYED 1 TO 4 WEEKS
UNEMPLOYED 5 TO 14 WEEKS
UNEMPLOYED 15 OR MORE WEEKS

TABLE 62 (TAB62)	9	5353	1321 A	10
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RACE (5) BY SEX (2)

SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO CELLS 1-2
SUPFLG02 APPLIES TO CELLS 3-4
SUPFLG03 APPLIES TO CELLS 5-6
SUPFLG04 APPLIES TO CELLS 7-8
SUPFLG05 APPLIES TO CELLS 9-10

UNIVERSE: PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER
WITH UNEMPLOYMENT IN 1979

SEE FOOTNOTE 4

THE STRATIFIERS ARE
RACE BY
SEX

TOTAL:
MALE
FEMALE

WHITE:
REPEAT SEX (2)

BLACK:
REPEAT SEX (2)

AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, AND ALEUT:
REPEAT SEX (2)

ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER:
REPEAT SEX (2)

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
TABLE 63 (TAB63)	9	5443	1411	A	2

SEX (2)

SUPFLG06 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN 16
YEARS AND OVER WITH
UNEMPLOYMENT IN 1979

MALE
FEMALE

TABLE 64 (TAB64)	15	5461	1429	A	2
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AGGREGATE WEEKS UNEMPLOYED IN 1979 BY
SEX (2)

SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER
WITH UNEMPLOYMENT IN 1979

SEE FOOTNOTE 12

MALE
FEMALE

TABLE 65 (TAB65)	9	5491	1459	A	15
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INDUSTRY (15)

SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS
AND OVER

SEE FOOTNOTE 42 45 53

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHERIES,
AND MINING (CODES 10-50)
CONSTRUCTION (CODE 60)
MANUFACTURING:
NONDURABLE GOODS (CODES 100-222)
DURABLE GOODS (CODES 230-392)

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
					TRANSPORTATION (CODES 400-432) COMMUNICATIONS AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES (CODES 440-472) WHOLESALE TRADE (CODES 500-571) RETAIL TRADE (CODES 580-691) FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE (CODES 700-712) BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES (CODES 721-760) PERSONAL, ENTERTAINMENT, AND RECREATION SERVICES (CODES 761-802) PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES: HEALTH SERVICES (CODES 812-840) EDUCATIONAL SERVICES (CODES 842-860) OTHER PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES (CODES 841, 861-892) PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (CODES 900-932)

TABLE 66
(TAB66)

9 5626 1594 A 13

OCCUPATION (13)

SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS
AND OVER

SEE FOOTNOTE 43 45 53

MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY
OCCUPATIONS:
EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND
MANAGERIAL OCCUPATIONS (CODES 3-37)
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS
(CODES 43-199)
TECHNICAL, SALES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE
SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS:
TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT
OCCUPATIONS (CODES 203-235)
SALES OCCUPATIONS (CODES 243-285)
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS,
INCLUDING CLERICAL (CODES 303-389)
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS:
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD OCCUPATIONS
(CODES 403-407)
PROTECTIVE SERVICE OCCUPATIONS
(CODES 413-427)

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
		\$12,500	TO \$14,999		
		\$15,000	TO \$17,499		
		\$17,500	TO \$19,999		
		\$20,000	TO \$22,499		
		\$22,500	TO \$24,999		
		\$25,000	TO \$27,499		
		\$27,500	TO \$29,999		
		\$30,000	TO \$34,999		
		\$35,000	TO \$39,999		
		\$40,000	TO \$49,999		
		\$50,000	TO \$74,999		
		\$75,000	OR MORE		
TABLE 69 (TAB69)	9	5950	1918	A	1
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1979 (1)					
SUPFLG08 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS					
UNIVERSE: HOUSEHOLDS					
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1979					
TABLE 70 (TAB70)	15	5959	1927	A	1
AGGREGATE HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1979 (1)					
SUPFLG08 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS					
UNIVERSE: HOUSEHOLDS					
SEE FOOTNOTE 12					
AGGREGATE HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1979					
TABLE 71 (TAB71)	9	5974	1942	A	8
INCOME TYPE IN 1979 (8)					
SUPFLG08 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS					
UNIVERSE: HOUSEHOLDS WITH INCOME					
SEE FOOTNOTE 21					

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
UIS3	102	6049	1	A	

UNIVERSAL IDENTIFIER SECTION
THE CHARACTERS IN THIS FIELD
ARE IDENTICAL TO THE FIRST
102 CHARACTERS OF THE RECORD.

TABLE 72 (TAB72)	15	6151	103	A	7
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AGGREGATE HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1979 BY
INCOME TYPE IN 1979 (7)

SUPFLG08 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: HOUSEHOLDS WITH INCOME

SEE FOOTNOTE 12 21 22

EARNINGS:

WAGE OR SALARY INCOME
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME
INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME
SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME
ALL OTHER INCOME

TABLE 73 (TAB73)	9	6256	208	A	17
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FAMILY INCOME IN 1979 (17)

SUPFLG08 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: FAMILIES

LESS THAN \$2,500
\$2,500 TO \$4,999
\$5,000 TO \$7,499
\$7,500 TO \$9,999
\$10,000 TO \$12,499
\$12,500 TO \$14,999
\$15,000 TO \$17,499
\$17,500 TO \$19,999
\$20,000 TO \$22,499
\$22,500 TO \$24,999
\$25,000 TO \$27,499
\$27,500 TO \$29,999

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
		\$30,000	TO \$34,999		
		\$35,000	TO \$39,999		
		\$40,000	TO \$49,999		
		\$50,000	TO \$74,999		
		\$75,000	OR MORE		

TABLE 74 (TAB74)	9	6409	361	A	1
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MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1979 (1)

SUPFLG08 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: FAMILIES

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1979

TABLE 75 (TAB75)	9	6418	370	A	36
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RACE (4) BY FAMILY INCOME IN 1979 (9)

SUPFLG09 APPLIES TO CELLS 1-9
 SUPFLG10 APPLIES TO CELLS 10-18
 SUPFLG11 APPLIES TO CELLS 19-27
 SUPFLG12 APPLIES TO CELLS 28-36

UNIVERSE: FAMILIES WITH HOUSEHOLDER OF
 SPECIFIED RACES

SEE FOOTNOTE 4 11

THE STRATIFIERS ARE
 RACE BY
 FAMILY INCOME

WHITE:

LESS THAN \$5,000
 \$5,000 TO \$7,499
 \$7,500 TO \$9,999
 \$10,000 TO \$14,999
 \$15,000 TO \$19,999
 \$20,000 TO \$24,999
 \$25,000 TO \$34,999
 \$35,000 TO \$49,999
 \$50,000 OR MORE

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
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BLACK:
 REPEAT FAMILY INCOME IN 1979 (9)
 AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, AND ALEUT:
 REPEAT FAMILY INCOME IN 1979 (9)
 ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER:
 REPEAT FAMILY INCOME IN 1979 (9)

TABLE 76 (TAB76)	9	6742	694	A	9
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FAMILY INCOME IN 1979 (9)

SUPFLG14 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: FAMILIES WITH HOUSEHOLDER OF
 SPANISH ORIGIN

SEE FOOTNOTE 11

LESS THAN \$5,000
 \$5,000 TO \$7,499
 \$7,500 TO \$9,999
 \$10,000 TO \$14,999
 \$15,000 TO \$19,999
 \$20,000 TO \$24,999
 \$25,000 TO \$34,999
 \$35,000 TO \$49,999
 \$50,000 OR MORE

TABLE 77 (TAB77)	15	6823	775	A	5
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AGGREGATE FAMILY INCOME IN 1979
 BY RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER (5)

SUPFLG08 APPLIES TO CELL 1
 SUPFLG09 APPLIES TO CELL 2
 SUPFLG10 APPLIES TO CELL 3
 SUPFLG11 APPLIES TO CELL 4
 SUPFLG12 APPLIES TO CELL 5

UNIVERSE: FAMILIES

SEE FOOTNOTE 4 11 12

TOTAL
 WHITE

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
TABLE 81 (TAB81)	9	6985	A	15

INCOME IN 1979 (15)

SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS
15 YEARS AND OVER

SEE FOOTNOTE 54

LESS THAN \$1,000
 \$1,000 TO \$1,999
 \$2,000 TO \$2,999
 \$3,000 TO \$3,999
 \$4,000 TO \$4,999
 \$5,000 TO \$5,999
 \$6,000 TO \$6,999
 \$7,000 TO \$7,999
 \$8,000 TO \$8,999
 \$9,000 TO \$9,999
 \$10,000 TO \$11,999
 \$12,000 TO \$14,999
 \$15,000 TO \$24,999
 \$25,000 TO \$49,999
 \$50,000 OR MORE

TABLE 82 (TAB82)	9	7120	1072	A	1
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MEDIAN INCOME IN 1979 (1)

SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS
15 YEARS AND OVER

SEE FOOTNOTE 54

MEDIAN INCOME IN 1979

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
TABLE 83 (TAB83)	15	7129	1081	A	1
AGGREGATE INCOME IN 1979 (1)					
SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS					
UNIVERSE: UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 15 YEARS AND OVER					
SEE FOOTNOTE 12 54					
AGGREGATE INCOME IN 1979					
TABLE 84 (TAB84)	15	7144	1096	A	2
AGGREGATE INCOME IN 1979 BY INMATE STATUS (2)					
SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS					
UNIVERSE: PERSONS 15 YEARS AND OVER					
SEE FOOTNOTE 12 41					
TOTAL NONINSTITUTIONAL					
TABLE 85 (TAB85)	9	7174	1126	A	2
PER CAPITA INCOME IN 1979 BY INMATE STATUS (2)					
SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS					
UNIVERSE: PERSONS					
SEE FOOTNOTE 41 44					
TOTAL NONINSTITUTIONAL					

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
TABLE 86 (TAB86)	9	7192	1144	A	16

FAMILY TYPE (2) BY POVERTY STATUS IN
1979 (2) BY PRESENCE AND AGE OF
RELATED CHILDREN (4)

SUPFLG08 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: FAMILIES

SEE FOOTNOTE 10

THE STRATIFIERS ARE
FAMILY TYPE BY
POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 BY
PRESENCE AND AGE OF RELATED CHILDREN

TOTAL:
INCOME IN 1979 ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL:
WITH RELATED CHILDREN:
UNDER 6 YEARS AND 6 TO 17 YEARS
UNDER 6 YEARS ONLY
6 TO 17 YEARS ONLY
WITHOUT RELATED CHILDREN

INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL:
REPEAT PRESENCE AND AGE OF RELATED CHILDREN (4)

FAMILY WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER,
NO HUSBAND PRESENT:
REPEAT POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 BY PRESENCE AND AGE OF RELATED CHILDREN (8)

TABLE 87 (TAB87)	9	7336	1288	A	6
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POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 (2) BY
PRESENCE AND AGE OF RELATED
CHILDREN (3)

SUPFLG08 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: FAMILIES WITH ONE OR
MORE RELATED CHILDREN

SEE FOOTNOTE 10

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
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THE STRATIFIERS ARE
POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 BY
PRESENCE AND AGE OF RELATED
CHILDREN

INCOME IN 1979 ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL:
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER
5 YEARS AND 5 TO 17 YEARS
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 5
YEARS ONLY
WITH RELATED CHILDREN 5 TO 17
YEARS ONLY

INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL:
REPEAT PRESENCE AND AGE OF RELATED CHILDREN (3)

TABLE 88
(TAB88)

9	7390	1342	A	6
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POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 (3) BY
AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER (2)

SUPFLG08 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: FAMILIES

THE STRATIFIERS ARE
POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 BY
AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER

INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL:
HOUSEHOLDER 15 TO 64 YEARS
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER

INCOME IN 1979 BETWEEN 100 AND
124 PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL:
REPEAT AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER (2)
INCOME IN 1979 125 PERCENT OF
POVERTY LEVEL AND ABOVE:
REPEAT AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER (2)

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
TABLE 89 (TAB89)	9	7444 1396	A	6

POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 (3) BY
AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER (2)

SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDERS

THE STRATIFIERS ARE
POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 BY
AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER

INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL:
HOUSEHOLDER 15 TO 64 YEARS
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER

INCOME IN 1979 BETWEEN 100 AND
124 PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL:
REPEAT AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER (2)
INCOME IN 1979 125 PERCENT OF
POVERTY LEVEL AND ABOVE:
REPEAT AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER (2)

TABLE 90
(TAB90)

9	7498 1450	A	4
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POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 (2)
BY AGE (2)

SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS
FOR WHOM POVERTY
STATUS IS DETERMINED

SEE FOOTNOTE 23 54

THE STRATIFIERS ARE
POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 BY
AGE

INCOME IN 1979 ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL:
15 TO 64 YEARS
65 YEARS AND OVER

INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL:
REPEAT AGE (2)

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
TABLE 91 (TAB91)	9	7534 1486	A	10

RACE (5) BY POVERTY STATUS
IN 1979 (2)

SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO CELLS 1-2
 SUPFLG02 APPLIES TO CELLS 3-4
 SUPFLG03 APPLIES TO CELLS 5-6
 SUPFLG04 APPLIES TO CELLS 7-8
 SUPFLG05 APPLIES TO CELLS 9-10

UNIVERSE: PERSONS FOR WHOM
POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED

SEE FOOTNOTE 4 23

THE STRATIFIERS ARE
RACE BY
POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

TOTAL:
INCOME IN 1979 ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL

WHITE:
REPEAT POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 (2)
 BLACK:
REPEAT POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 (2)
 AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, AND ALEUT:
REPEAT POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 (2)
 ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER:
REPEAT POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 (2)

TABLE 92 (TAB92)	9	7624 1576	A	2
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POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 (2)

SUPFLG06 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: PERSONS OF SPANISH
ORIGIN FOR WHOM POVERTY
STATUS IS DETERMINED

SEE FOOTNOTE 23

INCOME IN 1979 ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
TABLE 93 (TAB93)	9	7642	1594	A	8

POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 (2)
BY AGE (4)

SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: PERSONS FOR WHOM
POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED

SEE FOOTNOTE 23

THE STRATIFIERS ARE
POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 BY
AGE

INCOME IN 1979 ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL:
UNDER 55 YEARS
55 TO 59 YEARS
60 TO 64 YEARS
65 YEARS AND OVER

INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL:
REPEAT AGE (4)

TABLE 94 (TAB94)	9	7714	1666	A	8
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POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 (2) BY
HOUSEHOLD RELATIONSHIP AND AGE (4)

SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: PERSONS IN FAMILIES,
EXCLUDING HOUSEHOLDERS

SEE FOOTNOTE 10

THE STRATIFIERS ARE
POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 BY
HOUSEHOLD RELATIONSHIP AND AGE

INCOME IN 1979 ABOVE
POVERTY LEVEL:
RELATED CHILD UNDER 5 YEARS
RELATED CHILD 5 YEARS
RELATED CHILD 6 TO 17 YEARS
OTHER FAMILY MEMBER

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
TABLE 95 (TAB95)	9	7786	1738	A	5

INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL:
REPEAT HOUSEHOLD RELATIONSHIP AND AGE (4)

POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 (5)

SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: PERSONS FOR WHOM
POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED

SEE FOOTNOTE 23

INCOME IN 1979 BELOW 75 PERCENT
OF POVERTY LEVEL
INCOME IN 1979 BETWEEN 75 AND 124
PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL
INCOME IN 1979 BETWEEN 125 AND 149
PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL
INCOME IN 1979 BETWEEN 150 AND 199
PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL
INCOME IN 1979 200 PERCENT OF POVERTY
LEVEL AND ABOVE

TABLE 96 (TAB96)	9	7831	1783	A	4
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VACANCY STATUS (4)

THIS TABLE HAS NO SUPPRESSION

UNIVERSE: VACANT HOUSING UNITS

SEE FOOTNOTE 24

FOR SALE ONLY
FOR RENT
HELD FOR OCCASIONAL USE
OTHER VACANTS

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
TABLE 97 (TAB97)	9	7867 1819	A	2

TENURE (2)

SUPFLG08 APPLIES TO CELL 2

UNIVERSE: OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

TOTAL
RENTER OCCUPIED

TABLE 98 (TAB98)	9	7885 1837	A	10
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TENURE (2) BY RACE OF HOUSE-
HOLDER (5)SUPFLG09 APPLIES TO CELL 6
SUPFLG10 APPLIES TO CELL 7
SUPFLG11 APPLIES TO CELL 8
SUPFLG12 APPLIES TO CELL 9
SUPFLG13 APPLIES TO CELL 10

UNIVERSE: OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

SEE FOOTNOTE 4 5 11

THE STRATIFIERS ARE
TENURE BY
RACE OF HOUSEHOLDERTOTAL:
WHITE
BLACK
AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO,
AND ALEUT
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER
OTHER (RACE, N.E.C.)RENTER OCCUPIED:
REPEAT RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER (5)

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
TABLE 99 (TAB99)	9	7975 1927	A	2
TENURE (2)				
SUPFLG14 APPLIES TO CELL 2				
UNIVERSE: OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH HOUSEHOLDER OF SPANISH ORIGIN				
SEE FOOTNOTE 11				
TOTAL RENTER OCCUPIED				
TABLE 100 (TAB100)	15	7993 1945	A	2
TENURE (2)				
SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS				
UNIVERSE: PERSONS IN OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS				
SEE FOOTNOTE 12				
TOTAL RENTER OCCUPIED				
TABLE 101 (TAB101)	15	8023 1975	A	1
AGGREGATE ROOMS (1)				
SUPFLG07 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS				
UNIVERSE: YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS				
SEE FOOTNOTE 12				
AGGREGATE ROOMS				
FILL8	27	8038 1990	A	FILLER

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
UIS4	102	8065	1	A	
					UNIVERSAL IDENTIFIER SECTION THE CHARACTERS IN THIS FIELD ARE IDENTICAL TO THE FIRST 102 CHARACTERS OF THE RECORD.
TABLE 102 (TAB102)	9	8167	103	A	18
					TENURE AND OCCUPANCY STATUS (3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE (6)
					SUPFLG07 APPLIES TO CELLS 1-6 SUPFLG08 APPLIES TO CELLS 7-12 SUPFLG27 APPLIES TO CELLS 13-18
					UNIVERSE: YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS SEE FOOTNOTE 25
					THE STRATIFIERS ARE TENURE AND OCCUPANCY STATUS BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE
					TOTAL: 1, DETACHED 1, ATTACHED 2 3 AND 4 5 OR MORE MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER, ETC.
					TOTAL OCCUPIED: REPEAT UNITS IN STRUCTURE (6) RENTER OCCUPIED: REPEAT UNITS IN STRUCTURE (6)
TABLE 103 (TAB103)	9	8329	265	A	6
					UNITS IN STRUCTURE (6)
					THIS TABLE HAS NO SUPPRESSION
					UNIVERSE: VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY HOUSING UNITS SEE FOOTNOTE 1

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
TABLE 106 (TAB106)	9	8599	535 A	2

PASSENGER ELEVATOR (2)

SUPFLG07 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS
IN STRUCTURE WITH 4 OR
MORE STORIES

WITH ELEVATOR
NO ELEVATOR

TABLE 107 (TAB107)	9	8617	553 A	4
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SOURCE OF WATER (4)

SUPFLG07 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS

PUBLIC SYSTEM OR PRIVATE COMPANY
INDIVIDUAL WELL:
DRILLED
DUG
SOME OTHER SOURCE

TABLE 108 (TAB108)	9	8653	589 A	3
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SEWAGE DISPOSAL (3)

SUPFLG07 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS

PUBLIC SENER
SEPTIC TANK OR CESSPOOL
OTHER MEANS

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
TABLE 109 (TAB109)	9	8680	616	A	21

TENURE AND OCCUPANCY STATUS (3) BY
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT (7)

SUPFLG07 APPLIES TO CELLS 1-7
SUPFLG08 APPLIES TO CELLS 8-14
SUPFLG27 APPLIES TO CELLS 15-21

UNIVERSE: YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS

THE STRATIFIERS ARE
TENURE AND OCCUPANCY STATUS BY
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

TOTAL:
1979 TO MARCH 1980
1975 TO 1978
1970 TO 1974
1960 TO 1969
1950 TO 1959
1940 TO 1949
1939 OR EARLIER

TOTAL OCCUPIED:
REPEAT YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT (7)
RENTER OCCUPIED:
REPEAT YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT (7)

TABLE 110 (TAB110)	9	8869	805	A	12
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TENURE (2) BY YEAR HOUSEHOLDER
MOVED INTO UNIT (6)

SUPFLG08 APPLIES TO CELLS 1-6
SUPFLG27 APPLIES TO CELLS 7-12

UNIVERSE: OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

THE STRATIFIERS ARE
TENURE BY
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

TOTAL:
1979 TO MARCH 1980
1975 TO 1978
1970 TO 1974

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
		1960 TO 1969 1950 TO 1959 1949 OR EARLIER		
		RENTER OCCUPIED: REPEAT YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT (6)		
TABLE 111 (TAB111)	9	8977	913	A
		HEATING EQUIPMENT (9)		
		SUPFLG07 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS		
		UNIVERSE: YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS		
		STEAM OR HOT WATER SYSTEM		
		CENTRAL WARM-AIR FURNACE		
		ELECTRIC HEAT PUMP		
		OTHER BUILT-IN ELECTRIC UNITS		
		FLOOR, WALL, OR PIPELESS FURNACE		
		ROOM HEATERS WITH FLUE		
		ROOM HEATERS WITHOUT FLUE		
		FIREPLACES, STOVES, OR PORTABLE ROOM HEATERS		
		NONE		
TABLE 112 (TAB112)	9	9058	994	A
		HOUSE HEATING FUEL (8)		
		SUPFLG08 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS		
		UNIVERSE: OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS		
		SEE FOOTNOTE 26		
		UTILITY GAS		
		BOTTLED, TANK, OR LP GAS		
		ELECTRICITY		
		FUEL OIL, KEROSENE, ETC.		
		COAL OR COKE		
		WOOD		
		OTHER FUEL		
		NO FUEL USED		

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
TABLE 113 (TAB113)	9	9130	1066	A	5

COOKING FUEL (5)

SUPFLG08 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

SEE FOOTNOTE 26 27

UTILITY GAS
 BOTTLED, TANK, OR LP GAS
 ELECTRICITY
 OTHER
 NO FUEL USED

TABLE 114 (TAB114)	9	9175	1111	A	6
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WATER HEATING FUEL (6)

SUPFLG08 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

SEE FOOTNOTE 26 27

UTILITY GAS
 BOTTLED, TANK, OR LP GAS
 ELECTRICITY
 FUEL OIL, KERSENE, ETC.
 OTHER
 NO FUEL USED

TABLE 115 (TAB115)	9	9229	1165	A	2
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KITCHEN FACILITIES (2)

SUPFLG07 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS

COMPLETE KITCHEN FACILITIES
 NO COMPLETE KITCHEN FACILITIES

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
TABLE 116 (TAB116)	9	9247	1183	A	18

TENURE AND OCCUPANCY STATUS (3)
BY BEDROOMS (6)

SUPFLG07 APPLIES TO CELLS 1-6
SUPFLG08 APPLIES TO CELLS 7-12
SUPFLG27 APPLIES TO CELLS 13-18

UNIVERSE: YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS

THE STRATIFIERS ARE
TENURE AND OCCUPANCY STATUS BY
BEDROOMS

TOTAL:
NONE
1
2
3
4
5 OR MORE

TOTAL OCCUPIED:
REPEAT BEDROOMS (6)
RENTER OCCUPIED:
REPEAT BEDROOMS (6)

TABLE 117 (TAB117)	9	9409	1345	A	12
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TENURE AND OCCUPANCY STATUS (3)
BY BATHROOMS (4)

SUPFLG07 APPLIES TO CELLS 1-4
SUPFLG08 APPLIES TO CELLS 5-8
SUPFLG27 APPLIES TO CELLS 9-12

UNIVERSE: YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS

THE STRATIFIERS ARE
TENURE AND OCCUPANCY STATUS BY
BATHROOMS

TOTAL:
NO BATHROOM OR ONLY A HALF BATH
1 COMPLETE BATHROOM

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
			1 COMPLETE BATHROOM PLUS HALF BATH(S) 2 OR MORE COMPLETE BATHROOMS		
			TOTAL OCCUPIED: REPEAT BATHROOMS (4) RENTER OCCUPIED: REPEAT BATHROOMS (4)		
TABLE 118 (TAB118)	9	9517	1453	A	4
			TENURE (2) BY TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT (2)		
			SUPFLG08 APPLIES TO CELLS 1-2 SUPFLG27 APPLIES TO CELLS 3-4		
			UNIVERSE: OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS		
			THE STRATIFIERS ARE TENURE BY TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT		
			TOTAL: WITH TELEPHONE NO TELEPHONE		
			RENTER OCCUPIED: REPEAT TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT (2)		
TABLE 119 (TAB119)	9	9553	1489	A	4
			AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER (2) BY TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT (2)		
			SUPFLG08 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS		
			UNIVERSE: OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH HOUSEHOLDERS OF SELECTED AGE GROUPS		
			THE STRATIFIERS ARE AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER BY TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT		

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
TABLE 120 (TAB120)	9	9589 1525	A	4
HOUSEHOLDER 60 TO 64 YEARS: WITH TELEPHONE NO TELEPHONE				
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER: REPEAT TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT (2)				
AIR CONDITIONING (4)				
SUPFLG07 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS				
UNIVERSE: YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS				
NONE				
CENTRAL SYSTEM				
1 INDIVIDUAL ROOM UNIT				
2 OR MORE INDIVIDUAL ROOM UNITS				
TABLE 121 (TAB121)	9	9625 1561	A	5
RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER (5)				
SUPFLG08 APPLIES TO CELL 1				
SUPFLG09 APPLIES TO CELL 2				
SUPFLG10 APPLIES TO CELL 3				
SUPFLG11 APPLIES TO CELL 4				
SUPFLG12 APPLIES TO CELL 5				
UNIVERSE: OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH NO VEHICLE AVAILABLE				
SEE FOOTNOTE 4 11 28				
TOTAL				
WHITE				
BLACK				
AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, AND ALEUT				
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER				

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
TABLE 122 (TAB122)	9	9670	1606	A	1
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH HOUSEHOLDER OF SPANISH ORIGIN WITH NO VEHICLE AVAILABLE (1)					
SUPFLG14 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS					
UNIVERSE: OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH HOUSEHOLDER OF SPANISH ORIGIN WITH NO VEHICLE AVAILABLE					
SEE FOOTNOTE 11 28					
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH HOUSEHOLDER OF SPANISH ORIGIN WITH NO VEHICLE AVAILABLE					
TABLE 123 (TAB123)	9	9679	1615	A	3
VEHICLES AVAILABLE (3)					
SUPFLG08 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS					
UNIVERSE: OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH VEHICLE AVAILABLE					
SEE FOOTNOTE 28					
1					
2					
3 OR MORE					
TABLE 124 (TAB124)	9	9706	1642	A	14
GROSS RENT (14)					
SUPFLG21 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS					
UNIVERSE: SPECIFIED RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS					
SEE FOOTNOTE 29					

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
			LESS THAN \$60		
			\$60 TO \$79		
			\$80 TO \$99		
			\$100 TO \$119		
			\$120 TO \$149		
			\$150 TO \$169		
			\$170 TO \$199		
			\$200 TO \$249		
			\$250 TO \$299		
			\$300 TO \$349		
			\$350 TO \$399		
			\$400 TO \$499		
			\$500 OR MORE		
			NO CASH RENT		
TABLE 125 (TAB125)	9	9832	1768	A	20

RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER (4) BY
GROSS RENT (5)

SUPFLG22 APPLIES TO CELLS 1-5
SUPFLG23 APPLIES TO CELLS 6-10
SUPFLG24 APPLIES TO CELLS 11-15
SUPFLG25 APPLIES TO CELLS 16-20

UNIVERSE: SPECIFIED RENTER-
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH
HOUSEHOLDER OF SPECIFIED
RACES

SEE FOOTNOTE 4 11 29

THE STRATIFIERS ARE
RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER BY
GROSS RENT

WHITE:
LESS THAN \$100
\$100 TO \$199
\$200 TO \$299
\$300 OR MORE
NO CASH RENT

BLACK:
REPEAT GROSS RENT (5)

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA BEGIN	TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
		AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, AND ALEUT: REPEAT GROSS RENT (5) ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER: REPEAT GROSS RENT (5)			
TABLE 126 (TAB126)	9	10012	1948	A	5
	GROSS RENT (5)				
	SUPFLG26 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS				
	UNIVERSE: SPECIFIED RENTER- OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH HOUSEHOLDER OF SPANISH ORIGIN				
	SEE FOOTNOTE 11 29				
	LESS THAN \$100 \$100 TO \$199 \$200 TO \$299 \$300 OR MORE NO CASH RENT				
TABLE 127 (TAB127)	9	10057	1993	A	1
	MEDIAN GROSS RENT (1)				
	SUPFLG21 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS				
	UNIVERSE: SPECIFIED RENTER- OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS PAYING CASH RENT				
	SEE FOOTNOTE 29				
	MEDIAN GROSS RENT				

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
TABLE 128 (TAB128)	15	10066 2002	A	1

AGGREGATE GROSS RENT (1)

SUPFLG21 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: SPECIFIED RENTER-
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS PAYING
CASH RENT

SEE FOOTNOTE 12 29

AGGREGATE GROSS RENT

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
UIS5	102	10081	1	A	
					UNIVERSAL IDENTIFIER SECTION THE CHARACTERS IN THIS FIELD ARE IDENTICAL TO THE FIRST 102 CHARACTERS OF THE RECORD.
TABLE 129 (TAB129)	15	10183	103	A	2
					AGGREGATE CONTRACT RENT AND RENT ASKED BY OCCUPANCY STATUS (2)
					SUPFLG21 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS
					UNIVERSE: SPECIFIED RENTER-OCCUPIED PAYING CASH RENT AND VACANT- FOR-RENT HOUSING UNITS
					SEE FOOTNOTE 12 29
					RENTER OCCUPIED VACANT FOR RENT
TABLE 130 (TAB130)	9	10213	133	A	2
					OCCUPANCY STATUS (2)
					SUPFLG21 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS
					UNIVERSE: SPECIFIED RENTER- OCCUPIED PAYING CASH RENT AND VACANT-FOR-RENT HOUSING UNITS
					SEE FOOTNOTE 29
					RENTER OCCUPIED VACANT FOR RENT

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
TABLE 131 (TAB131)	9	10231	151	A	2

INCLUSION OF UTILITIES IN RENT (2)

SUPFLG21 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: SPECIFIED RENTER-
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

SEE FOOTNOTE 29 30

PAY EXTRA FOR 1 OR MORE UTILITIES
NO EXTRA PAYMENT FOR ANY UTILITIES

TABLE 132 (TAB132)	9	10249	169	A	25
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HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1979 (5)
BY GROSS RENT AS PERCENTAGE OF
INCOME (5)

SUPFLG21 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: SPECIFIED RENTER-OCCUPIED
HOUSING UNITS

SEE FOOTNOTE 29 31

THE STRATIFIERS ARE
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1979 BY
GROSS RENT AS PERCENTAGE OF
INCOME

LESS THAN \$5,000:
LESS THAN 20 PERCENT
20 TO 24 PERCENT
25 TO 34 PERCENT
35 PERCENT OR MORE
NOT COMPUTED

\$5,000 TO \$9,999:
REPEAT GROSS RENT AS PERCENTAGE OF INCOME (5)
\$10,000 TO \$14,999:
REPEAT GROSS RENT AS PERCENTAGE OF INCOME (5)
\$15,000 TO \$19,999:
REPEAT GROSS RENT AS PERCENTAGE OF INCOME (5)
\$20,000 OR MORE:
REPEAT GROSS RENT AS PERCENTAGE OF INCOME (5)

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
TABLE 133 (TAB133)	9	10474	394	A	20

MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED
MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (20)

SUPFLG15 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: SPECIFIED OWNER-OCCUPIED
NONCONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS

SEE FOOTNOTE 32 33

WITH A MORTGAGE:

LESS THAN \$100

\$100 TO \$149

\$150 TO \$199

\$200 TO \$249

\$250 TO \$299

\$300 TO \$349

\$350 TO \$399

\$400 TO \$449

\$450 TO \$499

\$500 TO \$599

\$600 TO \$749

\$750 OR MORE

NOT MORTGAGED:

LESS THAN \$50

\$50 TO \$74

\$75 TO \$99

\$100 TO \$124

\$125 TO \$149

\$150 TO \$199

\$200 TO \$249

\$250 OR MORE

TABLE 134 (TAB134)	9	10654	574	A	2
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MEDIAN SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER
COSTS BY MORTGAGE STATUS (2)

SUPFLG15 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: SPECIFIED OWNER-
OCCUPIED NONCONDOMINIUM
HOUSING UNITS

SEE FOOTNOTE 32 33

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
TABLE 135 (TAB135)	9	10672	592 A	24

WITH A MORTGAGE
NOT MORTGAGED

RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER (4) BY
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED
MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (6)

SUPFLG16 APPLIES TO CELLS 1-6
SUPFLG17 APPLIES TO CELLS 7-12
SUPFLG18 APPLIES TO CELLS 13-18
SUPFLG19 APPLIES TO CELLS 19-24

UNIVERSE: SPECIFIED OWNER-
OCCUPIED NONCONDOMINIUM
HOUSING UNITS WITH HOUSE-
HOLDER OF SPECIFIED RACES

SEE FOOTNOTE 4 11 32 33

THE STRATIFIERS ARE
RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER BY
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED
MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

WHITE:
WITH A MORTGAGE:
LESS THAN \$200
\$200 TO \$299
\$300 TO \$399
\$400 TO \$499
\$500 OR MORE
NOT MORTGAGED

BLACK:
REPEAT MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (6)
AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, AND ALEUT:
REPEAT MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (6)
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER:
REPEAT MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (6)

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
TABLE 136 (TAB136)	9	10888	808 A	6

MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED
MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (6)

SUPFLG20 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: SPECIFIED OWNER-
OCCUPIED NONCONDOMINIUM
HOUSING UNITS WITH
HOUSEHOLDER OF SPANISH
ORIGIN

SEE FOOTNOTE 11 32 33

WITH A MORTGAGE:
LESS THAN \$200
\$200 TO \$299
\$300 TO \$399
\$400 TO \$499
\$500 OR MORE
NOT MORTGAGED

TABLE 137 (TAB137)	15	10942	862 A	5
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AGGREGATE SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS
BY MORTGAGE STATUS AND YEAR
HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT (5)

SUPFLG15 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: SPECIFIED OWNER-
OCCUPIED NONCONDOMINIUM
HOUSING UNITS

SEE FOOTNOTE 12 32 33

WITH A MORTGAGE:
1975 TO MARCH 1980
1970 TO 1974
1960 TO 1969
1959 OR EARLIER
NOT MORTGAGED

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
TABLE 138 (TAB138)	9	11017	937 A	5

MORTGAGE STATUS AND YEAR
HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT (5)

SUPFLG15 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: SPECIFIED OWNER-
OCCUPIED NONCONDOMINIUM
HOUSING UNITS

SEE FOOTNOTE 33

WITH A MORTGAGE:
1975 TO MARCH 1980
1970 TO 1974
1960 TO 1969
1959 OR EARLIER
NOT MORTGAGED

TABLE 139 (TAB139)	9	11062	982 A	25
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HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1979 (5)
BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS
AS PERCENTAGE OF INCOME (5)

SUPFLG15 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: SPECIFIED OWNER-
OCCUPIED NONCONDOMINIUM
HOUSING UNITS

SEE FOOTNOTE 32 33 34

THE STRATIFIERS ARE
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1979 BY
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS
AS PERCENTAGE OF INCOME

LESS THAN \$5,000:
LESS THAN 20 PERCENT
20 TO 24 PERCENT
25 TO 34 PERCENT
35 PERCENT OR MORE
NOT COMPUTED

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
		\$5,000 TO \$9,999: REPEAT SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS PERCENTAGE OF INCOME (5)		
		\$10,000 TO \$14,999: REPEAT SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS PERCENTAGE OF INCOME (5)		
		\$15,000 TO \$19,999: REPEAT SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS PERCENTAGE OF INCOME (5)		
		\$20,000 OR MORE: REPEAT SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS PERCENTAGE OF INCOME (5)		
TABLE 140 (TAB140)	15	11287 1207	A	1
		AGGREGATE VALUE		
		SUPFLG15 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS		
		UNIVERSE: SPECIFIED OWNER- OCCUPIED NONCONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS		
		SEE FOOTNOTE 12 33 35		
		AGGREGATE VALUE		
TABLE 141 (TAB141)	15	11302 1222	A	2
		AGGREGATE HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1979 BY TENURE (2)		
		SUPFLG08 APPLIES TO CELL 1 SUPFLG27 APPLIES TO CELL 2		
		UNIVERSE: OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS		
		SEE FOOTNOTE 12		
		TOTAL RENTER OCCUPIED		

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
TABLE 142 (TAB142)	9	11332	1252	A	8

HEATING EQUIPMENT (2) BY YEAR
STRUCTURE BUILT (2) BY PERSONS
PER ROOM (2)

SUPFLG08 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS
WITH COMPLETE PLUMBING
FACILITIES FOR EXCLUSIVE
USE

SEE FOOTNOTE 36 37

THE STRATIFIERS ARE
HEATING EQUIPMENT BY
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT BY
PERSONS PER ROOM

WITH CENTRAL HEATING SYSTEM:
1939 OR EARLIER:
LESS THAN 1.01 PERSONS PER ROOM
1.01 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM

1940 TO MARCH 1980:
REPEAT PERSONS PER ROOM (2)

LACKING CENTRAL HEATING SYSTEM:
REPEAT YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT BY PERSONS PER ROOM (4)

TABLE 143 (TAB143)	9	11404	1324	A	5
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RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER (5)

SUPFLG08 APPLIES TO CELL 1
SUPFLG09 APPLIES TO CELL 2
SUPFLG10 APPLIES TO CELL 3
SUPFLG11 APPLIES TO CELL 4
SUPFLG12 APPLIES TO CELL 5

UNIVERSE: OCCUPIED HOUSING
UNITS WITH COMPLETE
PLUMBING FACILITIES FOR
EXCLUSIVE USE

SEE FOOTNOTE 4 11 37

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
TABLE 144 (TAB144)	9	11449	1369	A	1
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH HOUSEHOLDER OF SPANISH ORIGIN WITH COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES FOR EXCLUSIVE USE					
SUPFLG14 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS					
UNIVERSE: OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH HOUSEHOLDER OF SPANISH ORIGIN WITH COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES FOR EXCLUSIVE USE					
SEE FOOTNOTE 11 37					
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH HOUSEHOLDER OF SPANISH ORIGIN WITH COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES FOR EXCLUSIVE USE					
TABLE 145 (TAB145)	9	11458	1378	A	5
RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER (5)					
SUPFLG08 APPLIES TO CELL 1					
SUPFLG09 APPLIES TO CELL 2					
SUPFLG10 APPLIES TO CELL 3					
SUPFLG11 APPLIES TO CELL 4					
SUPFLG12 APPLIES TO CELL 5					
UNIVERSE: OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES FOR EXCLUSIVE USE AND YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT 1939 OR EARLIER					

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
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SEE FOOTNOTE 4 11 37

TOTAL
 WHITE
 BLACK
 AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, AND
 ALEUT
 ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER

TABLE 146 (TAB146)	9	11503	1423	A	1
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OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH
 HOUSEHOLDER OF SPANISH ORIGIN
 WITH COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES
 FOR EXCLUSIVE USE AND YEAR
 STRUCTURE BUILT 1939 OR EARLIER

SUPFLG14 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS
 WITH HOUSEHOLDER OF
 SPANISH ORIGIN WITH
 COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES
 FOR EXCLUSIVE USE AND YEAR
 STRUCTURE BUILT 1939 OR
 EARLIER

SEE FOOTNOTE 11 37

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH HOUSE-
 HOLDER OF SPANISH ORIGIN WITH COMPLETE
 PLUMBING FACILITIES FOR EXCLUSIVE
 USE AND YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT 1939
 OR EARLIER

TABLE 147 (TAB147)	9	11512	1432	A	5
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RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER (5)

SUPFLG08 APPLIES TO CELL 1
 SUPFLG09 APPLIES TO CELL 2
 SUPFLG10 APPLIES TO CELL 3
 SUPFLG11 APPLIES TO CELL 4
 SUPFLG12 APPLIES TO CELL 5

UNIVERSE: OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
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WITH COMPLETE PLUMBING
FACILITIES FOR EXCLUSIVE
USE AND WITH 1.01 PERSONS
PER ROOM OR MORE

SEE FOOTNOTE 4 11 37

TOTAL
WHITE
BLACK
AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, AND
ALEUT
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER

TABLE 148
(TAB148)

9	11557	1477	A	1
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OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH
HOUSEHOLDER OF SPANISH ORIGIN
WITH COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES
FOR EXCLUSIVE USE AND WITH 1.01
PERSONS PER ROOM OR MORE

SUPFLG14 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS
WITH HOUSEHOLDER OF
SPANISH ORIGIN WITH
COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES
FOR EXCLUSIVE USE AND WITH
1.01 PERSONS PER ROOM OR MORE

SEE FOOTNOTE 11 37

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH
HOUSEHOLDER OF SPANISH ORIGIN
WITH COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES
FOR EXCLUSIVE USE AND WITH 1.01
PERSONS PER ROOM OR MORE

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
TABLE 149 (TAB149)	9	11566 1486	A	5

RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER (5)

SUPFLG08 APPLIES TO CELL 1
 SUPFLG09 APPLIES TO CELL 2
 SUPFLG10 APPLIES TO CELL 3
 SUPFLG11 APPLIES TO CELL 4
 SUPFLG12 APPLIES TO CELL 5

UNIVERSE: OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS
 WITH COMPLETE PLUMBING
 FACILITIES FOR EXCLU-
 SIVE USE AND LACKING
 CENTRAL HEATING EQUIPMENT

SEE FOOTNOTE 4 11 36 37

TOTAL
 WHITE
 BLACK
 AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, AND
 ALEUT
 ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER

TABLE 150 (TAB150)	9	11611 1531	A	1
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OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH
 HOUSEHOLDER OF SPANISH ORIGIN
 WITH COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES
 FOR EXCLUSIVE USE AND LACKING
 CENTRAL HEATING EQUIPMENT

SUPFLG14 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: OCCUPIED HOUSING
 UNITS WITH HOUSEHOLDER
 OF SPANISH ORIGIN WITH
 COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES
 FOR EXCLUSIVE USE AND
 LACKING CENTRAL HEATING
 EQUIPMENT

SEE FOOTNOTE 11 36 37

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH
 HOUSEHOLDER OF SPANISH ORIGIN

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
	WITH COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES FOR EXCLUSIVE USE AND LACKING CENTRAL HEATING EQUIPMENT			
FILL9	477	11620	1540	A
				FILLER

FOOTNOTE SECTION

- 01 VACANT SEASONAL/MIGRATORY UNITS ARE EXCLUDED FROM ALL MATRICES EXCEPT AS NOTED SPECIFICALLY IN THE DOCUMENTATION.
- 02 THE FARM POPULATION IS DEFINED AS PERSONS LIVING IN RURAL TERRITORY ON PLACES FROM WHICH \$1,000 OR MORE OF FARM PRODUCTS WERE SOLD IN 1979. IN 1970, THE DEFINITION INCLUDED ALL RURAL PLACES WITH SALES OF \$250 OR MORE, PLUS RURAL PLACES OF 10 OR MORE ACRES WITH SALES OF \$50 TO \$249.
- 03 THE COUNT OF HOUSEHOLDS IN SAMPLE TABULATIONS MAY DIFFER FROM THE NUMBER OF OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS. THIS IS A RESULT OF THE WEIGHTING PROCESS USED TO MINIMIZE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN COMPLETE COUNTS AND SAMPLE ESTIMATES. AN INDICATION OF THE TYPE OF WEIGHT (POPULATION OR HOUSING) FOR EACH MATRIX IS LISTED IN FOOTNOTE 50.
- 04 "ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER," IN THE 100-PERCENT TABULATIONS, INCLUDES "JAPANESE," "CHINESE," "FILIPINO," "KOREAN," "ASIAN INDIAN," "VIETNAMESE," "HAWAIIAN," "GUAMANIAN," AND "SAMOAN." "ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER," IN SAMPLE TABULATIONS, INCLUDES THE GROUPS LISTED ABOVE AND THOSE PERSONS WHO HAVE A WRITE-IN ENTRY OF AN ASIAN OR PACIFIC ISLANDER GROUP IN THE "OTHER" CATEGORY.
- 05 FOR DATA TABULATED ON A 100-PERCENT BASIS, INCLUDES ALL PERSONS IN THE CATEGORY "OTHER." FOR DATA TABULATED FROM THE SAMPLE, EXCLUDES THOSE PERSONS WHO HAVE A WRITE-IN ENTRY OF AN ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER GROUP IN THE "OTHER" CATEGORY.
- 06 THIS CATEGORY REFERS TO WRITE-IN ENTRIES OF SPANISH GROUPS IN THE RACE QUESTION. SUCH ENTRIES ARE NOT NECESSARILY CONSISTENT WITH RESPONSES IN THE SPANISH ORIGIN QUESTION.

- 07 TABULATIONS OF "PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD" BASED ON 100-PERCENT DATA BY DEFINITION ARE THE SAME AS TABULATIONS OF "PERSONS IN UNIT." THE PHRASE "PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD" IS USED UNLESS THE MATRIX IS STRATIFIED BY A HOUSING ITEM SUCH AS TENURE, PLUMBING FACILITIES, ETC., IN WHICH CASE, THE PHRASE "PERSONS IN UNIT" IS USED. TABULATIONS OF "PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD" AND "PERSONS IN UNIT" BASED ON SAMPLE DATA ARE NOT NECESSARILY THE SAME BECAUSE OF DIFFERENCES IN THE PROCEDURES USED TO INFLATE SAMPLE POPULATION AND HOUSING DATA.
- 08 RELATIVES INCLUDE HOUSEHOLDER, SPOUSE, AND THE QUESTIONNAIRE CATEGORIES: "SON/DAUGHTER," "BROTHER/SISTER," "FATHER/MOTHER," AND "OTHER RELATIVE." TABULATIONS OF "OTHER RELATIVES" INCLUDE ALL CATEGORIES NOT SHOWN SEPARATELY IN THE MATRIX.
- 09 "NONRELATIVES" INCLUDE THE QUESTIONNAIRE CATEGORIES: "ROOMER, BOARDER," "PARTNER, ROOMMATE," "PAID EMPLOYEE," AND "OTHER NONRELATIVE." TABULATIONS OF "NONRELATIVES" INCLUDE ALL CATEGORIES NOT SHOWN SEPARATELY IN THE MATRIX.
- 10 A "CHILD OF HOUSEHOLDER" INCLUDES ANY SON, DAUGHTER, STEPCHILD, OR ADOPTED CHILD OF THE HOUSEHOLDER. AN "OWN CHILD OF HOUSEHOLDER" IS A NEVER-MARRIED CHILD UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE WHO IS A SON, DAUGHTER, STEPCHILD, OR ADOPTED CHILD OF THE HOUSEHOLDER. "RELAYED CHILDREN" INCLUDE NOT ONLY OWN CHILDREN BUT ALSO ALL OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS, REGARDLESS OF MARITAL STATUS, WHO ARE UNDER 18 YEARS OLD, EXCEPT THE HOUSEHOLDER OR SPOUSE. FOSTER CHILDREN ARE INCLUDED IN THE "NONRELATIVE" CATEGORY.
- IN SUBFAMILIES AN "OWN CHILD" IS A NEVER-MARRIED CHILD UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE WHO IS A SON, DAUGHTER, STEPCHILD, OR ADOPTED CHILD OF A MOTHER IN A MOTHER-CHILD SUBFAMILY, A FATHER IN A FATHER-CHILD SUBFAMILY, OR EITHER SPOUSE IN A MARRIED-COUPLE SUBFAMILY.

- STF3 DATA DICTIONARY 84/29/82
- 11 TABULATIONS FOR HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES ARE CLASSIFIED BY THE RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF THE HOUSEHOLDER.
- 12 THIS AGGREGATE, ALONG WITH THE RELEVANT COUNT, WILL PERMIT THE COMPUTATION OF A MEAN. FOR EXAMPLE, THE AGGREGATE VALUE FOR SPECIFIED OTHER-OCCUPIED NONCONDOMINIUM UNITS WILL YIELD THE MEAN VALUE WHEN DIVIDED BY THE COUNT OF SPECIFIED OTHER-OCCUPIED NONCONDOMINIUM UNITS, AND THE AGGREGATE ROOMS FOR OCCUPIED AND VACANT YEAR-ROUND UNITS DIVIDED BY THE COUNT OF OCCUPIED AND VACANT YEAR-ROUND UNITS YIELDS MEAN ROOMS. (SEE FOOTNOTE 35 PRIOR TO COMPUTING MEAN VALUE OR PRICE ASKED.)
- 13 INCLUDES RESPONSES INDICATING RELIGIOUS GROUPS AND UNCLASSIFIABLE RESPONSES.
- 14 PERSONS MAY BE COUNTED MORE THAN ONCE IN THIS TABULATION.
- 15 "EVER MARRIED" INCLUDES THE QUESTIONNAIRE CATEGORIES: "NOW MARRIED," "SEPARATED," "WIDOWED," AND "DIVORCED."
- 16 "NOT REPORTED" MEANS PLACE OF WORK WAS NOT REPORTED AT ALL OR WAS NOT REPORTED AT LEAST TO THE COUNTY LEVEL. ONE EXCEPTION TO THIS IS IN THE TREATMENT OF NEW YORK CITY, WHERE A RESPONSE OF "NEW YORK CITY" WITHOUT REPORTING COUNTY (BOROUGH) IS TREATED AS REPORTED. IN TABULATIONS, "REPORTED" CASES THAT ARE NOT REPORTED TO THE AREA REQUIRED FOR A SPECIFIC TABULATION ARE TREATED AS REPORTED BUT AS WORKING OUTSIDE OF THAT AREA. FOR EXAMPLE, FOR PLACE-OF-WORK TABULATIONS AT THE PLACE LEVEL, IN A CASE WHERE THE PLACE OF WORK WAS REPORTED ONLY TO THE STATE AND COUNTY LEVELS, THE RESPONSE IS TALLIED AS WORKING OUTSIDE OF THE PLACE.
- 17 AN IDENTIFIED PLACE IS A PLACE, WITH A POPULATION OF 2,500 OR MORE (1,000 OR MORE IN ALASKA AND HAWAII) GENERALLY BASED ON 1977 POPULATION ESTIMATES, THAT HAS BEEN RECOGNIZED IN PRECENSUS GEOGRAPHY. IN MAIL ENUMERATION

SYF3 DATA DICTIONARY 04/29/82
AREAS, IDENTIFIED PLACES WERE THOSE
RECOGNIZED AS OF JANUARY 1, 1978;
IN CONVENTIONAL ENUMERATION AREAS,
IDENTIFIED PLACES WERE THOSE
RECOGNIZED AS OF JANUARY 1, 1979.
POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR IDENTIFIED
PLACES WHICH INCORPORATED AFTER 1977
ARE BASED ON THE BEST AVAILABLE INFOR-
MATION.

- 18 "PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION" INCLUDES
"BUS OR STREETCAR," "RAILROAD,"
"SUBWAY OR ELEVATED," AND "TAXICAB."
- 19 "MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK"
INCLUDE "CAR," "TRUCK," "VAN,"
"BUS OR STREETCAR," "RAILROAD,"
"SUBWAY OR ELEVATED," "TAXICAB,"
"MOTORCYCLE," "BICYCLE," "WALKED ONLY,"
"WORKED AT HOME," AND "OTHER."
TABULATIONS OF "OTHER MEANS"
INCLUDE ALL CATEGORIES NOT SHOWN
SEPARATELY IN THE MATRIX OR NOT
SPECIFIED AS "PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION."
(SEE FOOTNOTE 18.)
- 20 VETERANS ARE CLASSIFIED BY THE MOST
RECENT PERIOD OF SERVICE, EXCLUDING
PEACE TIME SERVICE.
- 21 HOUSEHOLDS MAY BE COUNTED MORE THAN
ONCE IN THIS TABULATION.
- 22 IN THIS MATRIX, THE AGGREGATE INCOME
FIGURES REFER TO THE AMOUNT OF
INCOME FOR EACH SPECIFIC TYPE
SEPARATELY (E.G., THE FIRST AGGRE-
GATE SHOWS THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF
WAGE OR SALARY INCOME RECEIVED BY
HOUSEHOLDS IN 1979).
23. Tabulations of poverty status
exclude inmates of institutions,
persons in military group quarters
and in college dormitories and
unrelated individuals under
15 years. (See footnote 54.)
- 24 VACANT HOUSING UNITS INCLUDE
THE QUESTIONNAIRE CATEGORIES:
"FOR RENT," "FOR SALE ONLY,"
"RENTED OR SOLD, NOT OCCUPIED,"
"HELD FOR OCCASIONAL USE," AND

STF3 DATA DICTIONARY 04/29/82
"OTHER VACANT." TABULATIONS OF
"OTHER VACANTS" INCLUDE ALL CATE-
GORIES NOT SHOWN SEPARATELY IN THE
MATRIX.

- 25 "Units in structure" includes "A mobile home or trailer," "A one-family house detached from any other house," "A one-family house attached to one or more houses," "A building for 2 families," "A building for 3 or 4 families," "A building for 5 to 9 families," "A building for 10 to 19 families," "A building for 20 to 49 families," "A building for 50 or more families," "A boat, tent, van, etc." Tabulations of "Mobile home or trailer, etc." include "A mobile home or trailer," and "A boat, tent, van, etc."
- 26 "UTILITY GAS" INCLUDES "GAS" FROM UNDERGROUND PIPES SERVING THE NEIGHBORHOOD."
- 27 FUELS INCLUDE "UTILITY GAS" (SEE FOOTNOTE 26), "BOTTLED, TANK OR LP GAS," "ELECTRICITY," "FUEL OIL, KEROSENE, ETC.," "COAL OR COKE," "WOOD," "OTHER FUEL," AND "NO FUEL USED." TABULATIONS OF "OTHER" INCLUDE ALL CATEGORIES NOT SHOWN SEPARATELY IN THE MATRIX.
- 28 "Vehicles" includes automobiles, trucks, and vans.
- 29 GROSS RENT AND CONTRACT RENT ARE TABULATED FOR ALL "RENTER-OCCUPIED" UNITS EXCEPT ONE-FAMILY HOMES ON A PROPERTY OF 10 OR MORE ACRES. UNITS TABULATED IN THE "NO CASH RENT" CATEGORY ALSO EXCLUDE ONE-FAMILY HOMES ON 10 OR MORE ACRES. A UNIT CLASSIFIED AS "NO CASH RENT" IN CONTRACT RENT WILL REMAIN NO CASH RENT IN THE GROSS RENT DISTRIBUTION EVEN IF THE UNIT'S OCCUPANTS PAY FOR UTILITIES THEMSELVES. GROSS RENT IS THE SUM OF CONTRACT RENT AND UTILITY COSTS. RENT ASKED IS TABULATED FOR "VACANT-FOR-RENT" UNITS EXCEPT ONE-FAMILY HOMES ON 10 OR MORE ACRES..

- 30 "UTILITIES" INCLUDE "ELECTRICITY," "GAS," "WATER," AND "OIL COAL, KEROSENE, WOOD, ETC."
- 31 INCLUDES HOUSEHOLDS WITH ZERO OR NEGATIVE INCOME AND UNITS TABULATED IN THE "NO CASH RENT" CATEGORY.
- 32 "SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS" IS THE SUM OF PAYMENTS FOR REAL ESTATE TAXES, PROPERTY INSURANCE, UTILITIES (SEE FOOTNOTE 30), AND REGULAR MORTGAGE PAYMENTS.
- 33 THE NONCONDOMINIUM VALUE AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS DISTRIBUTIONS ARE RESTRICTED TO CERTAIN KINDS OF "OWNER-OCCUPIED" OR "VACANT-FOR-SALE ONLY" UNITS. THE FOLLOWING ARE EXCLUDED FROM THE TABULATIONS ON VALUE FOR NONCONDOMINIUM UNITS:
- A. UNITS AT AN ADDRESS WITH TWO OR MORE UNITS.
 - B. UNITS ON 10 OR MORE ACRES.
 - C. UNITS WITH A COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENT OR MEDICAL OFFICE ON THE PROPERTY.
 - D. NOBILE HOMES OR TRAILERS.
- 34 INCLUDES HOUSEHOLDS WITH ZERO OR NEGATIVE INCOME.
- 35 MULTIPLY THE AGGREGATE VALUE BY \$250 TO OBTAIN THE TRUE VALUE. THE TABULATION WAS SCALED BY A FACTOR OF 250 FOR TALLY PURPOSES.
- 36 "WITH CENTRAL HEATING SYSTEM" INCLUDES "STEAM OR HOT WATER SYSTEM," "CENTRAL WARM-AIR FURNACE," "ELECTRIC HEAT PUMP," "OTHER BUILT-IN ELECTRIC UNITS," AND "FLOOR, WALL, OR PIPELESS FURNACE." "LACKING CENTRAL HEATING SYSTEM" INCLUDES "ROOM HEATERS WITH FLUE," "ROOM HEATERS WITHOUT FLUE," "FIREPLACES, STOVES, OR PORTABLE ROOM HEATERS," AND "NONE."
- 37 LACKING COMPLETE PLUMBING (FACILITIES) FOR EXCLUSIVE USE INCLUDES: COMPLETE PLUMBING (FACILITIES) BUT ALSO USED BY ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD.

STF3 DATA DICTIONARY 04/29/82
SOME BUT NOT ALL PLUMBING FACILITIES,
OR NO PLUMBING FACILITIES.

- 38 THESE COUNTS ARE NOT AVAILABLE FOR SUMMARY LEVELS ON STF 3, FILE B. ZERO (0) WILL BE SHOWN.
- 39 SEE APPENDIX B2 FOR LANGUAGE CODES.
- 40 SEE APPENDIX B3 FOR ANCESTRY CODES AND FOR DEFINITION OF SINGLE AND MULTIPLE ANCESTRY.
- 41 SEE APPENDIX B4 FOR DEFINITION OF INMATE STATUS (NONINSTITUTIONAL AND INSTITUTIONAL) AND FOR TYPE OF GROUP QUARTERS CODES.
- 42 SEE APPENDIX B5 FOR INDUSTRY CODES.
- 43 SEE APPENDIX B6 FOR OCCUPATION CODES.
- 44 PER CAPITA INCOME IS CALCULATED BY DIVIDING THE AGGREGATE INCOME FOR PERSONS 15 YEARS AND OVER BY THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE GROUP.
- 45 SEE APPENDIX B7 FOR DEFINITIONS OF LABOR FORCE STATUS CATEGORIES.
- 46 PERIOD OF SERVICE INCLUDES "MAY 1975 OR LATER," "VIETNAM ERA," "FEBRUARY 1955 TO JULY 1964," "KOREAN CONFLICT," "WORLD WAR II," "WORLD WAR I," AND "OTHER SERVICE." TABULATIONS OF "OTHER" INCLUDE ALL CATEGORIES NOT SHOWN SEPARATELY IN THE MATRIX.
- 47 SEE APPENDIX B5 FOR RACE CODES.
- 48 INCLUDES CASES CLASSIFIED AS "REPORTED" AND AS "NOT REPORTED" FOR PLACE OF WORK.
- 49 EXCLUDES ARMENIAN, GEORGIAN, RUTHENIAN, UKRAINIAN, AND BELORUSSIAN.
- 50 EACH SAMPLE PERSON AND HOUSING UNIT WAS ASSIGNED A WEIGHT AS THE RESULT OF A COMPLEX RATIO ESTIMATION PROCEDURE.

STF3 DATA DICTIONARY 04/29/82
SAMPLE HOUSING UNITS WERE ASSIGNED ONE WEIGHT EACH AND SAMPLE PERSONS WERE ASSIGNED TWO TYPES OF WEIGHTS. THE FIRST WEIGHT FOR PERSONS APPLIES TO SAMPLE DATA EXCEPT PLACE OF WORK, TRAVEL TIME TO WORK, AND MIGRATION (I.E., RESIDENCE IN 1975) TABULATIONS; THIS WEIGHT WAS ASSIGNED TO ALL SAMPLE PERSONS. THE SECOND WEIGHT FOR PERSONS, WHICH APPLIES TO PLACE OF WORK, TRAVEL TIME TO WORK, AND MIGRATION DATA, WAS ASSIGNED TO THOSE SAMPLE PERSONS WHO WERE INCLUDED IN THE PLACE OF WORK AND MIGRATION CODING OPERATION. THESE WEIGHTS VARY FROM PERSON TO PERSON AND FROM HOUSING UNIT TO HOUSING UNIT, BUT ON THE AVERAGE THEY ARE APPROXIMATELY EQUAL TO THE INVERSE OF EACH RECORDS SAMPLE SELECTION PROBABILITY. THE TABULATIONS IN THIS FILE ARE BASED ON SUMMING THE WEIGHTS OF THE APPROPRIATE PERSONS OR HOUSING UNITS RELATING TO THE TABULATION. FOR SPECIFIED AGGREGATES, INDICATED BELOW, THE CHARACTERISTIC DATA ARE MULTIPLIED BY THE WEIGHT; FOR EXAMPLE, IN AGGREGATE INCOME FOR PERSONS THE AMOUNT OF INCOME IS MULTIPLIED BY THE WEIGHT. IN MEDIANS, THE WEIGHTS ARE BROUGHT TO BEAR INDIRECTLY THROUGH THE DISTRIBUTION USED TO CALCULATE THE MEASURE. FOR FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD TABULATIONS (POPULATION TYPE), ONLY THE WEIGHTS OF THE HOUSEHOLDER ARE USED. FOR SUBFAMILY TABULATIONS, THE WEIGHTS USED ARE THOSE ASSIGNED TO THE SUBFAMILY REFERENCE PERSON (I.E., THE PERSON WHO IS THE EQUIVALENT OF A HOUSEHOLDER FOR THE SUBFAMILY). THE FOLLOWING IS A LISTING OF THE WEIGHTS USED IN PRODUCING EACH TABULATION:

PERSONS WEIGHTS -- TABULATIONS 1,
7, 8, 12-17, 19, 22, 24-27,
81-85, AND 90-95.

NOTE: TABULATIONS 31, 60,
64, 83, AND 84 ARE
AGGREGATES.
TABULATIONS 34-39, 41,
AND 42 USE THE PLACE

OF WORK, TRAVEL TIME
TO WORK, AND MIGRATION
WEIGHT EXCLUSIVELY.
TABULATION 42 IS AN
AGGREGATE.
TABULATIONS 82 AND 85
ARE DERIVED MEASURES.

55 The term "cell not used"
indicates that a data
item or "cell" contains
no data.

HOUSEHOLDER (PERSON) WEIGHTS --
TABULATIONS 9, 10, 18, 20, 21,
68-80, AND 86-89.

56 Not used.

NOTE: TABULATIONS 70, 72, 77, 78,
AND 80 ARE AGGREGATES.
TABULATIONS 69 AND 74
ARE DERIVED MEASURES.

SUBFAMILY REFERENCE PERSON
WEIGHT -- TABULATION 23.

HOUSING UNIT WEIGHTS -- 4, 11,
AND 96-150.

NOTE: TABULATIONS 100, 101,
104, 128, 129, 137,
140 AND 141 ARE
AGGREGATES.
TABULATIONS 127 AND 134
ARE DERIVED MEASURES.

UNWEIGHTED COUNTS -- TABULATIONS
2, 3, 5, AND 6.

NOTE: TABULATIONS 2 AND 5 ARE
ACTUAL (UNIT) COUNTS
OF PERSONS AND HOUSING
UNITS IN THE SAMPLE.
TABULATIONS 3 AND 6 ARE
100-PERCENT COUNTS OF
PERSONS AND HOUSING
UNITS.

- 51 INCLUDES FEMALES WHO ARE A HOUSE-
HOLDER, A SPOUSE OF HOUSEHOLDER,
A MOTHER IN A MOTHER-CHILD SUB-
FAMILY, OR A FEMALE SPOUSE IN A
MARRIED-COUPLE SUBFAMILY.
- 52 NOT USED.
- 53 CODE RANGES MAY INCLUDE CODES
WHICH ARE NOT USED.
- 54 "UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS" INCLUDE
NONRELATIVES IN FAMILY HOUSE-
HOLDS, PERSONS IN NONFAMILY
HOUSEHOLDS, AND NONINMATES IN GROUP
QUARTERS.

PART II

Information applicable to Summary Tape Files 1-5.

OVERVIEW

1980 Census Summary Tape Program

Computer-readable data from the 1980 census include both summary data and microdata. Summary data include Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 to 5, which are generally comparable to the First Count through Sixth Count files from the 1970 census. In addition to the files in the STF series, other summary data released by the Bureau include a P.L. 94-171 Population Counts file for use in reapportionment/redistricting (released in February/March, 1981) and the Master Area Reference File which provides geographic items from STF 1 and selected population and housing items (all individual State files released beginning September 1981). All of these files contain data summarized to various levels of geography. Microdata files, on the other hand, contain disclosure-free household and person records from the census. These files are similar to the 1970 Public Use Sample files and will be available in mid to late 1982.

Content and Geographic Coverage of Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape Files vary by summary level of geography, detail of information, and whether they include 100-percent or sample data. STF's 1 and 2 provide data based on the set of census questions asked of all persons and housing units. These data are 100-percent data. STF's 3, 4, and 5 are based on sample data. These data are estimates based on the responses of a sample of the population and housing units and contain more extensive housing and population information. In 1980, the sampling rate was 1 in 2 in governmental units estimated to have less than 2,500 inhabitants and 1 in 6 elsewhere. Overall the sampling rate was approximately 1 in 5. The Bureau's 1977 population estimates were used to determine the sampling rate for a given area.

The geographic detail of STF 1 is the maximum possible detail available from the census: data for individual blocks in block-numbered areas and for enumeration districts outside block-numbered areas. The lowest level of geography provided by STF 2 is census tract, or minor civil division/census county division (MCD/CCD) and places of 1,000 or more inhabitants in nontraced areas. The lowest level for STF 3 is the block group or enumeration district, while the smallest geographic unit for STF 4 is census tract, or MCD/CCD and places of 2,500 or more inhabitants in nontraced areas. STF 5's lowest geographic level is the standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA), central city(ies), other places of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and counties of 50,000 or more inhabitants.

STF's 1 to 4 each consist of multiple files labelled A, B, and C. Each file features specific levels of geography. Figure 8 details the geographic levels on each STF.

FIGURE 8
 OVERVIEW OF PLANNED SUMMARY LEVELS
 FOR 1980 CENSUS SUMMARY TAPE FILES

SUMMARY AREA 1/ 2/ Summary Level Codes In Parentheses 3/	STF 1 100 percent				STF 2 100 percent			STF 3 sample			STF 4 sample			STF 5 sample
	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	
United States (01).....			*				*			*			*	*
Region (02).....			*				*			*			*	*
Division (03).....			*				*			*			*	*
State (04).....	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
SCSA (05).....			*				*			*			*	
SCSA within State (06).....			*			*	*			*		*	*	
SMSA (07).....			*			*	*			*		*	*	*
SMSA within State (08).....		*	*		*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*
Urbanized Area (09).....			*				*			*			*	
Urbanized Area within State (10).....			*			*	*			*		*	*	
County within State (11).....	*		*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
MCD (CCD) within County within State (12).....	*					*		*				*		
ED or BG within Tract (BNA) within Place within MCD (CCD) within County within State (13, 14, 15, and 16).....	*							*						
County within SMSA within State (17).....		*			*						*			
ED or Block within Tract (BNA) within Place within MCD (CCD) within County within SMSA within State (18, 19, 20, 21, and 22)....		*												
Tract (BNA) within Place within County within SMSA within State (23 and 24)....		*												
ED or Block within Tract (BNA) within Place within County within SMSA within State (25 and 26).....		*												
Place within State (27).....	*		*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
MCD (CCD) within State (28)...			*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Indian Reservation and Alaska Native Village (29).....						*	*						*	
Indian Reservation and Alaska Native Village within County within State (30 and 31).....						*	*					*	*	
Tract within County within SMSA within State (32)....					*						*			
Congressional Districts within State of the 97th Congress (33).....	*		*					*	*					
Congressional Districts within State of the 98th Congress (33).....			*											
ZIP Code (5 digit) within State (35).....									*					
ZIP Code (5 digit) within County within SMSA within State (36).....									*					
County or Place or MCD within Congressional District within State (37, 38, and 39).....				*										

FOOTNOTES TO FIGURE 8

1/ In addition to summary areas presented on the Summary Tape Files, geographic area codes are included for areas such as Ward, State Economic Area, District Office, Indian Subreservation, and Standard Federal Administrative Region.

2/ Population size cutoffs for the presentation of Place level data in the STF's are as follows:

STF 1A	all places	STF 3A	all places
STF 1B	all places	STF 3B	All 5-digit zip code areas
STF 1C	10,000 or more	STF 3C	10,000 or more
STF 1D	10,000 or more		
STF 2A	10,000 or more	STF 4A	10,000 or more
STF 2B	1,000 or more	STF 4B	2,500 or more
STF 2C	10,000 or more	STF 4C	10,000 or more
		STF 5	50,000 or more

3/ Multiple summary level codes for a Summary Area indicate a series of very similar summary levels which are presented in identical STF files. A specific listing is shown below of summary levels which are grouped together from the chart. (A slash mark "/" is used to indicate "within.")

Grouping 13, 14, 15, and 16:

- 13. Place/MCD (CCD)/County/State
- 14. Tract (BNA)/Place/MCD (CCD)/County/State
- 15. BG/Tract (BNA)/Place/MCD (CCD)/County/State
- 16. ED/Tract/Place/MCD (CCD)/County/State

Grouping 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22:

- 18. MCD (CCD)/County/SMSA/State
- 19. Place/MCD (CCD)/County/SMSA/State
- 20. Tract (BNA)/Place/MCD (CCD)/County/SMSA/State
- 21. Block/Tract (BNA)/Place/MCD (CCD)/County/SMSA/State
- 22. ED/Tract/Place/MCD (CCD)/County/SMSA/State

Grouping 23 and 24:

- 23. Place/County/SMSA/State
- 24. Tract (BNA)/Place/County/SMSA/State

Grouping 25 and 26:

- 25. Block/Tract (BNA)/Place/County/SMSA/State
- 26. ED/Tract/Place/County/SMSA/State

Grouping 30 and 31:

- 30. Indian Reservations and Alaska Native villages by State
- 31. Indian Reservations and Alaska Native villages by County within State

Grouping 37, 38, and 39:

- 37. County/Congressional District/State
- 38. Place/Congressional District/State
- 39. MCD/Congressional District/State

For comparison purposes, STF 1 is similar in subject matter and geographic detail to the First and Third Count files for 1970. STF's 2 and 4 are roughly comparable to the 1970 Second and Fourth Counts, respectively. STF 3 is comparable to the 1970 Fifth Count, while STF 5 corresponds to the 1970 Sixth Count. To summarize, STF 1 contains more detailed geography but less subject matter detail than STF 2. Similarly, STF 3 contains more detailed geography but less subject matter detail than STF 4. STF's 1 and 2 contain complete count data, while STF's 3 and 4 contain sample estimates. Finally, STF 5 contains sample estimates aggregated to a higher level of geography than the other files, but which are presented in the most subject matter detail.

1980 Census Maps

Users may need certain types of maps for the geographic area(s) they are extracting from the file(s). To determine which maps best define the geographic area(s), compare the geographic coverage of each file (see Appendix A) with the description of each type of 1980 census map (see below).

The maps used in conjunction with the above summary tape files consist of five basic types: county maps, place maps, place-and-vicinity maps, Indian Reservation maps, and Metropolitan Map Series (MMS) or Vicinity Map Series (VMS). Ordering information for these maps may be obtained from Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Maps), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

All five map types have several characteristics in common:

- To improve legibility, most 1980 maps are at a larger scale than were the comparable 1970 maps.
- Symbols used for the various boundaries are consistent for all five types of maps.
- Names, identifying numbers, and boundaries are shown where appropriate on all maps for counties and equivalent entities, minor civil divisions (MCD's) or census county divisions (CCD's), places, American Indian reservations and Alaska Native villages, census tracts or block numbering areas (BNA's) where present, enumeration districts (ED's) (in those areas which are not block numbered), and blocks.
- All maps show metric, feet, and mile scales.
- All maps containing block-numbered areas will be available from the U.S. Government Printing Office.

The following paragraphs present a brief description of each type of map.

County Maps. County maps are the backbone of the Bureau's map coverage. Theoretically, with a complete set of these maps the overall picture of the census geographic framework for the entire United States and its possessions is shown. Most maps in the county series are at a scale of 1 inch:1 mile. Most county maps are created by superimposing boundaries for most areas for which data are tabulated on base maps supplied by State transportation or highway departments. There are approximately 5,500 county map sheets for 1980. The following geographic area boundaries are defined on county maps where appropriate: State, county, minor civil divisions (MCD's) or census county divisions (CCD's), places, American Indian reservations, census tracts or block numbering areas (BNA's), and enumeration districts (ED's) or numbered blocks. In addition, the locations of Alaska Native villages are indicated. Counties which are totally covered by Metropolitan Map Sheets (VMS) do not have separate county maps.

Place Maps. For places not covered on MMS or VMS sheets where most of the development is contained within the corporate limits of a municipality or within the boundaries established for a census designated place (CDP), the Bureau uses place maps. The scale of the place maps varies from place to place. As with the county maps, most are created by superimposing boundaries for most areas for which data are tabulated on base maps supplied by local or State governments. On the county map, shading is added to indicate the area covered by the place map; i.e., the place map is regarded as an inset to the county map. There are about 12,300 place map sheets for 1980. The geographic area boundaries defined on place maps are the same as for county maps.

Place-and-Vicinity Maps. For places not covered on MMS or VMS sheets which have areas of development outside the corporate limits of a municipality or outside the boundaries established for a CDP, the Bureau uses place-and-vicinity maps. Also included in this category are maps of places which have parcels of land that are not part of the city but are completely surrounded by the city and where two or more places appear on the same map sheet. In all other respects, place-and-vicinity maps have the same characteristics as place maps. As with the place maps, all area covered by the place-and-vicinity map is shaded on the county map and the place-and-vicinity map is considered to be an inset to the county map. There are about 3,300 place-and-vicinity map sheets for 1980. The geographic area boundaries defined on place-and-vicinity maps are the same as those specified for county maps.

Indian Reservation Maps. The Census Bureau developed separate maps for 18 American Indian reservations which could not be depicted adequately on county maps; these maps are very similar in format to county maps. There are approximately 75 American Indian reservation maps and these maps are special insets to the county maps. The geographic area boundaries defined on these maps are the same as those specified for the county maps.

Metropolitan Map Series/Vicinity Map Series (MMS/VMS). For the Nation's major built-up areas, the Bureau has developed its own maps to provide uniform coverage of the densely settled portions of the counties involved. These maps are referred to as the Metropolitan Map Series (MMS) when the maps cover SMSA counties and as the Vicinity Map Series (VMS) when the maps cover areas which are not in an SMSA. The predominant scale for the MMS and VMS is 1 inch:1,600 feet. In selected areas with very dense development, some sheets are at 1 inch:800 feet; conversely, some sparsely settled areas are mapped at 1 inch:3,200 feet. The MMS and VMS are considered to be insets to the county maps and the areas covered by MMS and VMS are shaded on county maps. There are about 10,400 MMS and VMS sheets for 1980. (In a few instances, these map sheets entirely cover a county, in which case no separate county map exists.) The geographic area boundaries defined on the MMS are the same as those specified for county maps, but also include urbanized areas.

In addition to the five types of maps described above, there are a number of "outline" maps (maps that do not show any data, only the areas to which data can be related) that are prepared and published as part of the various report series. As was the case with the maps previously described, the maps included in the printed reports share common characteristics. Both metric and mile scales are shown. Map scale and content are similar to 1970 except where noted below; however, presentation has been improved to make the maps more readable and consistent from series to series.

The County Subdivision Map Series consists of at least one map page for each State showing the names and boundaries for the State, each component county or equivalent entity, minor civil divisions (MCD's) or census county divisions (CCD's), and all places, both incorporated and census designated. For most States, the scale of the maps requires that they be presented in sections. For 1980, the boundaries (not just the locations) of places with fewer than 2,500 inhabitants are shown for the first time. In addition, the name(s) of adjoining State(s) are shown along with a mark to indicate where the State boundaries intersect. These maps, which are based on the State base maps of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) National Mapping Program appear in PC80-1-A. Single-sheet versions of the county subdivision map series will be published at the USGS scale of 1:500,000 (1 inch equals about 8 miles) for all States except Alaska and the outlying areas, and may be fitted together to form multi-State maps. For those States in which American Indian reservations or Alaska Native villages are located, a special version of the county subdivision map showing these entities appears in PC80-1-B and HC80-1-A.

The Urbanized Area Outline Map Series consists of one or more map sheets for each urbanized area (UA) defined on the basis of the 1980 census results. The names and boundaries of all States, counties, MCD's/CCD's, and places on each map are shown, plus the extent of territory defined as "urbanized." These maps appear in PC80-1-A and HC80-1-A. In 1980, the report for each State containing part of a multi-State UA will include the map for the entire UA.

The State SCSA/SMSA Map Series shows county names and boundaries, names and locations of all places with a population of 25,000 or more or designated as the central city of an SMSA, and names and boundaries of standard consolidated statistical areas (SCSA's) and standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) in the State. For 1980, the name of the capital of the State is underlined. These maps appear in PC80-1-A, B, C, D; HC80-1-A, B; and HC80-2.

The Census Tract Outline Map Series covers each of the areas for which tracts have been defined in 1980. These maps show the boundaries and code identification numbers for each tract; the names of streets or other features used as census tract boundaries; and the names and boundaries for counties, MCD/CCD's, and all places (not just those over 25,000 as in 1970). Street detail within the tracts is not shown. Separate insets of larger scale than the base maps are included for densely developed areas; however, fewer insets are used than in 1970. Scale varies from map to map. For 1980, tract outline maps will be prepared for tracted counties outside SMSA's. These maps appear in PHC80-2 and also are available separately.

Map sets will be printed for all block-numbered areas, grouped by SMSA and the nonSMSA remainder of each State. In addition to printed copies of the county, place, place-and-vicinity, and Metropolitan Map Series/Vicinity Map Series (MMS/VMS) sheets having block-numbered areas, there will be an index map depicting the extent of the block-numbered area for the SMSA and State. The SMSA Index to Block Numbered Areas maps will show the extent of the SMSA; county, MCD/CCD, and place names and boundaries; and the extent of block-numbered area within the SMSA shown by means of shading. The State Index to Block-Numbered Areas Maps were prepared by superimposing the extent of all block-numbered areas in the State over the county subdivision map. This index map will also show the boundaries of the SMSA(s) in the State so that the reader can determine whether the data for any block-numbered area in the State are available with the SMSA tabulations or the remainder-of-State tabulations.

Relevant Articles and Publications

The following is a list of reference materials which provide additional information concerning the 1980 census.

Census '80 Introduction to Products and Services. This 13 page publication provides a general outline of information and data available from the 1980 census. Limited free copies are available from Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

PHC80-R1-A. Part A, Text. Users' Guide. This comprehensive guide to the 1980 census data is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. S/N 003-024-03625-8. Price is \$5.50. Other parts to the guide will be issued as they are prepared.

1980 Census Update. This publication was issued quarterly from January, 1977 to July, 1981. The updates were intended to keep the data user current on the 1980 Census planning and preparatory activities. Back copies are available free of charge from Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

Data User News. This monthly newsletter provides continuous reporting on Census Bureau programs and products. A subscription is available from the Government Printing Office for \$19 a year.

Monthly Product Announcement. This free announcement lists new products released each month from the Census Bureau. These products include publications, technical documentation, data files, published maps, and microfiche. To be added to the mailing list, contact Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

STF 3 TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Introduction

The data available on STF 3 are based on the 1980 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have resulted from a complete count. Estimates can be expected to vary from the complete count result, because they are subject to two basic types of error---sampling and nonsampling. The sampling error in the data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. The nonsampling error, which affects both sample and complete count data, is the result of all other errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. A more detailed discussion of both sampling and nonsampling error and a description of the estimation procedure are provided below.

Sample Design

While every person and housing unit in the United States was enumerated on a questionnaire that requested certain basic demographic information (e.g. age, race, relationship), a sample of persons and housing units was enumerated on a questionnaire that requested additional information. The basic sampling unit for the 1980 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Two sampling rates were employed. In incorporated places of less than 2500 persons (based on precensus estimates), one-half of all housing units and persons in group quarters were to be included in the sample. In all other places, one-sixth of the housing units or persons in group quarters were sampled. The purpose of this scheme was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small places. When both sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately 19 percent of the Nation's housing units were included in the census sample.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. In about ninety-five percent of the country, the census was taken by the mailout/mailback procedure. For these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list which was updated and corrected by Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized, and every sixth unit (for 1-in-6 areas) or every second unit (for 1-in-2 areas) was designated as a sample unit by computer. Both of these lists were also corrected by the Post Office.

In non-mailout/mailback areas, a blank listing book with designated sample lines (every sixth or every second line) was prepared for the enumerator. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed the area and listed all housing units in the listing book in the order in which they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit which was listed on a designated sample line, were collected.

In both types of data collection procedure areas, an enumerator was responsible for a small geographic area known as an enumeration district, or ED. An ED usually represented the average workload area for one enumerator.

In order to reduce the cost of processing, a scheme was designed while the sample questionnaires were being processed, to select a sample of questionnaires on which the place of work and migration data items would be coded. The sample questionnaires were processed by work units consisting of 1980 census EDs. In work units (EDs) where the place of work and migration data items had not yet been coded, every other sample questionnaire within the work unit was selected for these coding operations. In work units where the place of work and migration data items already had been coded, all sample questionnaires were included in the tabulation.

Errors in the Data

Since the data in this file are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from complete-count figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. The method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data on STF 3 is given below. In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and complete-count data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during each of the many extensive and complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A more detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on Control of Nonsampling Errors.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data, and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one direction will make both sample and complete-count data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to underreport their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will be below the actual figures. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

1. Totals and Percentages. Tables A through C, pages 204-208, contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this file. In order to perform this calculation, it is necessary to know the unadjusted standard error for the characteristic, given in table A or B, that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, families, or housing units) and estimation technique; the adjustment factor for the particular characteristic estimated, illustrated in table C; and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these units in sample, derivable from each STF 3 record. The adjustment factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1980 census.

To calculate the approximate standard error of an estimate, follow the steps given below.

- a. Obtain the unadjusted standard error from table A or B (or from the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively;
- b. For the geographic tabulation area with which you are working, compute the "percent in sample" by dividing the appropriate unweighted sample count by the corresponding 100-percent count. For person and family characteristics these figures are found in STF 3 tables 2 and 3; for household and housing unit characteristics these figures are found in STF 3 tables 5 and 6.
- c. Use table C, illustrated on page 208 but distributed in a separate printout for each State, to obtain the factor for the characteristic (e.g. work disability, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent in sample with which you are working. Multiply the unadjusted standard error by this factor. If the estimate is a crosstabulation of more than one characteristic, use the largest factor.

As is evident from the formulas below tables A and B, the unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. These estimated totals and percentages are, nevertheless, still subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or very small standard error) is not appropriate.

For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the unadjusted standard errors in table B that appear in the 2 or 98 row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use an unadjusted standard error of 16.

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For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the unadjusted standard errors in table B that appear in the 2 or 98 row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use an unadjusted standard error of 16.

An illustration using the tables to compute standard errors begins on page 194.

2. Differences. The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to differences between two sample estimates. In order to estimate the standard error of a difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations.

- a. For the difference between a sample estimate and a complete-count value, use the standard error of the sample estimate.
- b. For the difference between (or sum of) two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors Se_x and Se_y of estimates x and y :

$$Se_{(x+y)} = Se_{(x-y)} = \sqrt{(Se_x)^2 + (Se_y)^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or between a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1980 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this documentation.

- c. For the difference between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest.
3. Means. The standard error of a mean depends upon the variability of the distribution on which the mean is based, the size of the

sample, the sample design (for example, the use of households as a sampling unit), and the estimation procedure used.

An approximation to the standard error of the mean may be obtained as follows: compute the variance of the distribution on which the mean is based; multiply this value by five and divide the product by the total count of units in the distribution; obtain the square root of this quotient and multiply the result by the adjustment factor from table C that is appropriate for the characteristic on which the mean is based.

4. Medians. For the standard error of a median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above using tables A, B, and C. Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, cumulate frequencies starting from the highest value of the characteristic until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1980 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

- (1) Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples; and
- (2) Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

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

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

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

The estimated standard errors given on STF 3 do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68 or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data on STF 3 based on the estimated standard errors.

For more information on confidence intervals and nonsampling error, see any standard sampling theory text.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

1. The table shows that for [Anytown] out of all [329,571] persons aged 18 years and over, [12,524] speak a language other than English at home. The procedure for obtaining the standard error of [12,524] will be demonstrated.

The unadjusted standard error for the estimated total is obtained from table A or from the formula below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. By the formula, the unadjusted standard error, Se , is given by

$$Se = \left[\sqrt{5 (12,524) \left(1 - \frac{12,524}{470,816}\right)} \right] = 247 \text{ persons.}$$

Note: The total count of persons for [Anytown] is [470,816].

The standard error of the estimated [12,524] persons aged 18 years and over who speak a language other than English at home is found by multiplying the unadjusted standard error, [247], by the

appropriate adjustment factor. Table 2 of the STF 3 record for [Anytown] shows [89,452] as the unweighted sample count of persons. This figure is found to be roughly [19] percent of the 100-percent count of [470,816] persons shown in STF 3 table 3. Table C lists the adjustment factor for the characteristic "Language Usage and Ability to Speak English." The column that gives the range which includes [19] percent in sample shows the adjustment factor to be [1.3] for "Language Usage and Ability to Speak English." Thus, the estimated standard error is [247] x [1.3] or [321].

The estimated percent of persons 18 or older who speak a language other than English at home is [3.8]. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be [0.1]. Thus, the standard error for the estimated percent of persons 18 or older who speak a language other than English at home is seen to be [1.3] x [0.1] = [0.13].

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than one decimal place when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.0) or more.

2. In the previous example, the standard error of the [12,524] persons, 18 and older in [Anytown] who speak a language other than English at home is found to be [321]. Thus, a 95-percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be

$$[12,524] - 2 ([321]) \quad \text{to} \quad [12,524] + 2 ([321])$$

or

$$[11,882] \quad \text{to} \quad [13,166].$$

One can say with about 95-percent confidence that this interval includes the actual value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

3. The calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals will be illustrated when a difference of two sample estimates is obtained. For example, the number of persons in [Anyplace] aged 18 years and over who speak a language other than English at home is [12,500] and the total number of persons aged 18 years and over is [250,000]. Thus, the percentage of persons 18 years and over who speak a language other than English at home is [5] percent. The unadjusted standard error from table B is [0.1] percent. The STF 3 record for [Anyplace] contains [49,000] as the unweighted sample count of persons in table 2 and [350,000] as the 100-percent count of persons yielding a percent-in-sample of [14] percent. From table C, the column that gives the range which includes [14] percent in sample, shows the adjustment fac-

tor to be [1.5] for "Language Usage and Ability to Speak English." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (5 percent) is [0.1] x [1.5] = [0.15].

Suppose that one wishes to obtain the standard error of the difference between [Anytown] and [Anyplace] of the percentages of persons who were 18 years and over and who speak a language other than English at home.

The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is

$$[5.0] - [3.8] = [1.2] \text{ percent}$$

Using the results of the previous example

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Se}([1.2]) &= \sqrt{(\text{Se}[5.0])^2 + (\text{Se}[3.8])^2} \\ &= \sqrt{([0.15])^2 + ([0.13])^2} \\ &= [0.20] \text{ percent} \end{aligned}$$

The 95-percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before.

$$[1.2] - 2 [0.20] \quad \text{to} \quad [1.2] + 2 [0.20]$$

or

$$[0.8] \text{ to } [1.6]$$

One can say with 95-percent confidence that the interval includes the actual difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

Estimation Procedure

The estimates which appear on STF 3 were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure which resulted in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units in the tabulation area which possessed the characteristic. Estimates of family characteristics were based on the weights assigned to the family members designated as householders. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value five, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with a weight of five. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights which vary from person to person or housing unit to housing unit.

The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas were

generally formed of adjoining portions of geography, which closely agreed with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas were never allowed to cross State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count of less than 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in three stages. For persons, the first stage employed seventeen household type groups. The second stage used two groups: householders and non-householders. The third stage could potentially use 160 age-sex-race-Spanish origin groups. The stages were as follows:

Persons

Stage I - Type of Household

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18.
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8-or-more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18.
6-10	2 persons in housing unit through 8-or-more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 persons in housing unit through 8-or-more persons in housing unit
17	Persons in group quarters

Stage II - Householder/Non-householder

Group	
1	Householder
2	Non-householder (including persons in group quarters)

Stage III - Age/Sex/Race/Spanish Origin

Group	White Race
	Persons of Spanish Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years of age
2	5 to 14 years of age
3	15 to 19 years of age
4	20 to 24 years of age
5	25 to 34 years of age
6	35 to 44 years of age
7	45 to 64 years of age
8	65 years of age or older
	Female
9-16	Same age categories as groups 1 to 8
	Persons Not of Spanish Origin
17-32	Same age and sex categories as groups 1 to 16
	Black Race
33-64	Same age/sex/Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32
	Asian and Pacific Islander Race
65-96	Same age/sex/Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32
	American Indian or Eskimo or Aleut Race
97-128	Same age/sex/Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
129-160	Same age/sex/Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign each sample person record an initial weight. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure was to combine, if necessary, the groups in each of the three stages prior to the repeated ratio estimation in order to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For the first and second stages, any group that did not meet certain criteria concerning the unweighted sample count or the ratio of the complete count to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the third stage, the "other" race category was collapsed with the "White" race category before the above collapsing criteria, as well as an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each category were applied.

As a final step, the initial weights underwent three stages of ratio adjustment which used the groups listed above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight. In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Finally, the stage II weights were adjusted at stage III by the ratio of the complete census count and the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. The three stages of adjustment were performed twice (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for Stage III were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight for the persons in a particular group was 7.2, then one-fifth of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8 and the remaining four-fifths received a weight of 7.

Separate weights were derived for tabulating the place of work and migration data items. The weights were obtained by adjusting the weight derived above for persons on questionnaires selected for coding by the reciprocal of the ED coding rate and a ratio adjustment to ensure that the sum of the weights and the complete count total population figure would agree.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons. The major difference was that the occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in two stages and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in one stage. The first stage for occupied housing units employed sixteen household type categories and the second stage could potentially use 190 tenure-race-Spanish origin-value/rent groups. For vacant housing units three groups were utilized. The stages for the ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

Occupied Housing Units

Stage I - Type of Household

	Housing Units With A Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8-or-more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With A Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 persons in housing unit through 8-or-more persons in housing unit
	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 persons in housing unit through 8-or-more persons in housing unit

Stage II - Tenure/Race and Origin of Householder/
Value or Rent

Owner

White race (Householder)

Group Persons of Spanish Origin (Householder)

Value of House

1	\$ 0 - \$ 9,999
2	\$ 10,000 - \$ 19,999
3	\$ 20,000 - \$ 24,999
4	\$ 25,000 - \$ 49,999
5	\$ 50,000 - \$ 99,999
6	\$100,000 - \$149,999
7	\$150,000 or more
8	Other Owners

9-16 Persons Not of Spanish Origin
Same value categories as groups 1 to 8

17-32 Black Race
 Same value - Spanish origin categories as
 groups 1 to 16

33-48 Asian and Pacific Islander Race
 Same value - Spanish origin categories as
 groups 1 to 16

49-64 Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race
 Same value - Spanish origin categories as
 groups 1 to 16

65-80 Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
 Same value - Spanish origin categories as
 groups 1 to 16

Renter

White Race

Persons of Spanish origin

Rent Categories

81 \$ 1 - \$ 59
 82 \$ 60 - \$ 99
 83 \$100 - \$149
 84 \$150 - \$199
 85 \$200 - \$249
 86 \$250 - \$299
 87 \$300 - \$399
 88 \$400 - \$499
 89 \$500 or more
 90 Other Renter
 91 No Cash Rent

Persons Not of Spanish Origin

92-102 Same rent categories as groups 81 to 91

Black Race

103-124 Same rent - Spanish origin categories as
 groups 81 to 102

Asian and Pacific Islander Race

125-146 Same rent - Spanish origin categories as
 groups 81 to 102

American Indian or Eskimo or Aleut Race

147-168 Same rent - Spanish origin categories as
 groups 81 to 102

169-190 Other Race (includes those not listed above)
 Same race - Spanish origin categories as
 groups 81 to 102

Vacant housing units

- 1 Vacant for Rent
- 2 Vacant for Sale
- 3 Other Vacant

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

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned above, nonsampling error is present in both sample and complete count data. If left unchecked, this error could introduce serious bias into the data, the variability of which could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the 1980 census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. The primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error are described below. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions were actually carried out during the census. To the extent possible, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage. It is possible for some households or persons to be entirely missed by the census. This undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data. Several extensive programs were developed to focus on this important problem.

- The Postal Service reviewed mailing lists and reported housing unit addresses which were missing, undeliverable, or duplicated in the listings.
- The purchased commercial mailing list was updated and corrected by a complete field review of the list of housing units during a prec canvass operation.

- A record check was performed to reduce the undercoverage of individual persons in selected areas. Independent lists of persons, such as driver's license holders, were matched with the household rosters in the census listings. Persons not matched to the census rosters were followed up and added to the census counts if they were found to have been missed.
- A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent was utilized to further reduce the undercoverage of persons.

More extensive discussions of programs developed to reduce undercoverage will be published as the analyses of those programs are completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error. The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error by offering incorrect or incomplete information. To reduce this source of error, questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency and followed up as necessary. For example, if labor force items were incomplete for a person 15 years or older, long form field edit procedures would recognize the situation and a followup attempt to obtain the information would be made.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was carefully monitored. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages which included experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error. The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse. Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data,

since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any allocation procedure using respondent data may not completely reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) nor on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing non-response. In the census, nonresponse was substantially reduced during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were allocated by the computer using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

Editing of Unacceptable Data.

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of statistics that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, certain unacceptable entries were edited.

In the field, questionnaires were reviewed for omissions and certain inconsistencies by a census clerk or an enumerator and, if necessary, a followup was made to obtain necessary information. In addition, a similar review was performed by hand only when it could not be done effectively by machine.

As one of the first steps in editing, the configuration of marks on the questionnaire column was scanned electronically to determine whether it contained information for a person or merely spurious marks. If the column contained entries for at least two of the basic characteristics (relationship, sex, race, age, marital status, Spanish origin), the inference was made that the marks represented a person. In cases in which two or more basic characteristics were available for only a portion of the people in the unit, other information on the questionnaire provided by an enumerator was used to determine the total number of persons. Names were not used as a criterion of the presence of a person because the electronic scanning did not distinguish any entry in the name space.

If any characteristics for a person were still missing when the questionnaire reached the central processing offices, they were supplied by allocation. Allocations, or assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries were needed most often when an entry for a given item was lacking or when the information reported for a person on that item was inconsistent with other information for the person. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person that was consistent with entries for other persons with similar characteristics. Thus, a person who was reported as a 20-year-old son of the householder, but for whom marital status was not reported, was assigned the same marital status as that of the last son processed in the same age group. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries, it is believed, enhances the usefulness of the data.

The editing process also includes another type of correction; namely, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for all or most of the people, although persons were known to be present, a previously processed household was selected as a substitute and the full set of characteristics for each substitute person was duplicated. These duplications fall into two classes: (1) "persons substituted for mechanical failure," e.g., when the questionnaire page on which persons were listed was not properly microfilmed, and (2) "persons substituted for noninterview," e.g., when a housing unit was indicated as occupied but the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire.

Specific tolerances were established for the number of computer allocations and substitutions that would be permitted. If the number of corrections was beyond tolerance, the questionnaires in which the errors occurred were clerically reviewed. If it was found that the errors resulted from damaged questionnaires, from improper microfilming, from faulty reading by FOSDIC of undamaged questionnaires, or from other types of machine failure, the questionnaires were reprocessed.

Table A -- Unadjusted Standard Errors for Estimated Totals
(Based on a 1-in-6 Simple Random Sample)

Estimated Total ^{1/}	Size of Publication Area ^{2/}														
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000	
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	
1000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	
2500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	
5000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160	
10000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220	
15000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270	
25000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350	
75000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610	
100000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	710	710	
250000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1090	1100	1100	
500000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1120	1560	1540	1570	
1000000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2000	2120	2190	
5000000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3540	4470	
10000000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5400	

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1/ For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000 the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

2/ Total count of persons in area if the estimated total is a person characteristic or the total count of housing units in area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

$$Se(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N})}$$

N = Size of Area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total.

Table B -- Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentages
(Based on a 1-in-6 Simple Random Sample)

Estimated Percent	Base of Percentage*												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	.8	.6	.4	.4	.3	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	.7	.6	.5	.3	.2	.2	.1	.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	.9	.8	.7	.4	.3	.2	.1	.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	.9	.8	.5	.4	.3	.2	.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	.9	.6	.4	.3	.2	.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	.6	.4	.3	.2	.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.5	1.2	1.0	.6	.5	.3	.2	.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	.7	.5	.3	.2	.2
50	5.0	4.0	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	.7	.5	.4	.2	.2

* For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error.

$$Se(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B} \hat{p}(100-\hat{p})}$$

B = Base of Estimated Percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated Percentage

Table C. Standard Error Adjustment Factors

Percent of Units in Sample ^{1/}

Characteristics	
Place of Birth	
Language Usage and Ability to Speak English	
Means of Transportation to Work	
School Enrollment	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>In a separate mailing, tape purchasers will receive a computer printout of Table C data for each State purchased.</p> </div>
Years of School Completed	
Residence in 1975 ^{2/}	
Veteran Status and Period of Service	
Work Disability Status	
Transportation Disability Status	

^{1/} For person and family characteristics, derive this figure from the appropriate STF 3 data by dividing the unweighted sample count of persons (table 2) by the 100-percent count of persons (table 3). For household and housing unit characteristics, derive this figure by dividing the unweighted sample count of housing units (table 5) by the 100-percent count of housing units (table 6).

^{2/} The adjustment factor for this characteristic was calculated as if about one half of the questionnaires had been coded. Thus, the factor will provide a conservative estimate of the standard error in areas where more than one half of the questionnaires were, in fact, coded.

GLOSSARY

The following definitions pertain to data items included in STF 3 and were taken from the 1980 Census Users' Guide.

ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH. See LANGUAGE USAGE AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

ACCESS. See HOUSING UNIT

ACREAGE OF PROPERTY. See FARM RESIDENCE; RENT, CONTRACT; VALUE

AGE. Age at last birthday, i.e., number of completed years from birth to April 1, 1980, based on replies to a question on month and year of birth. This item was asked on a complete-count basis.

Because of the central importance of the data on age, the question contains redundancies. The age entry on the basic tape record is derived from the FOSDIC entries of quarter and year of birth. For those persons who do not provide this information but who do provide "age at last birthday," the census enumerator or clerk uses an equivalency table to mark the appropriate FOSDIC circles. The item "age at last birthday" is used only secondarily because of the tendency of some people, in reporting their ages, to round off to "0" or "5" (and to report even rather than odd numbers). The write-in entries of month and year of birth are requested because some people have difficulty with (and therefore skip) the FOSDIC marking system in this question.

Age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups. Basic records identify single years (and quarter years on sample basic records) to 112. Public-use microdata samples show single years and quarters to 99, and 100 years or more.

Median age. Calculated as the value which divides the age distribution into two equal parts, one-half the cases falling below this value, one-half above. Median age is computed from the age intervals or groupings shown in the particular tabulation, and thus a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. If the median falls in the terminal category, e.g., 75 years and over, the median is shown as the initial age of the category with a plus sign, e.g., 75+.

Limitations: In previous censuses, undercoverage of the population has been associated with age. Young adults, especially Black males, were missed at a higher rate than other segments of the population. The same is true of centenarians.

Historical comparability: Age data have been collected in each census since 1790. Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated.

See also: AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER

AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE. Persons 15 years old and over who had ever been married were asked the month and year of their first marriage. This item was asked on a sample basis.

Age at first marriage is computed as the difference between the date of first marriage and the date of birth. However, since both dates are recorded on census basic records only in terms of quarters, there is some imprecision in the result. For instance, a person born in September 1950 and married in July 1970 would have been recorded as born and married in the third quarter and aged 20 at first marriage, even though the person was actually only 19 at the time.

Public-use microdata include the quarter of marriage, as well as age in whole and quarter years, so that age at first marriage can be figured in terms of quarter years, and so that the interval between marriage and the birth of children can be calculated.

Historical comparability: Obtained in each census since 1940.

AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER. Derived from the age responses for the householders. (See the definition of householder under Household Relationship.) Age and household relationship were determined on a complete-count basis.

The most frequent applications of age of householder in 1980 tabulations involve only two categories: under 65 years old and 65 years and over. More detailed categories appear among the housing tabulations, for example: less than 25 years, 25 to 29, 30 to 34, 35 to 44, 45 to 59, 60 to 64, and 65 years and over. Age of householder is also derivable from age tabulations cross-classified by household relationship (STF 2). Age of householder is derivable from basic records in single years, 15 to 112. Public-use microdata samples also show single years to 99, but group together householders 100 years and over.

Historical comparability: In 1970 and previous censuses, Age of Head was tabulated instead of Age of Householder (see Household Relationship).

AGE OF STRUCTURE. See YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

AGED, HOMES FOR. See GROUP QUARTERS TYPE

AIR CONDITIONING. Presence of equipment with a refrigeration unit to cool air in occupied and vacant housing units. Evaporative coolers and fans or blowers not connected to a refrigerating apparatus are excluded, but refrigerating heat pumps are included. This item was asked on a sample basis.

Central system. A central installation designed to deliver cooled air to a number of rooms in a house or apartment. The system may have individual room controls. In an apartment building, a central system may cool all apartments in the building, each apartment may have its own central system, or there may be several systems, each providing central air conditioning for a group of apartments.

Individual room unit. An individual air conditioner which is installed in a window or an outside wall, and is generally intended to deliver cooled air to the room in which it is located, although it may sometimes be used to cool more than one room.

None. No air conditioning present.

Historical comparability: Similar data have been collected since 1960.

ALASKA NATIVE VILLAGES. Alaska Native villages constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska which were listed in sections 11 and 16 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, Public Law 92-203, or which met the requirements of the Act and which the Secretary of Interior determined were, on the 1970 census enumeration date (April 1), composed of 25 or more Alaska Natives. This list was reviewed and updated for the Census Bureau by the State of Alaska, prior to the 1980 census, to specifically identify only those entities that were legally recognized as Alaska Native villages.

Data summaries for Alaska Native villages are included in STF's 2B, 2C, 4B, and 4C, and reports PC80-1-B and -C and HC80-1-A and -B. Population and housing counts for Alaska Native villages are scheduled to be included in a supplementary report (PC80-S1 series). In addition, a population subject report (PC80-2 series) featuring additional data on Alaska Native villages is also planned. Data for each Alaska Native village can be derived from MARF, STF 1A, and STF 3A by identifying the ED or ED's that constitute the village, and summarizing the data should multiple ED's be involved. (NOTE: Eklutna Native Village is in a blocked area; therefore, data can be derived from block group (BG) summaries for the village.) Each Alaska Native village has been assigned a unique 3-digit code by the Bureau which appears in the reservation code field.

Alaska Native villages are identified on the Alaska subdivision maps in the PC80-1-B and HC80-1-A reports. Alaska Native villages are also shown on Metropolitan Map Series, place, and county maps. It should be noted that Alaska Native villages do not have boundaries that are defined by legal descriptions, and therefore the boundaries shown on the census maps are only indicative of the approximate extent of a village; for those that correspond to a city or census designated place, the limits of such a place are construed to coincide with the extent of the Alaska Native village.

Historical comparability: Data are not available from previous censuses for Alaska Native villages. Some cities and "unincorporated places" (referred to as "census designated places" in 1980) which were identified in the 1970 census may correspond to 1980 Alaska Native villages.

ALEUT POPULATION. See RACE

ALIENS. See CITIZENSHIP

AMERICAN INDIAN LANGUAGE USAGE. See LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME

AMERICAN INDIAN POPULATION. See RACE

AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATIONS. American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the Census Bureau by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and State governments. Federal and State reservations are located in 33 States and may cross State, county, minor civil division/census county division, and place boundaries. In tabulations for reservations, tribal trust lands outside the boundaries of reservations (off-reservation) are not included as part of the reservations (see below).

Preliminary evaluation of the 1980 census data suggest that counts for a few reservations may be subject to certain limitations or nonsampling errors. Although the various field and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to ensure accuracy of the data, available evidence indicates that nonsampling errors are substantial for a small number of reservations. For example, a few reservations have a relatively high substitution rate. A listing of reservations where characteristics for 20 percent or more of the persons or housing units in the 1980 Census were substituted are shown in PC80-1-B reports, Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data." (For a fuller discussion of nonsampling errors, see the Users' Guide, chapter 6, "Data Limitations," report appendixes on "Accuracy of the Data," or the "Technical Information" section in tape technical documentation.) Additional evaluation of the counts for reservations will be done when more information is available and a fuller explanation will be presented in 1980 census special reports on the American Indian population.

Each American Indian reservation was assigned a unique 3-digit code by the Bureau. Enumeration districts (ED's) and block groups (BG's) which are inside boundaries of reservations are designated with an "N" in the ED prefix field in tape files.

Data summaries for American Indian reservations are included in STF's 2B, 2C, 4B, and 4C, and reports PC80-1-B and -C and HC80-1-A and -B. Population and housing counts for reservations are scheduled to be included in a supplementary report (PC80-S1 series). Also, a population subject report (PC80-2 series) presenting additional data on American Indian reservations is also planned. Summaries on tape

and in PC80-1-B and HC80-1-A show data not only for the reservation totals, but also for parts of reservations that cross State or county boundaries. Reservation data can also be derived from MARF, STF 1A, and STF 3A by the addition of component ED or BG summaries. Maps outlining reservation boundaries are included in the PC80-1-B and HC80-1-A reports. Reservation boundaries are also shown on detailed Metropolitan Map Series, place, and county maps.

Historical comparability: Data on 115 American Indian reservations were published in the 1970 census subject report, American Indians, PC(2)-1F. However, 1980 data may not be comparable to 1970 information because of boundary changes, improvements in geographic identification, new enumeration techniques, and other procedural changes made for the 1980 census.

AMERICAN INDIAN SUBRESERVATION AREAS. Entities known as "areas," "chapters," "districts," "segments," or "communities," are associated with some American Indian reservations and were identified for the Census Bureau for the 1980 census by tribal governments or the Bureau of Indian Affairs. In a few cases, such subreservation areas extend beyond reservation boundaries or are located entirely outside the reservation (off-reservation). American Indian subreservations recognized for the 1980 census are identified by a unique 3-digit code.

Data for subreservations are not summarized in regular census tabulations; however, subreservation data can be obtained from the Census Bureau on a cost-reimbursable basis from special tabulations. (For further information regarding subreservation areas, please write Population Division, Racial Statistics Branch, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.)

Historical comparability: American Indian subreservation areas were not identified separately in previous censuses.

AMERICAN INDIAN TRIBAL TRUST LANDS. Some American Indian reservations have tribal trust lands in the vicinity of the reservation. The Bureau of Indian Affairs identified these areas for the 1980 census. Tribal trust lands are located outside the reservation boundary (off-reservation) and are associated with a specific reservation.

Population and housing counts for tribal trust lands are scheduled to be included in a supplementary report (PC80-S1 series). Additional information for these areas may be included in special reports or unpublished tabulations. Also, such data can be obtained from the Census Bureau on a cost-reimbursable basis from special tabulations. (For further information regarding the geography for tribal trust lands, please write to Population Division, Racial Statistics Branch, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.)

Historical comparability: Tribal trust lands (off-reservation) were not identified in previous censuses.

ANCESTRY. A person's self-identified origin, descent, lineage, nationality group, or country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. This item was asked on a sample basis.

This question was asked of persons regardless of how many generations their ancestors had been in this country. Persons were asked to write in the name of the group with which they most closely identify. Those who thought of themselves as having more than one origin were asked to write in their multiple ancestry, e.g., German-Irish. Instructions specified that religious groups were not to be reported as ancestry groups.

The open-ended write-in item on ancestry was coded in census processing offices into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 400 categories. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, e.g., Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and one for English. Census basic record and public-use microdata files represent over 400 x 400 possible combinations. Selected three-ancestry combinations expected to be frequently reported were also coded, but, otherwise, whenever three or more ancestries are entered in a single response, only the first two were coded. Persons indicating two or more ancestries are shown in tabulations under "multiple ancestry" and may be counted more than once in tabulations of selected multiple-ancestry groups.

Most tabulations presenting counts of persons by ancestry show (a) the following single-ancestry groups: Dutch, English, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Irish, Italian, Norwegian, Polish, Portuguese, Russian, (selected categories), Scottish, Swedish, Ukrainian, and other; (b) the number of persons reporting multiple ancestry, and the following selected multiple-ancestry groups: English and other group(s), French and other group(s), German and other group(s), Irish and other group(s), Italian and other group(s), and Polish and other group(s); and (c) ancestry not specified. Ancestry not specified includes nonresponses, also shown separately, as well as responses indicating religious groups, and unclassifiable responses. Only STF 4 presents more categories of ancestry than this at the State level or below.

Tabulations in STF 4 which present characteristics of specific ancestry groups at the State level or below present data for six single-ancestry groups--English, French, German, Irish, Italian, and Polish--and for four additional groups which vary from State to State. These four variable groups are the largest single- and/or multiple-ancestry groups in that State exclusive of (a) the six groups cited above, (b) all groups listed separately in the race and Spanish-origin questions, and (c) the category "American."

Historical comparability: The ancestry question, asked for the first time in 1980, in large part replaces a 1970 question on country of birth of parents, which together with the question on place of birth of the individual, identified the two generations comprising persons of foreign stock. There is no direct comparability between 1980

ancestry data (which refers to ancestry for an unlimited number of generations) and 1970 data on country of origin of persons of foreign stock.

See also: CITIZENSHIP; IMMIGRATION, YEAR OF; LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH; NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH

APARTMENTS. See UNITS IN STRUCTURE

ARMED FORCES, PERSONS IN. See LABOR FORCE STATUS

ARMED FORCES STATUS. See LABOR FORCE STATUS

ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER POPULATION. See RACE

ASKING PRICE. See VALUE

ASKING RENT. See RENT, CONTRACT

AUTOMOBILES AVAILABLE. The number of passenger cars available at home for the use of the members of the household, ascertained for occupied housing units. The term automobile includes station wagons, but excludes vans, pickups, or larger trucks. Cars rented or leased for one month or more, company cars, and police and government cars are also included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. (Household members includes lodgers or other nonrelatives living in the unit.) Dismantled or dilapidated cars or immobile cars used only as a source of power for some piece of machinery are excluded from this category. The statistics do not measure the number of automobiles privately owned or the number of households owning automobiles. This item was asked on a sample basis.

Limitations: A test survey taken before the census showed that the percent of households with three or more cars was understated.

Historical comparability: Similar data have been collected since 1960. Earlier counts, however, excluded taxicabs.

See also: TRANSPORTATION TO WORK, MEANS OF; TRUCKS OR VANS AVAILABLE; VEHICLES AVAILABLE; VEHICLE OCCUPANCY

BARRIO. See PUERTO RICO AND OUTLYING AREAS

BATHROOMS. The presence of bathroom facilities, ascertained for all occupied and vacant housing units. This question was asked on a sample basis.

Complete bathroom. A room with a flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and a wash basin with piped hot and cold water for the exclusive use of the occupants of the housing unit. (Although the instructions on the questionnaire do not specify that a complete bathroom must have hot water, this requirement was applied during the processing of the data in the edit combining the items on complete bathrooms and complete plumbing facilities

for the exclusive use of the household.) The equipment must be inside the unit being enumerated.

No bathroom or only a half-bathroom. A unit with no bathroom facilities, only a half bathroom, or bathroom facilities which are also for the use of the occupants of other housing units. A half bathroom has at least a flush toilet or a bathtub or shower for exclusive use but not all the facilities for a complete bathroom.

Historical comparability: Data on number of bathrooms have been collected since 1960. The category "2 1/2 or 3 bathrooms" was included in 1970 but dropped for 1980.

See also: PLUMBING FACILITIES

BEDROOMS. The number of bedrooms, ascertained for occupied and vacant units. Bedrooms are rooms used mainly for sleeping, even if also used for other purposes. Rooms reserved for sleeping such as guest rooms, even though used infrequently, are counted as bedrooms. On the other hand, rooms used mainly for other purposes, even though used also for sleeping, such as a living room with a sofa bed, are not considered bedrooms. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom. This item was asked on a sample basis.

Historical comparability: Similar data have been collected since 1960.

BIRTH, PLACE OF. See NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH; STATE OF BIRTH

BLACK POPULATION. See RACE

BLOCK. Normally a rectangular piece of land, bounded by four streets. However, a block may also be irregular in shape or bounded by railroad tracks, streams, or other features. Blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, census tracts, or block numbering areas (BNA's). They may cross place boundaries and the boundaries of minor civil divisions (MCD's). When blocks cross place boundaries and, in 20 States (see figure 5, column 3), when they cross MCD boundaries, separate statistical summaries are presented for each part of the block.

Census blocks are normally compact units, but there are important exceptions. For example, in some suburbs, houses cluster around cul-de-sacs. In these areas a census block may be fairly large since only those features that serve as the perimeter of an enclosed area are treated as block boundaries. Also, in those rural areas where they are numbered, blocks may include many square miles, depending on the frequency of intersections of roads, rivers, mountain ridges, or other physical features.

FIGURE 5

UNITED STATES	(1) CCD STATE	(2) PRINCIPAL TYPE OF MCD	(3) MCD'S MAY SPLIT BLOCKS 1/	(4) DATA PUBLISHED FOR MCD'S AS FOR PLACES 2/	(5) BLOCK STATISTICS STATEWIDE	(6) CENSUS TRACTS STATEWIDE
ALABAMA	X					
ALASKA 3/		Census subarea				
ARIZONA	X					
ARKANSAS		Township				
CALIFORNIA	X					
COLORADO	X					
CONNECTICUT		Town	X	X		X
DELAWARE	X					X
DIST. OF COLUMBIA		Quadrant			X	X
FLORIDA	X					
GEORGIA	X				X	
HAWAII	X					X
IDAHO	X					
ILLINOIS		Township	X			
INDIANA		Township	X			
IOWA		Township				
KANSAS		Township	X			
KENTUCKY	X					
LOUISIANA		Police jury ward				
MAINE		Town	X	X		
MARYLAND		Election district				
MASSACHUSETTS		Town	X	X		
MICHIGAN		Township	X	X		
MINNESOTA		Township	X			
MISSISSIPPI		Superv. district			X	
MISSOURI		Township	X			
MONTANA	X					
NEBRASKA		Township	X			
NEVADA		Township				
NEW HAMPSHIRE		Town	X	X		
NEW JERSEY		Township	X	X		X
NEW MEXICO	X					
NEW YORK		Town	X	X	X	
NORTH CAROLINA		Township				
NORTH DAKOTA		Township	X			
OHIO		Township	X			
OKLAHOMA	X					
OREGON	X					
PENNSYLVANIA		Township	X	X		
RHODE ISLAND		Town	X	X	X	X
SOUTH CAROLINA	X					
SOUTH DAKOTA		Township	X			
TENNESSEE	X					
TEXAS	X					
UTAH	X					
VERMONT		Town	X	X		
VIRGINIA		Magisterial dist.			X	
WASHINGTON	X					
WEST VIRGINIA		Magisterial dist.				
WISCONSIN		Town	X	X		
WYOMING	X					
PUERTO RICO		Barrio	X			

1/See definitions for MCD's and blocks.

2/The amount of data for MCD's and places is the same, for the States noted, in these reports: PC(1)-B and -C and BC(1)-A and -B.

3/Subdivisions of Alaska's "census areas" and boroughs (county equivalents) are called "census subareas." They take the place of MCD's or CCD's.

Census data are tabulated by block in all urbanized areas (UA's) and generally for some territory extending beyond the UA boundaries. Data also are tabulated by block in incorporated places with 10,000 or more inhabitants outside UA's, and in other areas which contracted with the Census Bureau for the preparation of block statistics. Places outside of UA's are included in the block statistics program if they met the 10,000 population criterion in the 1970 census, in official Bureau estimates through 1976, or in a special census taken on or before December 31, 1977. Block coverage for qualifying places is within boundaries as of January 1, 1980. Five States contracted for the preparation of block statistics for all of their territory, both urban and rural, not already in the block statistics program. These States are Georgia, Mississippi, New York, Rhode Island, and Virginia.

A block is identified by a 3-digit code which is unique within census tract or, where tracts do not exist, BNA. Since separate summaries are provided for the parts of a block split by a place boundary or, in 20 States, an MCD boundary, tape users often will need to specify the place or MCD code, along with other codes, to retrieve data for a block. Blocks are defined on detailed census maps: Metropolitan Map Series (MMS), Vicinity Map Series (VMS), place and county maps. The extent of block statistics coverage is reflected on maps by the presence of the 3-digit block number and the absence of ED boundaries and numbers.

On census maps, when a block boundary ignores a minor physical feature, such as a railroad track, a "fishhook" (↔) across the feature indicates that the block includes area on both sides of the feature. Alternatively, the separate parts of such a block may have identical block numbers, each followed by an asterisk.

The maps used for enumeration activities were, of necessity, obtained several years prior to the census and therefore do not reflect recently constructed streets. Only those features shown on the maps can serve as block boundaries.

Statistics were collected for approximately 2.6 million blocks in the 1980 census. Block statistics are included in PHC80-1 Block Statistics microfiche series and in file B of Summary Tape File 1 (STF 1B).

Historical comparability: In 1970, block statistics were prepared for UA's (and some territory beyond) located in SMSA's existing at the time of the census, as well as for contract areas. Unlike 1980, they were not prepared for places of 10,000 population or more outside UA's unless done under contract, nor for UA's in not-yet-defined SMSA's.

Some blocks defined for 1970 will have new boundaries in 1980, primarily those on the edges of UA's and other areas of new development where the street patterns have changed. To help the user notice a change wherever a block has been redefined by splitting or other adjustment, the 1970 block number will generally not be.

reused. Where blocks were recognized for the 1970 census, their boundaries and numbers generally will be the same in 1980, except for a few areas where blocks were renumbered by local GBF/DIME-File coordinating agencies in order to define more desirable block groups.

BLOCK GROUP (BG). A combination of numbered census blocks that is a subdivision of a census tract or block numbering area (BNA) and is defined in all areas for which block statistics are prepared. (In areas where blocks are not numbered, ED's are used instead of BG's.)

BG's are not outlined on census maps, but are defined as that set of numbered blocks sharing the same first digit within a census tract or BNA. For example, Block Group "3" within a particular census tract would include any blocks numbered between 301 and 399. In most cases, the numbering would involve substantially fewer than 50 blocks, since gaps are occasionally left in the numbering; e.g., Block 312 might be followed by Block 316.

BG's are defined within census tract or BNA. They may cross, and be split by, the boundaries of minor civil divisions (MCD's) or census county divisions (CCD's), places, congressional districts, urbanized areas, and Indian reservations. When this occurs, statistical summaries (data records) are provided for each component or part. To avoid mistaking a component summary for a complete BG summary, users should carefully study census maps to note any BG's split by place, MCD or CCD, urbanized area, or Indian reservation boundaries. Congressional district (CD) boundaries are not shown on census maps, so the maps will not be of use in detecting BG's split by CD boundaries.

BG summaries observe boundaries of some areas (specifically, CCD's and, in 10 States, MCD's) which are ignored in summarizing data for the block statistics presentations in reports and on tape. As a result, it occasionally will be necessary to add BG components together to match the sum of blocks in the same hundreds series.

Statistics will be prepared for almost 200,000 BG's. BG data, together with data for ED's, appear on STF's 1A and 3A, and in any corresponding microfiche. There are no printed data for BG's.

Historical comparability: In areas where BG's were tabulated in 1970, many 1980 BG's will be the same as their 1970 counterparts, with exceptions occurring primarily in areas where tract boundaries have changed or where substantial development has taken place. Also, BG parts, created when BG's are split by the boundaries of higher level areas, will change if such boundaries have changed.

Many areas with BG's in 1980 had data reported by ED's in 1970, a change occasioned in part by the expansion of the block statistics program, and in part because ED's were used for tabulation purposes in 1970 instead of BG's in some block-numbered areas. Where BG's have replaced ED's, there will be little comparability between 1970 ED's and 1980 BG's.

BLOCK NUMBERING AREA (BNA). An area defined for the purpose of grouping and numbering blocks in block-numbered areas where census tracts have not been defined--typically, in nonSMSA places of 10,000 or more population and in contract block areas. BNA's do not cross county boundaries. They are identified by census tract-type numbers ranging from 9901.00 to 9989.99 which are unique within a county. While BNA numbers are similar to census tract numbers, BNA's are not census tracts and are not included in STF's 2 or 4.

BNA's may be split by the boundaries of places, MCD's, and CCD's. Statistical summaries appear in STF 1B and PHC80-1 Block Statistics microfiche series for the component parts of BNA's created when BNA's are split by the boundaries of places and, in 20 States, MCD's. (See figure 5, column 3.) Such component summaries appear in STF 1A and 3A when BNA's are split by the boundaries of CCD's in 20 States (see figure 5, column 1), and MCD's in 10 other States and Puerto Rico.

Historical comparability: While BNA's were also used in previous censuses, any historical comparability is generally coincidental.

BOARDED-UP STATUS. Determined for vacant units intended for year-round use. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or similar materials to protect the interior and prevent entry. A single-unit structure or a unit(s) in a multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. This item was ascertained on a complete-count basis.

Historical comparability: This item is new for 1980.

BOARDER. See HOUSEHOLD RELATIONSHIP

BOROUGH (in Alaska). See COUNTY

BUSINESS, TYPE OF. See INDUSTRY

CAR COMMUTING. See TRANSPORTATION TO WORK, MEANS OF

CARPPOOLING. See TRANSPORTATION TO WORK, MEANS OF; VEHICLE OCCUPANCY

CARS AVAILABLE. See AUTOMOBILES AVAILABLE

CENSUS AREA (in Alaska). See COUNTY

CENSUS COUNTY DIVISION (CCD). A statistical subdivision of a county, roughly comparable to a minor civil division (MCD). CCD's are defined in 20 States (see figure 5, column 1) which do not have MCD's suitable for reporting census statistics (i.e., the MCD's have lost their original significance, are very small in population, have frequent boundary changes, and/or have indefinite boundaries). CCD's are established cooperatively by the Census Bureau and both State and local government authorities. They are generally defined by boundary features that seldom change and can be easily located, such as roads, rivers, and powerlines.

CCD boundaries are represented on detailed census maps, such as MMS/VMS sheets and county maps. In addition, CCD outlines appear at a small scale on maps published in several 1980 reports. CCD's, in alphabetic sequence, are assigned unique, incremental 3-digit numeric codes within counties.

Statistics for about 5,500 CCD's appear in STF's 1A, 2B, 3A, and (under tentative plans) 4B, and in PC80-1-A and -B and HC80-1-A reports.

Historical comparability: In 1980, CCD's are defined in one fewer State than in 1970--North Dakota returned to the use of its MCD's (townships). In the past, cities with 10,000 or more inhabitants generally were defined as separate CCD's. When these cities annexed territory, CCD boundaries also had to be adjusted. For 1980, many of these CCD boundaries were revised to conform with census tract boundaries where tracts exist, and permanent physical features elsewhere, in an attempt to minimize future CCD boundary adjustments. CCD's which changed boundaries between 1970 and 1980 are noted in footnotes to table 4 of the PC80-1-A reports for States with CCD's.

CENSUS SUBAREA. A statistical subdivision of a "census area" or borough (county equivalent) in Alaska. Census subareas take the place of minor civil divisions (MCD's) or census county divisions (CCD's).

Historical comparability: In 1970, Alaska county equivalents were called "divisions," and some were subdivided further. Some of the census subareas used in the 1980 census approximate the 1970 divisions or their subdivisions.

CENSUS TRACT. A small statistical subdivision of a county. Tracts generally have stable boundaries. When census tracts are established, they are designed to be relatively homogeneous areas with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Tracts generally have between 2,500 and 8,000 residents. All standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) recognized for the 1980 census have census tracts. Most of these SMSA's are completely tracted, but seven SMSA's newly created as a result of the 1980 census include outlying counties which are not tracted. In addition, an estimated 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside SMSA's. Five States and the District of Columbia are entirely tracted: Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island. In all, there are over 43,300 census tracts for the 1980 census (including 465 in Puerto Rico).

Census tract boundaries are established cooperatively by local Census Statistical Areas Committees and the Census Bureau in accordance with guidelines that impose limitations on population size and specify the need for visible boundaries. Geographic shape and area size of tracts are of relatively minor importance. Tract boundaries are established with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. Census tracts observe county lines and cover all of the territory

within each tracted county. Within a county, tract boundaries may be split by other geographic boundaries.

Census tracts are identified by a 4-digit basic code and may have a 2-digit suffix, e.g., 6059.02. On tape, the decimal is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix. In such cases, tapes give the 4-digit code followed by two blanks. Leading zeros in a tract number (e.g., 0025.02) do not appear on the maps (e.g., 25.02).

Tract numbers are always unique within a county and, except for the New York SMSA, are also unique within an SMSA. All valid census tract numbers are in the range 0001 to 9899.99; a number between 9901 and 9989.99 denotes a block numbering area (BNA).

Census tract boundaries are shown on all detailed census maps, such as place and county maps. In addition, census tract outline maps are being created for each SMSA and each tracted county outside SMSA's. Tract outline maps show only those streets and physical features which serve as census tract boundaries. In addition, the boundaries of places, MCD's, CCD's, counties, and States appear on tract outline maps.

Census tract data are presented in STF's 1A, 1B, 2A, 3A, and 4A, and in PHC80-2 Census Tracts reports. In STF 1A and 3A, tract data are presented in hierarchical sequence within place within MCD or CCD. In a case where a tract is split by place, MCD, or CCD boundaries, the tape files will have summaries for each of its parts. To get data for the whole tract, it will be necessary to add up the components. In STF 1B the situation is similar except that MCD boundaries are observed in only 20 States and Puerto Rico. (See figure 5, column 3.) MCD boundaries in the other 10 States with MCD's and CCD boundaries in the remaining 20 States are ignored. In the major summaries for census tracts--those in STF 2A and 4A and in PHC80-2 Census Tracts reports--tract summaries observe the boundaries of places of 10,000 or more population. Separate summaries provide totals for split tracts.

Historical comparability: Census tracts are defined with an overall goal of census-to-census comparability. Some 1970 tracts have been subdivided due to increased population, but the new tracts can be recombined by the user for comparison with 1970 tracts. This affects about 3 percent of all 1970 tracts. Other changes have included combinations of two or more small 1970 tracts (less than 1 percent of all 1970 tracts) and adjustments to tract boundaries where old boundary features have disappeared or better boundaries (e.g., freeways) have come into being. In a few areas, local Census Statistical Areas Committees undertook extensive redefinition of census tracts.

Census Tracts reports, PHC80-2, include 1970-1980 tract comparability tables. 1980 tracts which were split, combined, or had boundary realignments affecting areas with 100 or more people are listed, along with the 1970 tracts or parts of tracts to which they correspond. The list is presented both ways: 1970 tracts in terms

of 1980 counterparts, and 1980 tracts in terms of 1970 counterparts. Since the affected parts of individual tracts (e.g., individual blocks) are not specified, the comparability list essentially serves to draw attention to areas which should be studied further on 1980 and 1970 maps, preferably those which show detail by block.

Both the number of tracted counties and the number of census tracts increased by over 20 percent between 1970 and 1980. The reporting of data for split tracts has also increased. Whereas 1970 Census Tracts reports gave data for tract parts created when tracts were split by the boundaries of only those places with 25,000 or more population, 1980 reports observe boundaries of places as small as 10,000. 1980 STF's 2 and 4 present data for the components of split tracts, as well as for whole tracts, whereas their 1970 counterparts did not provide separate summaries for the components of split tracts.

CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT (CBD). An area of high land valuation characterized by a high concentration of retail businesses, service businesses, offices, theaters, and hotels, and by a high traffic flow. A CBD follows census tract boundaries, i.e., it consists of one or more whole census tracts. CBD's are identified only in central cities of SMSA's and other cities with a population of 50,000 or more, and are designated by local Census Statistical Areas Committees in consultation with the Census Bureau. However, some eligible cities have chosen not to participate in the CBD delineation program. CBD's generally do not extend beyond the boundaries of the city.

The CBD's now recognized were delineated for the 1977 economic censuses. The Bureau does not plan to prepare 1980 statistics for CBD's, but users may derive data by aggregating data for component census tracts or smaller areas. Records for such areas in the Geographic Identification Code Scheme report and on machine-readable 1980 files include a CBD code when the area is in a CBD.

Historical comparability: At the time of the 1970 census, CBD's were defined only in cities of 100,000 or more persons.

CENTRAL CITY. See STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA; URBANIZED AREA

CHILDREN. See HOUSEHOLD RELATIONSHIP

CHILDREN EVER BORN. Total live births born to women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Respondents were instructed to include children born to the woman before her present marriage, children no longer living, children born to the woman who were still living in the home, as well as children away from home. This item was asked on a sample basis.

Typical presentations include categories for 10-year age groups: 15 to 24, 25 to 34, 35 to 44, and separately for ever-married women as well as for women regardless of marital status in the age group. Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms

of the rate per 1000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitations: These data are assumed to be less complete for illegitimate than for legitimate births. An evaluation study after the 1970 census found that the census overstated the number of women with no children ever born, relative to the results of reinterviews, that is, more women had had children than 1970 census data indicated.

Historical comparability: A similar question has been asked in each census since 1890 except those in 1920 and 1930; however, prior to 1970 the question was restricted to women who had ever been married. Most tabulations in 1970 were restricted to ever-married women.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE. See LABOR FORCE STATUS

CLASS OF WORKER. Classification of workers according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. Class of worker is generally tabulated for employed persons 16 years old and over, but it is also obtained for 15-year-olds and persons not currently employed who have worked since 1975, in which case the data refer to the person's most recent employer or business. The determination of class of worker is independent of occupation and industry classifications, but refers to the same job. These data were collected on a sample basis.

Private wage and salary workers. Employees of a private company, business, or individual who work for wages, salary, commissions, tips, or payment in kind. Work for wages or salary from settlement houses, churches, unions, and other nonprofit organizations is also included, as are those self-employed persons whose business is incorporated.

Employee of own corporation. Persons who own all or most of the stock in a privately held corporation and often consider themselves to be self-employed. In fact, they are classified as private wage and salary workers.

Government workers. Persons who work for any governmental unit regardless of the activity of the particular agency. Employees of public schools, government-owned bus lines, government-owned electric power utilities, etc. are included, but employees of private organizations which do contract work for government agencies are not included. Government workers include persons elected to paid offices. Persons on active duty in the Armed Forces are assigned a Federal government class of worker code in the computer editing operation; however, the Bureau's class-of-worker tabulations are limited to civilians. The "government workers" category is subdivided by the level of government: Federal government workers, State government workers, and local government workers.

In some States, teachers in elementary and secondary schools, who are in fact local government workers, tend to report themselves as State government workers. The result is likely to be an overstatement of the number of State government workers.

Self-employed workers. Persons who work for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operate a farm. Included here are the owner-operators of large stores and manufacturing establishments as well as small merchants, independent craftspersons and professionals, farmers, peddlers, and other persons who conduct enterprises on their own. Persons whose own business is incorporated are counted as employees of their corporation and are tabulated in the "private wage and salary workers" category.

Unpaid family workers. Persons who work without pay on a farm or in a business operated by a person to whom they are related by blood or marriage. These are usually the children or the spouse of the owner of a business or farm. About one-half of the unpaid family workers are farm laborers. Unpaid family workers who reported working fewer than 15 hours during the reference week were not considered to be "at work" in the determination of labor force status.

Historical comparability: Class-of-worker data have been collected since 1940. Level of government and "employee of own corporation" were not collected as separate categories before 1970. Since persons who reported being employees of their own corporations were counted in 1970 and 1980 as private wage and salary workers, there is probably an overstatement of the self-employed category in figures for 1940 to 1960. 1970 and 1980 data are comparable.

COLLEGE ATTENDANCE. See SCHOOL LEVEL; SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED

COLLEGE DORMITORIES. See GROUP QUARTERS TYPE

COLLEGE GRADUATE. See SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED

COLLEGE TEACHERS. See OCCUPATION

COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENT OR MEDICAL OFFICE. See OWNER COSTS, SELECTED MONTHLY; VALUE

COMMUTING. See VEHICLE OCCUPANCY; TRANSPORTATION TO WORK, MEANS OF

COMPLETE KITCHEN FACILITIES. See KITCHEN FACILITIES, COMPLETE

CONDITION OF HOUSING. See PLUMBING FACILITIES

CONDOMINIUM STATUS. A type of ownership of an apartment in a building--or a house in a development--where ownership of common areas is shared. This item was asked on a complete-count basis.

Condominium. Ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similar units and hold a common or joint-ownership in common areas, hallways, entrances, elevators, etc. The owner has a deed to the individual unit, and, very likely, a mortgage on the unit, and also holds a common or joint ownership in all common areas, such as grounds, lobbies, and elevators. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such.

Noncondominium. All other types of ownership, including cooperative where a share in a corporation with title to a multi-unit property entitles the owner to occupy a specific unit.

Limitations: In a test survey taken before the census, an overstatement of condominiums was noted. Therefore, an edit was introduced in the 1980 census voiding apparently spurious condominium responses in blocks or enumeration districts with a very small number of such responses on the assumption that condominium units can occur only in groups of several condominium units.

Historical comparability: In 1970, owner-occupied cooperative and condominium housing units were identified together. In 1980, only condominium units are identified. The 1980 data also include vacant and renter-occupied condominium housing units, not just owner-occupied condominium housing units as in 1970.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. One of the 435 State or sub-State areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. Two sets of congressional districts are recognized in 1980 census products. Districts of the 97th Congress (1981-1982) are summarized on STF 1A and STF 3A. Districts of the 98th Congress (1983-1984) reflecting redistricting based on the 1980 census, are summarized on STF 1D and STF 3D and in series PHC80-4, Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress.

The PHC80-4 reports, issued by State, include a map of the State showing congressional district boundaries in relation to county outlines. More detailed maps follow showing selected congressional district boundaries in cases where the State map cannot delineate the congressional districts with sufficient clarity. These maps will be republished later in the Congressional District Atlas for the 98th Congress. Congressional district boundaries are not shown on detailed 1980 census maps.

Historical comparability: Districts of the 97th Congress were the same as districts for the 93rd Congress for all but 4 States: New York, California, and Texas, which were redistricted for the 94th Congress; and Tennessee, in which one boundary change took effect for the 95th Congress. 1970 data for these congressional districts were published in Congressional District Data (CDD) report series for the 93rd and 94th Congresses, but not including the later change for Tennessee. The Congressional District Data Book republished CDD reports for the 93rd Congress.

CONTRACT RENT. See RENT, CONTRACT

COOKING FACILITIES. See KITCHEN FACILITIES, COMPLETE

COOKING FUEL. See FUEL

CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS. See GROUP QUARTERS TYPE

COSTS. See ENERGY COSTS, MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL; OWNER COSTS, SELECTED MONTHLY; RENT, CONTRACT; RENT, GROSS

COUNTRY OF BIRTH. Foreign-born persons were asked to report their country of birth. Persons born in Puerto Rico, in an outlying area of the United States (e.g., Guam), or abroad of American parents (determined in the question on citizenship) are native and therefore are excluded from country-of-birth tabulations. These data come from the place-of-birth question, which also collected information on State of birth for natives, and was asked on a sample basis.

Foreign-born persons were asked to report their country of birth according to international boundaries as recognized by the U.S. government as of April 1, 1980. The respondent's entry was manually coded in census processing offices into a classification system consisting of over 250 foreign countries or groups of countries, as well as 22 categories for outlying areas of the United States. Most data presentations include 20 to 60 foreign-country categories. Census basic records and public-use microdata files separately identify 300 countries of birth.

Historical comparability: A similar question on country of birth was asked in 1970.

See also: NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH; STATE OF BIRTH

COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE IN 1975. See RESIDENCE IN 1975

COUNTY. The primary political and administrative subdivision of a State. In Louisiana, such divisions are called parishes. In Alaska 23 boroughs and "census areas" are treated as county equivalents for census purposes. Several cities (Baltimore, Maryland; St. Louis, Missouri; Carson City, Nevada; and 41 Virginia cities) are independent of any county organization, and thereby constitute primary divisions of their States and are treated the same as counties in census tabulations.

County boundaries are shown on most census maps. A 3-digit Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) county code identifies each county uniquely within State. Counties are numbered in alphabetic sequence, with independent cities numbered separately at the end of the list.

There are 3,215 counties and county equivalents (including 73 in Puerto Rico) recognized for the 1980 census. Tabulations for all counties appear in STF's 1 through 4, and in PC80-1-A, -B, and -C,

HC80-1-A and -B, and PHC80-3 reports. Tabulations for counties of 50,000 or more inhabitants appear in STF 5.

Historical comparability: A number of changes have occurred to county boundaries since 1970. A new set of county equivalents (boroughs and census areas) has been defined for Alaska, and in some cases these county equivalents differ considerably from the census divisions recognized for 1970. In addition, there are minor changes in counties for South Dakota and Hawaii. In Virginia, county boundaries have changed as a result of the creation of new independent cities and annexations by independent cities. Most other changes represent minor adjustments of the boundaries between counties. Those counties which changed boundaries between 1970 and 1980 are noted in footnotes at the end of table 4 of the PC80-1-A report for each State.

COUNTY EQUIVALENT. See COUNTY

COUNTY SUBDIVISION. See CENSUS COUNTY DIVISION; CENSUS SUBAREA; MINOR CIVIL DIVISION

CROP SALES. See FARM RESIDENCE

CROWDING. See PERSONS PER ROOM

DIRECT ACCESS. See HOUSING UNIT

DISABILITY. Presence of a physical, mental, or other health condition which has lasted 6 or more months and which limits or prevents a particular type of activity. Two types of disability were cited on the questionnaire--work disability, which is tabulated for noninstitutional persons 16 to 64 years old; and public transportation disability, which is tabulated for noninstitutional persons 16 to 64 years old and for noninstitutional persons 65 years old and over. This item was asked on a sample basis.

The term "health condition" refers to any physical or mental problem which has lasted for 6 months or more. A serious problem with seeing, hearing, or speech would be considered a health condition, whereas pregnancy or a temporary health problem such as a broken bone that is expected to heal normally would not be considered a health condition.

Categories of work disability status are as follows:

With a work disability. Persons who have a health condition which limits the kind or amount of work or prevents working at a job or business. A person is limited in the kind of work he or she can do if the person has a health condition which restricts his or her choice of jobs. A person is limited in amount of work if he or she is not able to work at a full time (35 or more hours per week) job or business. Within this category, tabulations are frequently provided on the number of persons with a work disability who are not in the labor force.

Prevented from working. Persons not in the labor force who have a health condition which prevents working at any job or business.

Public transportation disability category is as follows:

With a public transportation disability. Persons who have a health condition which makes it difficult or impossible to use buses, trains, subways, or other forms of public transportation.

Limitations: The disability item was included in the 1980 census because of the need for local area data on the relative prevalence of work and public transportation disabled persons. The decision to include the item was made even though there was test evidence that there was likely to be a problem with data reliability. Specifically, an analysis of the 1976 National Content Test, which collected disability information in both an original interview and a subsequent reinterview, showed that the indexes of inconsistency for responses to the work and public transportation disability questions were in the moderate to high range.

Historical comparability: The 1970 disability item was concerned only with work disability and did not attempt to identify persons with a public transportation disability. The 1970 item did not contain a clause restricting disability to those resulting from a health condition which had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

DIVISION (Census Geographic). A census geographic division is one of the nine groups of States which are subdivisions of the four census geographic regions of the United States. (See figure 6.) Census geographic divisions are identified by a 1-digit code which is also the first digit of the 2-digit census geographic code for each State in the division.

Historical comparability: Census divisions have remained unchanged since the 1910 census, except for the expansion of the Pacific Division to include Alaska and Hawaii.

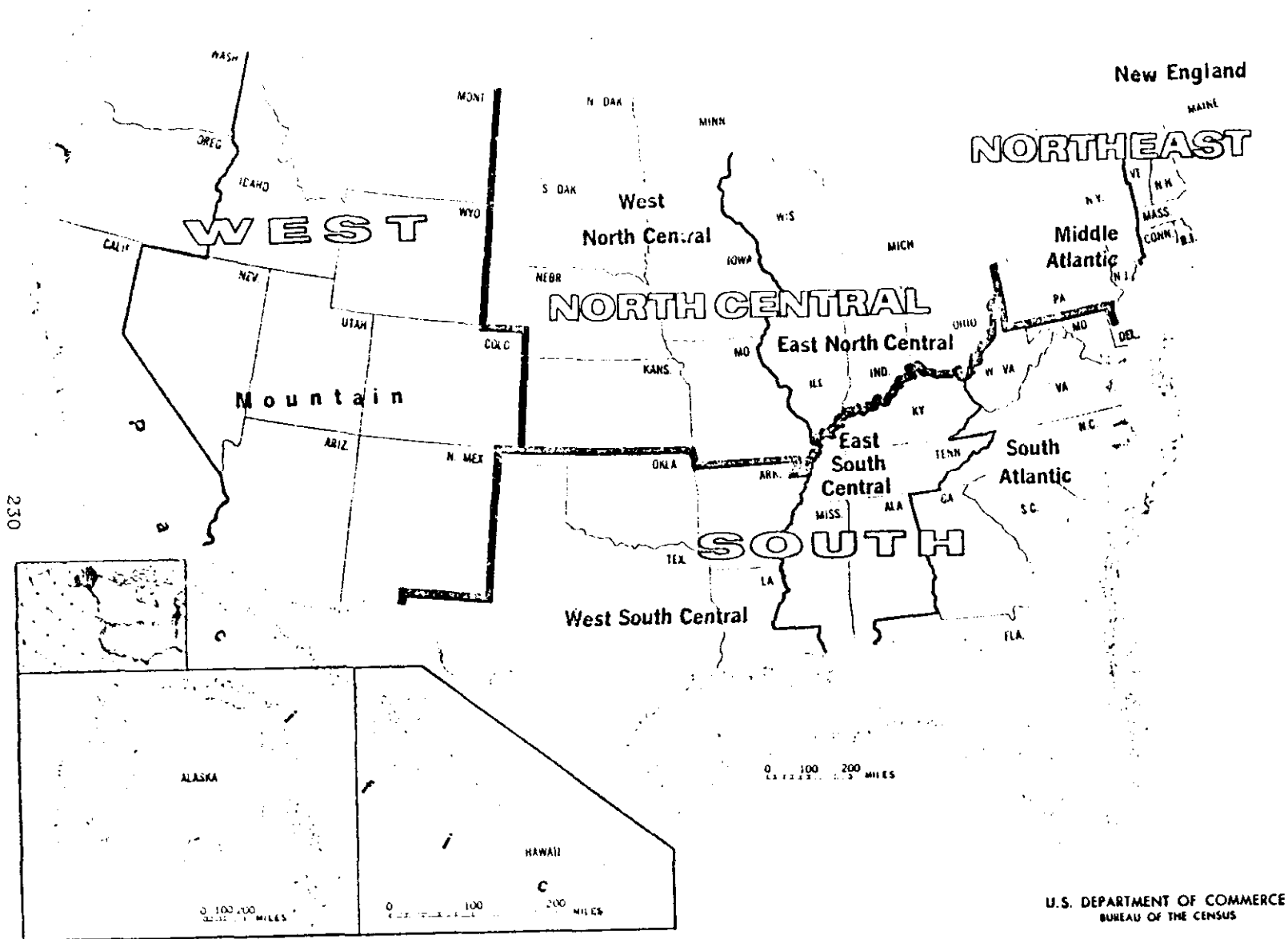
DIVORCE. See MARITAL STATUS

DURATION OF VACANCY. See VACANCY, DURATION OF

EARNINGS. See INCOME TYPE

ECONOMIC SUBREGION (ESR). A grouping of State economic areas (SEA's) which brings together those SEA's which are most closely related in terms of their economic and social characteristics. The areas were first defined following the 1950 census and updated after the 1960 census. In order to achieve such homogeneity, State boundaries are frequently crossed. The 510 SEA's are grouped into 121 ESR's. A 3-digit numeric code is assigned to each ESR. No data summaries will be prepared for ESR's, although the ESR code appears on the geographic records of the summary tape files.

Figure 6. Geographic Regions and Divisions of the United States



Historical comparability: ESR boundaries have remained the same since 1960.

ELDERLY, HOMES FOR. See GROUP QUARTERS TYPE

ELECTION PRECINCT. In census usage, any of a variety of types of areas (e.g., election districts, precincts, legislative districts, wards) defined by States and local governments for purposes of elections. Under a cooperative Census Bureau/State program, the boundaries of election precincts and ED's or census blocks were drawn so as to be compatible in many States.

The Bureau prepared election precinct data for all or portions of 23 States; in some other States, users may aggregate block data to create election precinct statistics. The election precinct data appear in the P.L. 94-171 Population Counts tape file and on microfiche of that file.

Historical comparability: Election precincts have not been recognized in past censuses, except where they have served as minor civil division boundaries.

ELECTRICITY. See ENERGY COSTS, MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL; FUEL

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT. See SCHOOL LEVEL

ELEVATOR, PASSENGER. Presence of a passenger elevator in the structure, ascertained for occupied and vacant housing units in structures with four or more stories or floors. Elevators are counted even if used largely, though not exclusively, for freight. Also included are stairway elevators and wheelchair lifts installed in structure of four or more stories. This item was asked on a sample basis.

No elevator. The number of housing units in structures with four or more stories with no passenger elevator or with only elevator service used for freight.

Historical comparability: Similar data were collected in 1960 and 1970; in 1960, however, these data were collected only in cities with 50,000 or more persons.

See also: STORIES IN STRUCTURE

EMPLOYMENT STATUS. See LABOR FORCE STATUS

EMPLOYMENT, TYPE OF. See CLASS OF WORKER

ENERGY CONSUMPTION. See AIR CONDITIONING; ENERGY COSTS, MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL; FUEL; HEATING EQUIPMENT

ENERGY COSTS, MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL. The average monthly expense for fuels and utilities in occupied housing units. Fuels include oil, coal, wood, kerosene, and other fuels; utilities include

electricity, gas, and water. Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs paid by landlords or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded. Also excluded are payments by occupants for fuel bills other than their own. Water and fuel costs are converted from a yearly basis as reported, to a monthly basis.

Utility and fuel costs are used primarily as components of "Gross Rent" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs." Since utilities included in rent payments are not recorded, residential energy cost data for renter-occupied units are of limited value for direct study. For that reason, separate fuel and utility cost figures are not issued in the more widely circulated census reports, but only on summary tapes. Basic record tapes and microdata show dollar amounts up to \$999 for electricity, gas, and water, and to \$9,999 for fuels. If the respondent used words or symbols such as "more than" or some dollar amount with a "+", a dollar was added to the amount; if "less than" was used a dollar was subtracted. If the entry read "around," "approximately," or "about," the amount reported was used. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Monthly residential energy costs as percentage of income. Monthly residential energy costs divided by one-twelfth of the household income in 1979.

Limitations: A sample taken before the census showed that respondent's estimates were overstated as compared with utility company records.

Historical comparability: Similar data were collected for renters only in 1960 and 1970. Directions implied in the 1970 format were made explicit to respondents in 1980: "The amounts to be reported should be for the last 12 months, that is, for electricity and gas, the monthly average for the past 12 months; for water and other fuels, the total amount for the last 12 months." The expression "included in rent" was expanded to "included in rent or no charge."

See also: FUEL; OWNER COSTS, SELECTED MONTHLY; RENT, GROSS

ENGLISH SPEAKING ABILITY. See LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

ENROLLMENT IN SCHOOL. See SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

ENUMERATION DISTRICT (ED). An area used in the 1980 census for data collection activities and as a tabulation area where blocks are not present. ED's do not cross the boundaries of legal or statistical areas; for example, census tracts, MCD's/CCD's, places, counties, congressional districts, and States. Because of these constraints, they vary widely in population size, although they do not generally exceed a population of 1,600 in areas where the census was taken by mail, or a population of 1,000 in areas where the census was taken by conventional enumerator canvassing. The population limits are designed so that an ED generally represents a reasonable workload for

one enumerator. About 1,000 jurisdictions in 47 States participated in a program for local definition of ED's. In areas without blocks, ED's are the smallest unit of census geography for which statistics are prepared.

ED boundaries are shown on MMS/VMS, place, and county maps in areas where there are no block numbers. ED's are identified by a 4-digit number (except that leading zeros, when they occur in ED numbers, do not appear on the maps). An ED number may be followed by a 1-letter alphabetic suffix. The suffix is used to identify subdivisions of ED's made during data collection and processing activities where the original ED proved to be too populous for an efficient work unit, or to accommodate a revision to a place or other boundary made after January 1, 1978 in mail-out/mail-back areas or January 1, 1979 in conventional census areas. An ED number may also have a 1-letter prefix indicating that the ED is of a special type (e.g., an American Indian reservation), but the prefix is not necessary for unique identification of the ED. ED numbers do not repeat within a county. Any ED may be uniquely identified by accompanying its ED code with the 2-digit State code and 3-digit county code.

Statistics will be prepared for about 100,000 ED's. ED data, together with data for BG's, appear on STF's 1A and 3A and corresponding microfiche. In addition, ED data appear on STF 1B to complement the summaries for blocks. There are no printed data for ED's.

Historical comparability: Many areas which were covered by ED's in 1970 are summarized in terms of blocks and BG's for 1980. In some cases it may be possible to add up blocks to approximate the 1970 ED's, based on detailed comparison of 1980 and 1970 maps.

In areas covered by ED's for 1980, enumeration considerations dictated ED size and design, and historical comparability does not normally enter into consideration.

EQUIPMENT. See AIR CONDITIONING; HEATING EQUIPMENT; TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT; VEHICLES AVAILABLE

ESKIMO POPULATION. See RACE

ETHNICITY. See ANCESTRY; LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH; NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH; RACE; SPANISH ORIGIN

EXPERIENCED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE. See LABOR FORCE STATUS

EXTENDED CITY. See URBANIZED AREA

FAMILY. Two or more persons, including the householder, who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption, and who live together as one household; all such persons are considered as members of one family. (Persons not in families and not inmates of institutions are classified as unrelated individuals.) Families are defined using responses to the complete-count household relationship question.

If the son/daughter of the person or couple who maintains the household and the son's or daughter's spouse and/or children are members of the household, they are treated as part of the householder's family. A roomer/boarder and his/her spouse who are not related to the person or persons who maintain the household, or a resident employee and his/her spouse living in are not counted as a family, but as individuals unrelated to the householder. Thus, a household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations.

A person maintaining a household alone, or two or more unrelated persons are regarded as a household but not as a family. Thus, some households do not contain a family.

Subfamily. A married couple with or without own children, or one parent with one or more own children (parent-child group), living in a housing unit and related to the householder, but excluding the householder (for example, a young married couple sharing the home of the husband's or wife's parents). Since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family, the number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families per se. Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; father-child subfamilies; and mother-child subfamilies.

(In certain Census Bureau surveys (e.g., CPS) before 1980, families as defined here are referred to as "primary families." The term "secondary family" refers to a resident family unrelated to the householder, such as a roomer and his or her spouse. Tabulations of families from such surveys include secondary families.)

Historical comparability: A similar definition for family was used in 1970. In 1960, secondary families were also identified.

See also: HOUSEHOLD RELATIONSHIP; UNRELATED INDIVIDUAL

FAMILY INCOME IN 1979. Total money income received in calendar year 1979 by all family members 15 years old and over, tabulated for all families. Family income differs from household income by excluding income received by household members not related to the householder, persons living alone, and others in nonfamily households. (Income of these unrelated persons along with income of persons living in noninstitutional group quarters is tabulated as income of unrelated individuals 15 years old and over.) See the definitions of Income In 1979 and Income Type for a discussion of the sources of income recorded, means, medians, limitations, and comparability.

In income tables for families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$2,500) includes families that were classified as having no 1979 income as defined in the census. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts; were newly created families; or were

families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census. Family income is recorded on public-use microdata in \$10 intervals up to \$75,000 or down to a net loss of \$9,990 or more.

Median and mean family income figures are based on all families, unlike mean or median income figures for persons 15 years old and over, which exclude persons with no income. This item was derived on a sample basis.

Historical comparability: Family income distributions have been tabulated in each census since 1950. Family income has been replaced by household income distributions in certain tabulations for 1980.

See also: INCOME IN 1979

FAMILY MEMBERS. See HOUSEHOLD RELATIONSHIP

FAMILY TYPE. Families are classified by type according to sex of the householder and the presence of relatives, based on questions on sex and household relationship asked on a complete-count basis.

Married-couple family. A family in which the householder and his/her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other family.

Male householder, no wife present. A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female householder, no husband present. Family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Historical comparability: The terminology for the family-type categories is new for 1980. The categories are reasonably compatible with the 1970 categories, "husband-wife families," "families with other male head," and "families with female head."

See also: FAMILY; HOUSEHOLD TYPE

FARM RESIDENCE. Presence of persons or housing units on farms. A farm is a place with \$1,000 or more in sales of crops, livestock, or other farm products during the preceding calendar year. Farm residence is determined for both occupied and vacant housing units in rural areas. The question was structured to exclude units on city or suburban lots or on places of less than one acre. Urban areas are excluded through editing. Data are summarized in terms of housing units on farms or persons living on farms--not the number of farms. This item was determined on a sample basis.

Rural Farm. In a rural area and on a place with \$1,000 or more in sales of crops, livestock, or other farm products during the preceding calendar year.

Rural Nonfarm. In a rural area but not on a farm as defined above. This need not imply location in a sparsely settled area, since "rural" includes incorporated and unincorporated places with fewer than 2,500 inhabitants outside urbanized areas.

Historical comparability: Farms have been counted since 1890; farm and nonfarm residence, since 1930. Before 1960, farm residence was determined essentially by self-identification; i.e., respondents answered whether they lived on a farm. Determination of farm residence based on acreage and sales of farm products began in 1960. In 1970, a farm was defined as a place in rural territory with at least \$250 in sales of farm products, plus additional places with 10 or more acres and \$50 or more in sales of farm products. The information on acreage in item H15 is included to allow comparable tabulations to be developed for both old and new farm definitions.

FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME. See INCOME TYPE

FARM WORKERS. See INDUSTRY; OCCUPATION

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES. See CLASS OF WORKER

FEMALES. See FAMILY TYPE; SEX

FERTILITY. See CHILDREN EVER BORN

FINANCIAL CHARACTERISTICS. See OWNER COSTS, SELECTED MONTHLY; RENT, CONTRACT; RENT, GROSS; VALUE

FIRE AND HAZARD INSURANCE. See OWNER COSTS, SELECTED MONTHLY

FOREIGN-BORN PERSONS. See NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH

FUEL. The types of combustible matter most often used for house heating, water heating, and cooking in occupied housing units, tabulated separately. The term "house heating" applies to all types of structures, including apartment buildings. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Utility gas. Gas piped underground from a central system (public utility company, municipal government, or the like) that serves the neighborhood.

Bottled, tank, or LP gas. Bottled, tank, or liquefied petroleum gas stored in tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Electricity.

Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. Fuel oil, distillate, residual oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids and semi-fluids.

Coal or coke.

Wood. Purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, sawmill or construction scraps, or the like.

Other fuel. All other fuels not specified elsewhere, including purchased steam, fuel briquettes, coal dust, waste materials such as corncobs, etc. Households that use solar energy as the prime source of fuel are also included in this category. In certain tabulations of limited detail, coal or coke, wood and sometimes fuel oil and kerosene are combined and shown as either "other fuel" or "other."

No fuel used. Includes the three definitions below.

- In house heating fuel data--the number of housing units that are not heated;
- in water heating fuel data--the number of housing units without piped hot water; and
- in cooking fuel data--the number of housing units with no cooking equipment in the unit.

Exclusive Fuel Used. Use of only one type of fuel for house heating, water heating and cooking, ascertained for occupied housing units. The types of exclusive fuel used shown separately are utility gas and electricity. The residual category "other" includes all occupied housing units where utility gas or electricity were not the fuel used exclusively for the three purposes--house heating, water heating, and cooking.

Limitations: A test survey taken before the census showed moderate to large biases in the question on fuels used. A 1970 census evaluation study found that electricity was overreported as a house heating fuel and that fuel oil and kerosene were underreported in the 1970 census.

Historical comparability: Similar data have been collected on cooking and house heating since 1940 and on water heating since 1960.

See also: ENERGY COSTS, MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL; HEATING EQUIPMENT

FULL-TIME/PART-TIME WORK. See HOURS WORKED LAST WEEK; HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1979

GARDEN APARTMENTS. See STORIES IN STRUCTURE

GAS. See FUEL

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES. See CLASS OF WORKER

GRADE IN SCHOOL. See SCHOOL LEVEL

GROSS RENT. See RENT, GROSS

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF INCOME. See RENT, GROSS

GROUP QUARTERS, PERSONS IN. Persons in living arrangements, such as nursing homes or rooming houses, which are not households. Group quarters status was determined on a complete-count basis.

Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized.

Inmate of institution. A person under care or custody at the time of enumeration. Inmates are persons in such facilities as homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically or mentally handicapped; persons in hospitals or wards for mental, tubercular, or chronic diseases; persons in homes for unmarried mothers; persons in nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; persons in orphanages; and persons in correctional institutions. These persons are enumerated as residents of an institution--regardless of their length of stay in the particular place and regardless of the number of people in the places. Some tabulations include data by major types of institutions (home for the aged, mental hospital, correctional institution and other institutions).

Other persons in group quarters. Persons living in group quarters who are not inmates of institutions. Rooming and boarding houses, communes, farm and nonfarm workers' dormitories, convents or monasteries, and other living quarters are classified as "other" group quarters if there are 9 or more persons unrelated to the person listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire; or if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit. Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "other" group quarters regardless of the number or relationship of people in the unit. These include persons residing in military barracks, on ships, in college dormitories, or in sorority and fraternity houses; patients in general or maternity wards of hospitals who have no usual residence elsewhere; staff members in institutional quarters; and persons enumerated in missions, flophouses, Salvation Army shelters, railroad stations, etc.

Historical comparability: In 1970, 6 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as group quarters; for 1980 that requirement was raised to 10 or more unrelated persons.

See also: GROUP QUARTERS TYPE; HOUSEHOLD

GROUP QUARTERS TYPE. Classification of institutions and noninstitutional quarters by the type of service provided, recorded on a sample basis for persons in group quarters. Note that statistics are provided primarily in terms of the number of persons residing in group quarters, not the number of group quarters (reported only in a subject report). See the definition for group quarters under Group Quarters, Persons In.

For those institutions which have multiple types of major service, usually general hospitals and Veterans Administration hospitals, inmates were classified by the type of care provided on their ward.

Inmate of institution:

Inmate of mental hospital. Patients receiving care in mental hospitals, or psychiatric wards, or receiving mental health services in general hospitals or veteran's hospitals, or receiving care in alcoholic treatment and drug addiction centers. Basic records further discriminate among Federal, State, or local government and private mental hospitals.

Inmate of home for the aged. Persons under care in nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent (including county homes, almshouses, poor farms, and fraternal or religious homes for the aged). While the great majority of these inmates are older persons, persons who are economically dependent or who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes, regardless of age. Basic records differentiate homes known to have nursing care from homes not known to have nursing care, and further classify these homes into Federal and State, county and city, private nonprofit, and private proprietary.

Inmate of correctional institution. Inmates of prisons, reformatories, local jails, and work houses. Basic records differentiate Federal, State, and local institutions. Correctional institutions are included with "Other institutions" in many tabulations.

Inmate of other institution. Inmates of hospitals or wards for tuberculosis or other chronic disease (except mental); homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the mentally or physically handicapped, including places for the blind and deaf; orphanages and other homes for dependent and neglected children; residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children; training schools for juvenile delinquents; and homes for unwed mothers. Basic records classify each type separately and in many cases differentiate public from private institutions.

Other person in group quarters:

In military barracks. Military personnel living in barracks or on ships. Residents of housing units on military bases are not counted here, but are included with the population in households.

In college dormitories. College students in dormitories, fraternity and sorority houses, and rooming houses exclusively for college students (provided there are 10 or more unrelated students or 9 or more unrelated to the resident who operates the place).

In rooming houses. Residents of rooming houses or other living quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons or nine or more persons not related to the person in charge, and the small number of persons temporarily residing in hotels, motels, Y's, and residential clubs who had no permanent residence elsewhere.

In other group quarters. Persons in religious group quarters (e.g., convents, monasteries, and rectories); halfway houses; communes, low-cost transient quarters, including flophouses and missions; general hospital or nurses' dormitories. Also included are crews of commercial ships, institutional staff residing in group quarters, and persons enumerated in the casual count (nonhousehold living situations such as parks, campsites, transient sites, etc.). Basic records code each type separately. Public-use microdata samples identify the eight broad categories shown above, while internal basic records show over 70 detailed types.

Historical comparability: In 1960 data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In 1970 and 1980 they include both men and women.

HEATING EQUIPMENT. Type of heating equipment most often used, ascertained for occupied units and vacant units. Vacant units are classified by the type of heating equipment available for use by the intended occupants or that used by the previous occupants if the unit is without heating equipment. This item was asked on a sample basis.

Central heating system.

Steam or hot water system. A central heating system which supplies steam or hot water to conventional radiators, baseboard radiators, heating pipes embedded in walls or ceilings, heating coils or equipment which are part of a combined heating-ventilating or heating-air conditioning system.

Central warm-air furnace. A furnace which provides warm air through ducts (passageways for air movement) leading to the various rooms. Electric heat pumps are excluded.

Electric heat pump. A combination heating-cooling system with indoor and outdoor coils, a compressor, and a refrigerant to pump hot air in during the winter and cooled air in during the summer. The heat pump may be centrally installed with ducts to the rooms, or there may be individual heat pumps in the rooms. It may also be known as a reverse cycle system.

Other built-in electric units. Electric heating units permanently installed in the floors, walls, ceiling, or baseboards which are a part of the electrical installation

of the building. (Electric heating devices that are plugged into an electric socket or outlet are not built in.)

Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace. Three kinds of heating methods. The question does not distinguish between them. Floor furnaces are below the floor and deliver heated air to the room immediately above or (if under a partition) to the room on each side. Wall furnaces are installed in a partition or in an outside wall and deliver heated air to the rooms on one or both sides. Pipeless furnaces are installed in basements and deliver heated air through a large register in the floor of the room or hallway immediately above.

Lacking central heating system.

Room heaters with flue. Circulating heaters, convectors, radiant gas heaters, other nonportable room heaters that burn gas, oil, kerosene, or other liquid fuel, and which are connected to a flue, vent, or chimney to remove smoke and fumes.

Room heaters without flue. Any room heater (not portable) that burns gas, oil, or kerosene, which is not connected to a flue, vent, or chimney.

Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters. Three kinds of heating methods. The question does not distinguish between them. Fireplaces used as the principal source of heat are counted here, as are ranges and stoves, including parlor stoves, circulating heaters, cookstoves also used for heating, etc. Portable room heaters can be picked up and moved around at will, either without limitation (kerosene, oil, gasoline heaters) or within the radius allowed by a flexible gas hose or an electric cord (gas, electric heaters). This classification includes all electric heaters that get current through a cord plugged into an electric wall outlet.

None. Units with no heating equipment. Most common in the warmest part of the country (Hawaii, Florida, etc.) and seasonal units not intended for winter occupancy.

Limitations: A test survey taken before the census showed relatively large biases for certain types of heating equipment, particularly in multi-unit structures, when compared to reinterviews. A 1970 census evaluation study found that "steam or hot water system," "central warm air furnaces," and "floor, wall, or pipeless furnace" were under reported, and that "built in electric units" and "room heaters with flue" were over-reported.

Historical comparability: Similar data have been collected since 1940. The electric heat pump category includes the central heat pumps which were part of the "central warm air furnace" category in

1970, as well as the individual room heat pumps which were included in the "built-in electric units" category in 1970. A 1970 write-in category for "other means of heating" was deleted.

See also: AIR CONDITIONING; ENERGY COSTS, MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL; FUEL

HISTORIC AREAS OF OKLAHOMA (EXCLUDING URBANIZED AREAS). The historic areas of Oklahoma consist of the former reservations which had legally established boundaries during the period 1900-1907. These reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The former reservation boundaries are used for planning purposes by tribes and the Federal government. In the census, the entire area encompassing the former reservations was identified (except for parts inside urbanized areas as approximated in preparation for the 1980 census). Individual former reservations were not identified separately.

The historic areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were assigned a unique 3-digit code by the Bureau which appears in the reservation code field. Enumeration districts (ED's), block groups (BG's), and/or portions of BG's which comprise the historic areas (excluding urbanized areas) are designated with an "A" in the ED prefix in tape files for Oklahoma.

Historical comparability: Historic areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were not identified in previous censuses.

HOME OWNERSHIP. See TENURE

HOMEOWNER VACANCY RATE. The number of vacant year-round units "for sale only" as a percent of the total homeowner inventory, i.e., all owner-occupied units and all year-round vacant units for sale only. Vacant units that are seasonal or held off the market are excluded. This item was derived on a complete-count basis.

See also: VACANCY STATUS

HOURS WORKED LAST WEEK. The number of hours actually worked at all jobs during the reference week, ascertained for all persons who reported that they worked during that week. Lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave are excluded, but overtime or extra hours worked in the reference week are included. Therefore, the statistics do not necessarily reflect the number of hours usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. This item was asked on a sample basis.

At work, full time. Persons who worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.

At work, part time. Persons who worked 1 to 34 hours during the reference week.

Census basic records and public-use microdata record the actual number of hours up to 99.

Limitations: The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. The occurrence of Passover and Good Friday in the week of April 1, 1980, should not have affected the number of reported hours worked since the reference week for most persons was the week before April 1. For those persons who completed their forms the following week, 1 or more days of the reference week may have been observed as a holiday, reducing the number of hours worked. The net effect of these holidays on hours worked statistics was probably not major nationwide, but may need to be considered in local areas where these holidays are widely observed.

Historical comparability: In 1970 and 1960, data on hours worked were recorded in intervals: 1 to 14 hours, 15 to 29, 30 to 34, 35 to 39, 40, 41 to 48, 49 to 59, and 60 or more. Data were also tabulated for 14- and 15-year-olds in selected tables.

HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1979. The number of hours usually worked during those weeks the person worked in 1979, generally tabulated for persons 16 years old and over who worked in 1979. If the number of hours worked per week varied considerably during 1979, an approximate average was reported. This item was asked on a sample basis.

Usually worked full time. Persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 or more hours per week worked in 1979.

Usually worked part time. Persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week worked in 1979.

Census basic records include the actual number of hours usually worked per week, up to 99. Statistics on usual hours worked in 1979, along with weeks worked in 1979, can be used to put 1979 earnings in perspective.

Limitations: Some users of microdata may attempt to calculate an average wage rate by dividing 1979 earnings by the product of weeks worked and usual hours worked per week. The usual hours worked data are probably not precise enough to yield reliable results in such a calculation.

Historical comparability: New item for 1980.

See also: WEEKS WORKED IN 1979

HOUSE HEATING FUEL. See FUEL

HOUSEHOLD. The person or persons occupying a housing unit. Counts of households, householders, and occupied-housing units are always identical in complete-count tabulations. In sample tables, the numbers may not always be the same because of differences in weighting sample data.

See also: HOUSEHOLD RELATIONSHIP; HOUSEHOLD TYPE; HOUSING UNIT

HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1979. Total money income received in calendar year 1979 by all household members 15 years old and over, tabulated for all households. Household income differs from family income by including income received by (a) all household members 15 years old or over, not just those related to the householder, and by (b) persons living alone and in other nonfamily households. See the definitions of Income In 1979 and Income Type for discussions of sources of income recorded, means, medians, limitations, and comparability to other data bases.

In income tables for households, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$2,500) includes households that were classified as having no 1979 income as defined in the census. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts; were newly created households; or were households in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census. Household income is recorded on public-use microdata in \$10 intervals up to \$75,000 or down to a net loss of \$9,990 or more.

Median and mean household income figures are based on all households, unlike mean or median income figures for persons 15 years old and over, which exclude persons with no income. This item was derived on a sample basis.

Historical comparability: Household income was tabulated for the first time in the 1970 census, but its use was limited to one detailed table in PC(1)-D and the Sixth Count Summary Tape. Household income is used in 1980 population reports in some places where family income was used in 1970 population reports. In 1980 as compared to 1970 housing tabulations, household income replaces "income of family or primary individual," which excluded the income of anyone unrelated to the household head. Household income is, however, derivable on public-use microdata samples from the 1960 and 1970 censuses.

See also: FAMILY

HOUSEHOLD RELATIONSHIP. Relationship to the person in column 1 of the census questionnaire, ascertained from replies to a complete-count question.

In household. Persons in the household include:

Householder. The person who was reported in column 1. This reference person was to be the person or one of the persons in whose name the home was owned or rented. If there was no such person, any adult household member at least 15 years old who was not a roomer, boarder, or paid employee was to be reported in column 1. In complete-count tabulations, the number of householders is the same as the number of households or occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may not always be the same because of differences in weighting sample data.

Family householder. A householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Nonfamily householder. A householder living alone or only with persons not related to him or her.

Spouse. The husband or wife of the householder, living with the householder. This category may include persons in common-law marriages as well as persons in formal marriages; it does not include a partner or roommate of the opposite sex. In complete-count tabulations, the number of spouses is the same as the number of married-couple families or married-couple family households. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of "married persons with spouse present" in sample tabulations, since only spouses of householders are specifically identified as "spouse." Sample tabulations of the number of married persons with spouse present include subfamilies (see definition under Family) as well as married-couple families.

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

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

Related child. An "own child" or any other family member (regardless of marital status) who is under 18 years, except the householder or spouse. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other relative. A household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. The scope of this category may differ from table to table, depending on what other relationship categories are included. In detailed tabulations (STF 2, STF 5, or PC80-1-D) the following categories may also be shown:

Parent. In complete-count tabulations, the father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. On sample basic records and microdata files, fathers- and mothers-in-law constitute a

separate category coded from write-in responses under "other relative" on the questionnaire. One STF 5 and PC80-1-D tabulation includes both parents and parents-in-law in the same category.

Brother or sister. In complete-count tabulations, the brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. On sample basic records and microdata files, brothers- and sisters-in-law constitute a separate category coded from write-in responses. One STF 5 and PC80-1-D tabulation includes brothers- and sisters-in-law along with brothers and sisters in the same category.

Son- or daughter-in-law. Spouse of a son or daughter of the householder, coded from write-in responses.

Grandchild. Grandchild of the householder, coded from write-in responses.

Other. The following categories are separately coded in sample basic records and public-use microdata files only: nephew/niece, grandparent, uncle/aunt, cousin, and "other."

Nonrelative. Any household member, including foster children, not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories are presented in certain more detailed tabulations.

Partner or roommate. Nonrelative who lives together and shares expenses with the householder.

Roomer or boarder. Roomer, boarder, lodger, or relative of such; or foster child or ward of the householder.

Paid employee. Nonrelative who is paid to provide household services, such as a maid, housekeeper or gardener.

Other nonrelative. Nonrelative who cannot be described by the above categories, including a person who is related to a partner or roommate or to a paid employee.

Inmate of institution and other person in group quarters. (Treated as categories of household relationship for purposes of tabulation. For definitions, see Group Quarters, Persons In.) Persons in group quarters are

excluded from counts of persons in households or persons in unit.

Responses to the household relationship item were also used in defining families, and subfamilies (see Family; Family Type; Household Type). Tabulations frequently report relationship for persons in family households separately from persons in nonfamily households.

Historical comparability: The question was revised from 1970 to replace the head-of-household category with a format using a reference person, i.e., the "person in column 1." 1980 householders differ from 1970 household heads primarily where the wife in a married-couple family is listed as the "person in column 1." In 1970, the husband was automatically assumed to be the "head" of such a family. In 1980 tabulations, the substitution of one spouse for the other as the reference person may affect certain of the classifications, such as "parent" or "brother or sister," within the "other relative" grouping. The person in whose name the house or apartment is owned or rented may in a few cases differ from the person considered by other household members as the "head," but this is expected to affect the classification of relatively few households.

The 1970 questionnaire category "other relative of head" was replaced on the questionnaire by three categories, "brother/sister," "father/mother," and "other relative." Since the category "patient or inmate" is marked only by census enumerators, it was moved to the bottom of the form in a space reserved for "census use only." New nonrelative categories include "partner, roommate" and "paid employee." The former question asking relationship to head of family or household was asked from 1980 to 1970.

See also: FAMILY; FAMILY TYPE; GROUP QUARTERS, PERSONS IN; HOUSEHOLD TYPE

HOUSEHOLD SIZE. See HOUSEHOLD, PERSONS IN; PERSONS IN UNIT

HOUSEHOLD TYPE. Households are classified by type according to sex of the householder and the presence of relatives based on questions asked on sex and household relationship. This item was determined on a complete-count basis.

Family household. A household including a family (See Family). A family household may also include nonrelatives living with the family. The following subcategories are frequently provided: married-couple family; family with male householder, no wife present; and family with female householder, no husband present (see Family Type).

Nonfamily household. A household consisting of a person living alone or of a householder living with other unrelated individuals (see Unrelated Individual).

Historical comparability: In 1970, nonfamily households were termed primary individual households, a primary individual being a person living alone or the head of a household in which no relatives were present.

See also: FAMILY; FAMILY TYPE; UNRELATED INDIVIDUAL

HOUSING CONDITIONS, SELECTED. Presence of one or more of the conditions described below, determined for occupied housing units on a sample basis.

With selected conditions. With one or more of the following characteristics:

- Lacking complete plumbing facilities for exclusive use.
- 1.01 or more persons per room.
- In specified renter-occupied housing units, gross rent is 30 percent or more of household income.
- In specified owner-occupied housing units, the structure was built in 1939 or earlier and the value of the housing unit is below a specified amount (ranging from \$20,000 to \$35,000) depending on metropolitan status and census geographic division.

Without selected conditions. With none of the conditions described above.

Historical comparability: Not tabulated in any previous census.

HOUSING UNIT. A house, apartment, mobile home or trailer, group of rooms, or single room occupied as a separate living quarter or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate living quarter. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements (except as described in definition of Group Quarters, Persons In). For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants. Both

occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, caves, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory. Housing unit status was determined on a complete-count basis.

Historical comparability: The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in each succeeding census, the 1980 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. In 1970, the definition of a housing unit stipulated the occupants to live and eat separately and to have either direct access or complete kitchen facilities. For 1980 direct access is required; the alternative of complete kitchen facilities has been dropped. In 1970 vacant mobile homes were not counted. In 1980 vacant mobile homes are included in the housing inventory if they are intended for occupancy where they stand. Also in 1970 units with 6 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as group quarters; for 1980 that requirement was raised to 10 or more unrelated persons.

See also: OCCUPANCY STATUS; TENURE; UNITS AT ADDRESS; UNITS IN STRUCTURE; YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS

INCOME DEFICIT. The arithmetic difference between the total income of a family or unrelated individual and the appropriate poverty threshold, calculated for families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level. The aggregate income deficit provides an estimate of the amount of money which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective thresholds at the poverty level. This item was derived on a sample basis.

Historical comparability: Income Deficit was first ascertained in 1970.

See also: INCOME IN 1979; POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

INCOME IN 1979. Total money income received in calendar year 1979, ascertained on a sample basis for all persons 15 years old and over. Total income is the sum of amounts reported separately for income from wages and salaries; nonfarm self-employment, farm self-employment; interest, dividends, and net rental; Social Security; public assistance; and all other sources.

The figures represent the amount of income received before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property, in which case, the net proceeds would be counted as income from self-employment); the value of income "in kind" such as free living quarters or food produced and consumed in the home; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; and gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts. The seven specific types of income recorded are further defined under Income Type.

Income In 1979 is reported in several different combinations. Household Income In 1979 and Family Income In 1979 are defined separately in this glossary. When entitled "Income In 1979," the data refer to the money income of persons 15 years old and over. (Where family members received income jointly, appropriate amounts were to be apportioned among specific household members.) Income in 1979 is also tabulated for "unrelated individuals 15 years old and over," i.e., persons not accounted for in family income tabulations. Where a measure of income is to be interrelated with occupation or other work force characteristics, income other than earnings is generally excluded. See Income Type -- "Earnings."

Income is tabulated in intervals, for example, less than \$5,000; \$5,000 to \$7,499; \$7,500 to \$9,999...\$35,000 to \$49,999; \$50,000 or more. The highest income interval to be published in reports is \$50,000 or more; on summary tape files the top interval is \$75,000 or more. On census basic records incomes from each source are recorded in \$10 intervals up to \$100,000 and in \$1,000 intervals from \$100,000 to \$999,000. Income amounts of \$1,000,000 or more are recorded as \$999,500. Net losses up to \$10,000 are also recorded in ten dollar intervals. Net losses of \$10,000 or more are recorded as \$-9995. High incomes are grouped together on public-use microdata, with "\$75,000 or more" as a single category, to avoid identification of individuals.

Median income. To avoid inconsistencies in median income figures for the same population as presented in different reports, all medians for family and household income in the 1980 census are based on the same set of 17 categories available on summary tape files, regardless of the number of intervals shown in various printed tables. Thus, the median shown in a report is frequently more precise than one the user could compute from the intervals shown in the report. Pareto interpolation is used rather than linear interpolation when the width of the income interval is more than \$2,500.

For families and unrelated individuals, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of families and unrelated individuals; whereas for persons, the median income is

based on the distribution of persons 15 years old and over with income.

When the median income falls in the terminal category of a distribution, the method of presentation in reports is to show the initial value of the terminal category followed by a plus sign; thus, for example, if the median income falls in the terminal category "\$50,000 or more," it is shown as "\$50,000 +" in reports or as "\$50,001" on STF's.

Mean income. The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe (termed "aggregate income" in STF documentation) by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean family income is obtained by dividing total family income by the total number of families. Mean income for persons is obtained by dividing the total income of persons (including patients or inmates in institutional quarters) by the number of persons with income. When the mean income for an area or population subgroup is a net loss, the dollar amount is shown preceded by a minus sign (e.g., -\$123).

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

Per capita income. Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population (including patients or inmates in institutional quarters) in that group.

Limitations: Since questionnaire entries for income are frequently based on memory and not on records, many persons tend to forget minor or irregular sources of income, and, therefore, underreport their income. In addition, there are errors of reporting due to misunderstanding of the income questions. One such error is the reporting of gross instead of net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which results in an overstatement of these items. Such instances of overreporting would have an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income.

Many reporting errors are rectified through the coding and the computer editing procedures, with the result that consistency of reported income items with work experience, occupation, and class-of-worker information is improved. For example, if a person reported

that he or she was self-employed on his or her own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount is shifted to net farm self-employment income. Another type of problem involves nonreporting of income. Where income information was not reported, editing and allocation procedures imputed appropriate values (either "none" or positive or negative dollar amounts) for the missing entries. These procedures will be described in more detail in appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data," to reports in the PC80-1-C and -D series.

The income data obtained in the 1980 census cover money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income is also received by some nonfarm residents. Such income often takes the form of business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses. Many low-income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs (e.g., food stamps).

Finally, in relating income to occupation, family size, housing costs, and most other characteristics, the user must bear in mind that income figures refer to 1979 whereas other characteristics are as of the time of enumeration, generally April 1980. On the other hand, information is collected on work and unemployment in 1979, facilitating comparisons with income in 1979.

Comparability with income tax data. For several reasons, the income data from the census are not directly comparable with those which may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Bureau of the Census concept.

Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

Comparability with Social Security Administration earnings record data. The earnings from the census are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings data for 1979 exclude the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$22,900 in 1979 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, since census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

Comparability with Bureau of Economic Analysis income series. The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per capita personal income received by the population for each State and selected standard metropolitan statistical areas. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in the 1980 census would be different from (and generally less than) those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Bureau of the Census data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA census income series includes some items not included in the census income data, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1980. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employee contributions for Social Security.

Historical comparability: Data on income last year have been collected in each census since 1940. Income questions were asked in essentially the same way in 1970 as in 1980, except that the separation of interest, dividends and net rental income from other sources is new for 1980 (possibly leading to more complete reporting of income from these sources). Another new feature was the instruction that the respondent should add up the income figures from the various sources and report total income on a separate line on the form. This feature was to help respondents avoid counting the same income in more than one category and encourage recall of income from other sources. The 1980 census obtained income for persons 15 years old and over; the 1970 universe also included 14-year-olds.

Income intervals reported in 1980 publications concentrate on higher dollar amounts than did their 1970 counterparts, reflecting inflation. In comparing income data for 1979 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustment for changes in prices is made. The ratio of the average Consumer Price Index in 1979 to the corresponding figure in 1969 is 1.98, and this is the factor used in converting 1969 median and mean income figures in current dollars to constant 1979 dollars for comparison with 1979 median and mean income figures.

See also: FAMILY INCOME IN 1979; HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1979; INCOME TYPE; POVERTY STATUS

INCOME OF FAMILY IN 1979. See FAMILY INCOME IN 1979

INCOME OF HOUSEHOLD IN 1979. See HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1979

INCOME TYPE. Classification of income in 1979 by the source from which it was received, ascertained on a sample basis for all persons

15 years old and over with income. See the definition of Income In 1979 for types of receipts which are not counted as income (e.g., tax refunds).

Earnings. The sum of wage or salary income and net self-employment income from nonfarm and farm sources. Earnings are those sources of income most appropriately interrelated with labor force characteristics such as hours and weeks worked in 1979 or occupation.

Wage or salary income. Total money earnings received for work performed as an employee at any time during the calendar year 1979. It includes wages, salary, pay from Armed Forces, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned. Sick leave pay is included. Reimbursement for business expenses and payment "in kind" (for example, food, and lodging received as payment for work performed) are excluded.

Nonfarm self-employment income. Net money income (gross receipts minus business expenses) received from an unincorporated nonfarm business, professional enterprise, or partnership in which the person was engaged on his or her own account. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Business expenses include cost of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc. The so-called "salary" that some owners of unincorporated businesses pay themselves is included here. On the other hand, income received for working for an incorporated business, even though the person may own the business, is counted under wage or salary income.

Farm self-employment income. Net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) received from the operation of an unincorporated farm by a person on his own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, governmental subsidies, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include the cost of fuel, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not Federal, State, and local income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, and other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.

Income other than earnings. Interest, dividends, royalties, or net rental income. Money received or credited to a person's account as interest from sources such as notes, bonds, deposits in banks and savings and loan associations, credit unions, and

posted savings certificates; payments made by corporations and mutual funds to stockholders (excluding profits or losses from the sale of stocks); net royalties such as income from oil, gas, and other mineral rights; from patents, copyrights on literary works, trademarks, formulas; and net rental income received from the rental of property or real estate or from roomers or boarders.

Social Security income. Cash receipts of Social Security pensions, survivors' benefits, permanent disability insurance payments, and special benefit payments made by the Social Security Administration (under the national old-age, survivors, disability, and health insurance programs) before deductions of health insurance premiums. "Medicare" reimbursements are not included nor are payments under the Supplemental Security Income program. Cash receipts of retirement, disability, and survivors' benefit payments made by the U.S. Government under the Railroad Retirement Act are also included.

Public assistance income. Cash receipts of payments made under the following public assistance programs: aid to families with dependent children, old-age assistance, general assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled. These payments are generally labeled "Supplementary Security Income" and, while usually received from the Federal government, may also be received from State or local governments. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care are excluded from this item.

Income from all other sources. Money income received from sources such as veteran's payments; public or private pensions; periodic receipts from insurance policies or annuities; unemployment insurance benefits; workmen's compensation cash benefits; periodic payments from estates and trust funds; alimony or child support from persons who are not members of the household; receipts for foster child care; net gambling gains; nonservice scholarships and fellowships; and money received for transportation and/or subsistence by persons participating in special governmental training programs, e.g., under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act or Work Incentive Program; and periodic contributions from persons outside the household, e.g., voluntary allotment checks sent by Armed Forces personnel to relatives not living with them.

In most reports, data on income type are limited to (1) the number of households or families with income of a specified type and (2) the mean income of the specified type for the applicable households or families (i.e., aggregate income of the specified type received by persons in households or families divided by the number of households or families with that type of income). In income type tabulations, a household or family may be counted more than once, i.e. for each type

of income received, although the dollar amounts of income are counted only once. In one detailed tabulation in PC80-1-D, frequency counts are provided for income intervals as well as a mean for each type. Further, mean total income is provided in addition to mean income of specified type for households, families, and unrelated individuals with income of the specified type. The ratio of those two means will suggest the degree to which, for instance, families receiving Social Security income may also have other major sources of income.

Census basic records show income in \$10 intervals for each type of income up to \$100,000, except that amounts of \$10,000 or more are coded as \$9,995 for Social Security or public assistance income. Income amounts of \$100,000 to \$999,000 are recorded in \$1,000 intervals. Income amounts of \$1,000,000 or more are recorded as \$999,500. Net losses up to \$10,000 are recorded in \$10 intervals for nonfarm or farm self-employment income and interest, dividend and net rental income but are not allowed for other income types. Losses of \$10,000 or more are coded as \$-9995. High incomes of each type are grouped together on public-use microdata, with "\$75,000 or more" as a single category, to avoid the identification of individuals.

Limitations: See the discussion under Income In 1979.

Historical comparability: See the discussion under Income In 1979.

INDUSTRY. The kind of business or industrial activity in which the person was employed during the reference week or, if not employed, in which the person was most recently employed since 1975. Persons working at more than one job were instructed to describe the one at which they worked the most hours during the reference week. If the employer was engaged in more than one activity, the respondent was instructed to describe only the major activity at the place or facility where the person worked. Industry is most frequently tabulated for employed persons 16 years old and over, less often for the experienced civilian labor force, which includes both employed and experienced unemployed persons 16 years old and over. Industry data were also collected but are not tabulated for persons not currently in the labor force who have worked since 1975. Industry data are collected on a sample basis.

Responses were coded to one of 231 industry categories by specially trained industry and occupation coders in census processing offices. Most large companies were included on a Company Name List (CNL) developed from the Census Bureau economic censuses. If the company entered in question 28a was found on the CNL, the coder assigned the industry code given by the CNL. If the company could not be found on the CNL, the coder used the industry description on 28b and 28c to determine the industry code. Only the code, i.e., none of the written-in information, is retained on census basic records and public-use microdata. Census industry categories are fully defined in the Classified Index of Industries and Occupations, PHC80-R3. Persons wishing to use the census system in coding other data bases may use the Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations, PHC80-R4. Major industry categories and important subdivisions are as follows:

- Agriculture, forestry and fisheries
- Mining
- Construction
- Manufacturing
 - Nondurable goods
 - Durable goods
- Transportation, communications, and other public utilities
- Wholesale trade
- Retail trade
- Finance, insurance, and real estate
- Business and repair services
- Personal services
- Entertainment and recreation services
- Professional and related services
 - Health services
 - Educational services
 - Other professional and related services
- Public Administration

Relation to Standard Industrial Classification. The Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system was developed under the sponsorship of the Office of Management and Budget, and subsequently under the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, and is designed for the classification of establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they are engaged. One of the major purposes of the SIC is to promote uniformity and comparability in the presentation of statistical data collected by various agencies. Accordingly, in the census of population, the industry categories are defined in these terms. However, population census data, which are collected from households, differ in nature and detail from those obtained from business establishments. Therefore, the 1980 census classification system does not reflect the full SIC detail in all categories. However, the census of population is one of the few sources of industrial data that includes all industries.

In addition to such classification differences, census data may differ from other industrial data for the following reasons: the dates to which the data refer may not be the same; workers who live in one geographic area and work in another would be reported at their place of residence by the census but at their place of work in other surveys; and dual jobholders may be counted in the reports of two establishments but counted in the census for only their major job. Many other sources for industrial data cover private employees but exclude self-employed and government workers.

Relation to certain occupation groups. Although some occupation groups are closely related to certain industries, the industry categories are broad and include occupations other than those concentrated in that industry. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers in addition to farm workers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics and secretaries in addition to transport operatives; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Historical comparability: There was no change in wording of the industry question from 1970. A version of this question was asked in 1820 and 1840, and consistently since 1910.

The 1970 industry categories were based on the 1967 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. The 1980 classification reflects some significant changes made in the 1972 SIC manual and some minor technical adjustments made in 1977. One important change was in the census classification of public administration which was subdivided by level of government in the 1970 census, but for 1980 is classified by its primary economic activity. For example, as a result of an SIC change, the 1980 detailed tabulations include such categories as executive and legislative offices; justice, public order, and safety; and public finance, taxation and monetary policy. In 1980 most employees of governmental social service agencies are classified under social services rather than under public administration (although they are still classified as employees of a government under Class of Worker).

More information on changes in industrial classification will be shown in later 1980 census reports. In the study of earlier data it may also be useful to refer to Technical Paper No. 26: "1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of Their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements."

More detailed changes in industrial classification are highlighted in charts in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. Reference materials on the relationship of 1970 and 1980 industry classifications are being prepared. For more information, contact Population Division, Bureau of the Census.

See also: CLASS OF WORKER; LABOR FORCE STATUS; OCCUPATION

INMATE OF INSTITUTION. See GROUP QUARTERS, PERSONS IN

INSURANCE FOR PROPERTY, FIRE, AND HAZARD. See OWNER COSTS, SELECTED MONTHLY

KITCHEN FACILITIES. Presence of kitchen facilities in occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis.

Complete kitchen facilities. Units with all three of the following: an installed sink with piped water, a range or cookstove (excluding portable cooking equipment), and a mechanical refrigerator (excluding ice boxes). All kitchen facilities must be located in the building or structure, but they need not all be in the same room.

No complete kitchen facilities. Units lacking one or more of the equipment items cited above, although they may have some equipment for preparing food.

Historical comparability: The 1940 and 1950 censuses asked about the presence of a refrigerator and, in 1950, a kitchen sink, and the 1960

census added cooking facilities. The separate items were combined into one item on complete kitchen facilities in 1970, which differentiated between kitchen facilities used by this household only and those also used by another household.

LABOR FORCE STATUS. Persons 16 years old and over were classified as to their status in the labor force based on replies to several questions relating to work activity and status during the reference week. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Data on labor force status refer to the calendar week prior to the date on which respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. Since the week of enumeration was not the same for all persons, the reference week for labor force data is not entirely uniform. For many persons, however, the reference week for answering the 1980 census employment questions was the last week in March, 1980.

Labor force. Members of the Armed Forces and the civilian labor force as defined below.

Armed Forces. Persons 16 years old and over on active duty in the Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard, (indicated in responses to the question on industry). Members of the merchant marine and civilian employees of the Department of Defense are not members of the Armed Forces. Service in a National Guard or reserve unit for short periods of active duty for training does not count as active duty in the Armed Forces.

Civilian labor force. Employed and unemployed civilians.

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

Employed persons are sometimes further classified as full time or part time based on whether they worked 35 or more hours during the reference week. (See Hours Worked Last Week.)

Unemployed. Civilians 16 years old and over who were neither "at work" nor "with a job, but not at work" and who were:

a) looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and b) available to accept a job.

Examples of jobseeking activities are: (1) registering at a public or private employment office, (2) meeting with prospective employers, (3) checking with friends or relatives, (4) placing or answering advertisements, (5) writing letters of application, and (6) being on a union or professional register.

Also included as unemployed are persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off.

The concept of experienced unemployed is discussed below under Experienced Civilian Labor Force.

Not in labor force. Persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an "off" season who were not looking for work, inmates of institutions, disabled persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (fewer than 15 hours during the reference week). Also included are so called "discouraged workers" who do not have a job and have not been actively looking for work during the last four weeks. Inmates of institutions are occasionally presented as a subcategory within "not in labor force." Tasks performed by inmates of institutions are not considered "work" for the purposes of the census.

In addition to the above classification, the concept of Experienced Civilian Labor Force appears in certain detailed tabulations.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force. Employed persons and those unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past, i.e., "experienced unemployed." (See Year Last Worked.) This concept serves as the universe for certain tabulations of occupation and industry where unemployed persons are to be included. (Occupation and industry data were not collected for persons who have never worked, or who have not worked since 1974.)

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

Historical comparability: In 1940, 1950, and 1960, labor force data were published for persons 14 years old and over. In 1970, most labor force data were for persons 16 years old and over to comply with the official Government definition of employed and unemployed instituted in 1967, although data on 14- and 15-year olds were furnished in 1970 to provide a comparability bridge with earlier censuses.

See also: HOURS WORKED LAST WEEK; INDUSTRY; OCCUPATION; LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979, YEAR LAST WORKED

LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979. A series of items identified persons who worked in 1979 by the number of weeks worked and the number of hours usually worked per week, and persons who were unemployed in 1979 by the number of weeks unemployed. These data, collected on a sample basis, are tabulated for persons 16 years old and over regardless of current labor force status.

In labor force in 1979. Persons 16 years old and over who, at any time in 1979, worked (even for a few days), were looking for work, or were on layoff from a job.

Worked in 1979. Persons who, at any time in 1979, did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business, or who were on active duty in the Armed Forces.

With unemployment in 1979. Persons who looked for work or were on layoff from a job during at least one week in 1979 in which they did not work. (Note that the question on unemployment in 1979 did not inquire whether the person was available to accept a job.)

Note that the number of persons who worked in 1979 and the number with unemployment in 1979 adds to more than the number of persons in the labor force in 1979, since many of the persons with unemployment also worked at one time or another in 1979.

Historical comparability: The information on unemployment last year is new for 1980. Data on weeks of unemployment were last collected in the 1950 census.

See also: HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1979; WEEKS OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN 1979; WEEKS WORKED IN 1979

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME. Persons who speak a language other than English at home were asked to report the language spoken, as well as their proficiency in English (see Language Usage And Ability To Speak English). This item was asked on a sample basis.

Respondents were instructed to report the language spoken most often, for persons speaking two or more non-English languages at home, or the first language learned, where the language spoken most often could not be determined.

The write-in entries of the language spoken were coded in census processing offices into 387 categories which are recorded on basic records and public-use microdata files. Tables in PC30-1-C reports include the following categories: English only, Chinese, French,

German, Greek, Italian, Philippine languages, Polish, Spanish, other specified language, and unspecified language.

Data on languages spoken in the home are typically presented separately for persons 5 to 17 and 18 years old and over. These data should not be interpreted as the number of people who are able to speak specified languages, since this question counts only persons who speak a language other than English at home.

The reported number of persons who speak a language other than English at home may be inflated slightly by a processing error. The total number of persons who speak a language other than English is inflated by approximately 0.4 percent nationwide. There is some geographic variation in the frequency of the errors, but no substantial spatial clustering has been discovered. Subsequent data products (STF 4, STF 5) will correct these errors, and thus may disagree with the estimates provided in STF 3.

Historical comparability: These data on current language are not comparable to questions asked in 1960 and 1970 on mother tongue, i.e., language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child. In 1970, Spanish mother tongue was a major determinant in the classification of "persons of Spanish heritage."

See also: LANGUAGE USAGE AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

LANGUAGE USAGE AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH. Persons 5 years old and over are classified by whether they speak a language other than English at home, and, if so, by how well they speak English. Responses for persons under 5 are not tabulated. This item was asked on a sample basis.

Speak only English at home. Persons who always speak English at home. Includes persons who may speak a language other than English at school or elsewhere, but not at home, and persons whose usage of another language at home is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Speak a language other than English at home. Persons who speak a language other than English at home, even if English is spoken more frequently than the other language. They are further classified by level of English language ability:

Speak English very well. Persons who have no difficulty speaking English.

Speak English well. Persons who have only minor problems which do not seriously limit their ability to speak English.

Speak English not well. Persons who are seriously limited in their ability to speak English.

Speak English not at all.

These data typically are presented separately for persons 5 to 17 years old (school-age population) and for persons 18 years old and over, to aid the assessment of needs for bilingual education and other services.

Historical comparability: The question on current language spoken at home replaces a question asked in 1960 and 1970 on mother tongue, i.e., language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child. In 1960, mother tongue was asked only of foreign-born persons. In 1970, mother tongue was asked of all persons and was a major determinant in the classification of "persons of Spanish heritage."

The focus on current language rather than mother tongue is a significant departure from previous censuses. The question on ability to speak English is being asked for the first time in 1980.

See also: LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME

LIVING QUARTERS. See GROUP QUARTERS, PERSONS IN; HOUSING UNITS

MALES. See FAMILY TYPE; SEX

MARITAL HISTORY. Persons 15 years old and over who had ever been married were asked whether they had been married more than once and, whether the first marriage ended because of the death of the person's spouse. Marital history is a construct which combines responses to these items with responses to the complete-count question on current marital status. The following items were derived on a sample basis.

Persons known to have been widowed. Widowed persons and those currently married or divorced persons married more than once whose first marriage was terminated by the death of a spouse.

Persons known to have been divorced. Divorced persons and those currently married or widowed persons married more than once whose first marriage did not end in widowhood.

Persons known to have been widowed and divorced. Widowed persons married more than once whose first marriage did not end in widowhood and divorced persons married more than once whose first marriage ended in widowhood.

Persons married only once and persons married more than once are also summarized in selected tabulations.

Historical comparability: A similar question was asked in 1970. Various questions on marital history have been asked since the 1850 census.

See also: AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE; MARITAL STATUS

MARITAL STATUS. All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Marital status data are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and older. This item was asked on a complete-count basis.

Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages, etc.) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Single. All persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage was annulled.

Ever married. Persons married at the time of enumeration, including those separated, plus widowed or divorced persons.

Now married, except separated. Persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations based on sample data, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent." See below.

Separated. Persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce. Separated includes persons with a limited divorce.

Widowed. Widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced. Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household:

Now married. All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. Includes persons categorized as separated above.

Spouse present. Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse absent. Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, and all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated. Defined above.

Spouse absent, other. Married persons whose spouse was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included are those whose spouse

was employed and living away from home, absent in the Armed Forces, or an inmate of an institution.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females arise from the fact that some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas, and, in sample tabulations, from different weights applied to the data. Any differences between "now married, spouse present" males and females are due solely to sample weighting; by definition the numbers should be the same.

Historical comparability: The 1980 definition of "now married" is comparable to the definition of the term "married" as used in publications of data from prior censuses. For 1980, marital status is tabulated for persons 15 years old and older, a change from the period 1950-1970 when marital status was tabulated for persons 14 years old and over. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

See also: MARITAL HISTORY; UNMARRIED COUPLES

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK. SEE TRANSPORTATION TO WORK, MEANS OF

MEDICAL OFFICE OR COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENT. See OWNER COSTS, SELECTED MONTHLY; VALUE

MIGRATION. SEE RESIDENCE IN 1975

MINOR CIVIL DIVISION (MCD). A primary political and administrative subdivision of a county. MCD's are most frequently known as townships, but in some States they include towns, magisterial districts, and similar areas. A few counties have some territory not organized into MCD's; such "unorganized territory" is treated as one or more MCD's for census purposes.

MCD's are used for census purposes in 29 States (see figure 5, column 2). In 20 of the remaining States, CCD's are used in lieu of MCD's; in Alaska, census subareas are used. In the District of Columbia, quadrants are used. In Puerto Rico, ciudades, pueblos, and barrios are used.

The Census Bureau has assigned each MCD, alphabetically sequenced within county, an incremental, unique 3-digit numeric code. In addition, MCD's in 11 States (those noted in column 4 of figure 5) have a 4-digit "MCD sequence number" which allows MCD's to be sorted into alphabetical sequence within a State.

MCD boundaries are represented on all detailed census maps. In addition, MCD outlines appear on small-scale maps published in PC80-1-A and -B and HC80-1-A reports and in conjunction with the PHC80-2 series. There are about 26,000 MCD's recognized for the 1980 census.

Statistics for all MCD's appear in STF's 1A, 2B, 3A, and 4B, and in PC80-1-A and -B and HC80-1-A reports. In 20 States (specified in column 3 of figure 5), many MCD's serve as functioning general-purpose governments, and these active MCD's are included in PHC80-3 Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. All MCD's in block-numbered areas of these States are included in PHC80-1 Block Statistics microfiche series and STF 1B. Finally, in 11 States (all 9 States in the Northeast region, plus Michigan and Wisconsin), MCD data are published in a manner parallel to that of places of the same population size in tables of PC80-1-B and -C and HC80-1-A and -B. (See figure 5, column 4.)

Historical comparability: CCD's were used in North Dakota in 1970, but for 1980 that State returned to the use of its townships. A number of MCD's in other States have changed boundaries. Changes have resulted from municipal annexations, mergers or dissolutions of MCD's, and other causes. There are seven States where MCD boundaries have changed substantially: Arkansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Nebraska, Virginia, and West Virginia. MCD's which have changed boundaries during 1970 to 1980 are noted in footnotes to table 4 of PC80-1-A reports for States with MCD's.

MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER. See UNITS AT ADDRESS; UNITS IN STRUCTURE

MORTGAGE STATUS. The existence of a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on the property. Land contracts, contracts for deed, and assumption agreements are included. This item was ascertained for owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres, without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. Mobile homes or trailers and condominium units were also excluded. This item was asked on a sample basis.

Selected monthly owner costs are usually reported separately for units with a mortgage and for units not mortgaged (i.e., owned free and clear) since housing costs are quite different for the two groups.

Historical comparability: This item is new for 1980.

See also: OWNER COSTS, SELECTED MONTHLY

MUNICIPIO. See PUERTO RICO AND OUTLYING AREAS

NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH. The population is classified into "native" and "foreign born" based on the State, foreign country, Puerto Rico, or outlying area of the United States where the person's mother was living at the time the person was born (not the location of the hospital if in a different State in the United States). This item was asked on a sample basis.

Native population. Persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, or other outlying area of the United States; or at sea or in a foreign country if they have at

least one American parent (determined from the citizenship question). In certain presentations, this population is further classified as born in State of residence; born in different State (this category may be further broken down by region of birth); and born abroad, at sea, etc., of American parents.

Foreign-born population. All persons not classified as native.

Historical comparability: The format of the place-of-birth question was changed from 1970 so that the instruction to print the State where the person's mother was living at the time the person was born is highlighted so that respondents would not report the location of the hospital if in a different State from the mother's usual residence.

See also: COUNTRY OF BIRTH; STATE OF BIRTH

NEIGHBORHOOD. For purposes of the Census Bureau's Neighborhood Statistics Program, a neighborhood is a locally defined subarea of a locality. Neighborhoods must have official recognition, nonoverlapping boundaries, and a mechanism through which neighborhood residents may present their views on municipal matters.

Historical comparability: Such neighborhoods have not been recognized in past censuses.

NONFARM, RURAL. See FARM RESIDENCE

NONRELATIVE. See HOUSEHOLD RELATIONSHIP

OCCUPANCY STATUS. The classification of all housing units as either occupied or vacant. This item was determined on a complete-count basis.

Occupied. A housing unit occupied as the usual place of residence of a person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or by occupants only temporarily absent such as on vacation. A household consists of all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of enumeration have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. Complete count figures on households and occupied housing units should match--although sample estimates of households and occupied housing units may differ because of weighting.

Vacant. A housing unit with no one living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. If, at the time of enumeration, the unit is temporarily occupied solely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere, it is also classified as vacant.

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place.

Vacant units are excluded if open to the elements; that is, if the roof, walls, windows, or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is to be demolished or is condemned. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Historical comparability: Similar data have been collected since 1940.

See also: VACANCY STATUS

OCCUPATION. The kind of work the person was doing at a job or business during the reference week or, if not at work, at the most recent job or business if employed since 1975. Persons working at more than one job were instructed to describe the one at which the person worked the most hours during the reference week. Occupation is most frequently tabulated for employed persons 16 years old and over, and less often for the experienced civilian labor force, which includes both employed and experienced unemployed 16 years old and over. Occupation data were also collected but are not tabulated for persons not currently in the labor force who have worked since 1975. Occupation is not determined for persons in the Armed Forces. These data were collected on a sample basis.

The write-in responses to questions 29a and 29b were taken together to assign the respondent to one of 503 occupation categories, coded by specially trained industry and occupation coders in census processing offices. Only the code, i.e., none of the written-in information, is retained on census basic records and public-use microdata. Census occupation categories are fully defined in the Classified Index of Industries and Occupations, PHC80-R3. (Persons wishing to use the census system in coding other data bases may use the Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations, PHC80-R4.)

Relation to Standard Occupational Classification. The 503 occupation categories generally are based on the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system, originally issued in 1977 by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards and revised in 1980. One of the major purposes of the SOC is to promote uniformity and comparability in the presentation of occupational data collected by various agencies. Public-use microdata documentation and other references will define the relationship between the 3-digit census codes and the revised 4-digit SOC codes.

Summary and major occupation categories are as follows:

Managerial and professional specialty occupations:
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations
Professional specialty occupations

Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations:

Technicians and related support occupations
Sales occupations
Administrative support occupations, including clerical

Service occupations:

Private household occupations
Protective service occupations
Service occupations, except protective and household

Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations

Precision production, craft, and repair occupations

Operators, fabricators, and laborers:

Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors
Transportation and material moving occupations
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers

These are the categories included in STF 3 and Census Tracts reports. More detailed tabulations present subcategories within these basic groups. In the most detailed tabulations, some categories represent subdivisions of an occupation on the basis of industry or class of worker.

Historical comparability: Occupation has been asked in each census since 1850. The 1980 occupation question differs from its 1970 counterpart primarily by omitting a request for the respondent's job title. Because this information sometimes proved misleading, it was dropped for 1980.

The major difference in occupation data for 1970 and 1980 stems from the adaptation of census occupation coding to the new Standard Occupational Classification system, first issued in 1977. While many of the broad categories observed in the 1980 scheme have been designed to offer a general measure of compatibility with many 1970 categories, the principles governing the classification and many of the detailed categories have been altered substantially. Reference materials on the relationships of 1970 and 1980 occupation classifications are being prepared. For more information, contact Population Division, Bureau of the Census.

See also: CLASS OF WORKER; INDUSTRY; LABOR FORCE STATUS

ONE-FAMILY HOMES. See UNITS IN STRUCTURE

ONE-PERSON HOUSEHOLDS. See HOUSEHOLD, PERSONS IN

ONE-UNIT STRUCTURES. See UNITS IN STRUCTURE

OTHER RACES. See RACE

OUTLYING AREAS. See PUERTO RICO AND OUTLYING AREAS

OVERCROWDING. See PERSONS PER ROOM

OWNER COSTS, SELECTED MONTHLY. The sum of payments for real estate taxes, fire and hazard insurance, utilities, fuels, and mortgage. These data are tabulated for "specified owner-occupied" units, i.e., one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The data exclude owner-occupied condominiums, mobile homes, and trailers.

Only selected monthly owner costs are included, since payments for maintenance and repair are excluded. Selected monthly owner costs are presented in tabulations comparable to those for gross rent since they are both measures of shelter costs, albeit for different universes.

The components of selected monthly owner costs are payments for the following items, all asked on a sample basis:

Real estate taxes. The total amount of all real estate taxes payable on the entire property (land and buildings) last year. It includes State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone outside the household. Taxes are reported even if included in the mortgage payment. Not covered are payments on delinquent taxes due from earlier years.

Fire and hazard insurance. The annual premium for fire and hazard insurance on the property; that is, policies which protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, explosion, etc. Liability policies are included only if they are paid with fire and hazard premiums and the amounts for fire and hazard cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

Mortgages. The regular monthly amount (both principal and interest) required by the lender on mortgages (including second or junior mortgages), deed of trust, or similar debt on the property; or payments on a contract to purchase the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amount includes everything paid to the lender or lenders, regardless of what is included. Separate parts of the question determine whether taxes and insurance are included in the payment to the lender so that it is possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of monthly owner costs.

Utilities and fuel. See the discussion under Energy Costs, Monthly Residential.

In the computation of selected monthly owner costs, annual figures for taxes, insurance, water and fuels (items where annual figures are usually more readily available than monthly figures) are divided by 12 to yield monthly figures.

Selected monthly owner costs are tabulated in a varying number of categories. Data are generally presented separately for units with a mortgage and units not mortgaged (i.e., owned free and clear) since the distribution of housing costs is quite different for the two groups. Basic record tapes preserve the dollar amounts for each of the component figures collected (e.g., mortgage payments, water payments). Public-use microdata samples also show dollar amounts, for components as well as total selected monthly owner costs, although the amounts for real estate taxes and insurance premiums are combined into a single figure.

Selected Monthly Owner Costs As Percentage of Income. The ratio of selected monthly owner costs to household income in 1979, converted to percentage form. The data are tabulated for "specified owner-occupied" units, i.e., one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The data exclude owner-occupied condominiums, mobile homes, and trailers.

Data are shown in terms of the number of housing units in categories such as "less than 20 percent," "20 to 24 percent," "25 to 34 percent," and "35 percent or more;" the data are generally cross-classified by household income. Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss are included in the "not computed" category. This item was computed on a sample basis.

Limitations: Utility and fuel costs are frequently overestimated by respondents.

Historical comparability: None of the components of selected monthly owner costs have been collected in previous censuses. (Utility and fuel costs were collected in 1970, but only for renters.)

OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS. See TENURE

OWNER/RENTER STATUS. See TENURE

PACIFIC ISLANDER POPULATION. See RACE

PARISH (in Louisiana). See COUNTY

PASSENGER ELEVATOR. See ELEVATOR IN STRUCTURE

PERSON IN COLUMN 1. See HOUSEHOLD RELATIONSHIP

PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD. The number of persons living in the housing unit. All occupants are counted--not just those related to the householder, but also any lodgers, roomers, boarders, partners, wards, foster children, and resident employees who share the living quarters.

Figures for "persons in household" match those for "persons in unit" in tabulations based on complete-count data. In sample tabulations,

they may differ because of the weighting process. The phrase "persons in household" is used for population tabulations, "persons in unit" for housing items. "One-person households" and "persons living alone" are synonymous.

PERSONS IN UNIT. See PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD

PERSONS PER ROOM. A derived measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room. For example, the number of units with 1.01 or more persons per room is the number of units occupied by more persons than there are separate rooms. This item was derived on a complete-count basis.

See also: ROOMS

PLACE. A concentration of population which may or may not have legally prescribed limits, powers, or functions. Most of the places identified in the 1980 census are incorporated as cities, towns, villages, or boroughs. In addition, census designated places (called "unincorporated places" in earlier censuses) are delineated for 1980 census tabulations. There are about 23,000 places recorded in the 1980 census. Places do not cross State boundaries.

Incorporated place. A political unit incorporated as a city, borough (excluding Alaska and New York), village, or town (excluding the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin). In most States, incorporated places are subdivisions of the MCD or CCD in which they are located; for example, a village located within and legally part of a township. In some States, incorporated places are independent of surrounding townships or towns and therefore are also treated as MCD's. In a few States, the pattern is mixed. Almost 4,000 incorporated places cross MCD/CCD and/or county boundaries.

There are about 20,000 incorporated places recognized in the 1980 census.

Census designated place (CDP). A densely settled population center without legally defined corporate limits or corporate powers or functions. Each CDP has a definite residential nucleus with a dense, city-type street pattern, and ideally should have an overall population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. In addition, a CDP is a community that can be identified locally by place name. Boundaries of CDP's are drawn by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State and local agencies, to include, insofar as possible, all the closely settled area. In the 1980 census, statistics are tabulated for each CDP with 5,000 inhabitants or more if located in an urbanized area (UA) with a central city of 50,000 or more and for each CDP of 1,000 inhabitants or more if in a UA with no central city of 50,000 or more. Some CDP's--notably in the Northeast--coincide with MCD's. In STF's, these are treated as both places

and MCD's, but in printed reports they are shown only in MCD tables to avoid duplication. Outside of UA's, statistics are tabulated in 48 States and Puerto Rico for CDP's of 1,000 or more, in Hawaii for CDP's of 300 or more, and in Alaska for CDP's of 25 or more.

There are approximately 3,400 CDP's recognized in the 1980 census.

Incorporated place and CDP boundaries are shown on all detailed census maps. For tracted areas, boundaries of all places are shown on census tract outline maps. County subdivision maps, at a still smaller scale, also show boundaries for places.

A 4-digit numeric code is assigned by the Census Bureau to each place in alphabetic sequence within State. "Place description" codes will also generally accompany place records. These codes indicate whether a place is incorporated, as well as represent certain other information about the place.

Data are summarized for all places in STF's 1A and 3A, and PC80-1-A reports. For places with 1,000 or more inhabitants, data are summarized in STF 2B, and PC80-1-B and HC80-1-A reports. For places with 2,500 or more, data are summarized in STF 4B, PC80-1-C, and HC80-1-B reports. In PHC80-3 reports, data are given for all incorporated places. In PHC80-2 Census Tracts reports and STF's 2A and 4A, summaries are presented only for places with 10,000 or more inhabitants located in tracted areas. Very detailed data are presented for all places which are central cities of SMSA's in PC80-1-D reports, and places with 50,000 or more inhabitants in HC80-2 reports. STF 5 also provides detailed data for places of 50,000 or more.

The files and reports which sequence geographic units in hierarchical fashion must account for the fact that places may cross the boundaries of counties, MCD's, and CCD's. Such reports and tapes, therefore, provide summaries for the various parts of places created when places are split by the boundaries of higher level areas recognized in the hierarchy. Specifically, place parts within county and MCD or CCD are presented in STF 1A and 3A, and PC80-1-A reports. Place parts within county and MCD are presented for 20 specified States and Puerto Rico in STF 1B and PHC80-1 Block Statistics microfiche reports, but the PHC80-1 reports include only places which have data collected for blocks. In the remaining 30 States, STF 13 and PHC80-1 reports subdivide places when split by county boundaries, but do not observe MCD or CCD boundaries.

Historical comparability: Sixty-eight percent of all incorporated places of 2,500 or more made changes in their boundaries between 1970 and January 1, 1980, which is the reference date for boundaries in the 1980 census. In the 1970 census, ED boundaries were drawn so as to allow a user to aggregate 1970 data for each city of 2,000 or more inhabitants according to 1960 boundaries. There will not be a corresponding capability in the 1980 census.

In the 1970 and earlier censuses, CDP's were referred to as "unincorporated places." The name was changed to make it more explicit that such places are defined for census purposes, and to avoid confusion in States where many "unincorporated places" are parts of incorporated towns or townships. Many CDP's have been redefined since 1970. Incorporated places which were newly incorporated or which changed boundaries between 1970 and 1980 are listed in footnotes to table 4 of PC80-1-A reports.

PLACE OF WORK. The geographic location of the plant, office, store, or other establishment where the person worked most last week (see the discussion of reference week under Labor Force Status), ascertained for persons at work last week, including both civilian employed and Armed Forces at work, and tabulated for persons 16 years old and over. These data were obtained on a sample basis.

If the person worked at more than one location for the same employer (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked most last week was requested. Persons working at more than one job were asked to report the location of the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the census week. Salespersons, delivery persons, and others who worked in several places each week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day, if they reported to a central headquarters. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was asked to report the exact address of the place where he or she worked the most hours last week.

Responses were coded in census processing offices but only for a sample of approximately one-half of the long-form questionnaires (a cost-saving measure). All entries were assigned codes which define the work location in terms of State, county, place of 2,500 or more (1,000 or more in Alaska and Hawaii) as estimated prior to the census, or in the Northeast region, minor civil division. For residents of SMSA's, place of work was coded further to tract and block (if in a blocked area) if the place of work was within the same SMSA or multi-SMSA commutershed.

Place-of-work tabulations vary considerably from one publication series to another. PC80-1-C reports furnish data for each of the following categories:

All workers

Place of work reported

Worked in area of residence

Worked outside area of residence

Percent of those reporting place of work

Place of work not reported

In these tabulations, the place of work is shown in terms of whether or not it is within the "area of residence," the definition of which varies with the geographic summary level. For instance, if a given column in a table presents data for a county, the place of work lines

indicate the number of county residents who work inside and outside that county.

Census Tracts (PHC80-2) reports present up to 20 place-of-work categories for SMSA's, SMSA counties, places of 10,000 or more in SMSA's, and census tracts as illustrated in the following list:

Inside SMSA

- Omaha, Nebr. central business district
- Remainder of Omaha city, Nebr.
- Remainder of Douglas County, Nebr.
- Bellevue city, Nebr.
- Remainder of Sarpy County, Nebr.
- Council Bluffs city, Iowa
- Carter Lake city, Iowa
- Remainder of Pottawattamie County, Iowa

Outside SMSA

- Lincoln city, Nebr.
- Remainder of Lancaster County, Nebr.
- Cass County, Nebr.
- Fremont city, Nebr.
- Remainder of Dodge County, Nebr.
- Washington County, Nebr.
- Mills County, Iowa
- Elsewhere

Place of work not reported

Up to 20 separate work locations are recognized in these PHC80-2 tabulations and on STF 4. The same 20 locations are used throughout each SMSA, but they vary from SMSA to SMSA and from county to county in nonmetropolitan areas.

Special tabulations can be prepared at user expense which make use of the additional detail available on census basic records. For instance, tabulations can be generated which show commuter flows by origin and destination in terms of census tracts within a given SMSA or multi-SMSA commutershed. Characteristics of workers by place of work can also be tabulated.

Public-use microdata "A" and "B" samples report place of work in the same terms as place of residence, i.e., States and "county groups" with 100,000 or more inhabitants. Within large SMSA's, individual counties and places over 100,000 are frequently identified as county groups making possible some analysis of commuting patterns by commuter characteristics. The "C" sample identifies place of work in central cities and in places in four size categories.

Limitations: It should be noted that place-of-work tabulations do not necessarily give the total number of persons who work in the specified area, only those who also reside within the area summarized. In the above example, the number reported as working in the central business district would not include workers who commute from outside the SMSA being summarized.

Since Place of Work was coded only for a sample of one-half of all long-form questionnaires, along with Residence in 1975 and Travel Time to Work, it required an estimation scheme which differed from that used for full-sample items. As a consequence, the estimated number of workers 16 and over as derived from place-of-work tabulations will differ somewhat from the corresponding figure derived from tabulations of Means of Transportation to Work, a full-sample item. Further, any cross-tabulation of place of work by other items is necessarily based only on the half-sample.

Historical comparability: Place of work was asked first in 1960, when the inquiry was limited to the State, county, and city of work. In 1970, the question took on its current form, requesting the specific street address and ZIP code. A higher percentage of cases was successfully coded to tract and block of work in 1980 than in 1970, due to improvements in coding materials.

Data on place of work tabulated for inside and outside the area of residence, as discussed above, are new for 1980.

See also: TRANSPORTATION TO WORK, MEANS OF; TRAVEL TIME TO WORK

PLUMBING FACILITIES. Presence of toilet facilities, bathing facilities, and piped water, ascertained for occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a complete-count basis.

Complete plumbing for exclusive use. Piped hot and cold water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower for exclusive use by household members. All facilities must be in the living quarters, but need not be in the same room. Hot water need not be available continuously. A privy or chemical toilet is not counted as a flush toilet. A bathtub or shower is counted only if it is connected to piped running water.

Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use:

Complete plumbing facilities, but also used by another household. All facilities present, but with some or all of the plumbing facilities also regularly used by someone who is not a member of the household. This category also applies if the future occupants of living quarters now vacant would be expected to share the facilities.

Some but not all plumbing facilities. Units with one or two but not all three of these: hot and cold piped water, flush toilet, and bathtub or shower.

No plumbing facilities.

Historical comparability: Data on plumbing facilities have been collected since 1940. In 1970, there were separate questions on presence of hot and cold running water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. The questions were combined in 1980. In 1980 complete

facilities must not only be in the building, as in 1970, but also inside the housing unit.

See also: BATHROOMS; WATER, SOURCE OF

POVERTY STATUS IN 1979. Families and unrelated individuals are classified as above or below the poverty level by comparing their total 1979 income to an income cutoff or "poverty threshold." The income cutoffs vary by family size, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual. Poverty status is determined for all families (and, by implication, all family members). Poverty status is also determined for persons not in families, except for inmates of institutions, members of the Armed Forces living in barracks, college students living in dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. Poverty status is derived on a sample basis.

The 1980 census definition of poverty reflects revisions recommended by a Federal interagency committee in 1979 to a definition adopted in 1969. The index is based on the Department of Agriculture's 1961 Economy Food Plan and reflects the different consumption requirements of families based on their size and composition. It was determined from the Department of Agriculture's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; the poverty level for these families was, therefore, set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher in order to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses of these smaller households. The poverty thresholds are updated every year to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index (CPI). Cutoffs for 1979 income used in poverty statistics in the 1980 census are presented below. As an example, the poverty threshold for a family of four with two related children under 18 can be found in the chart below to be \$7,356 in 1979.

Table A. THRESHOLDS AT THE POVERTY LEVEL IN 1979 BY SIZE OF FAMILY AND NUMBER OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD

Size of family unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 or more
1 person (unrelated individual) ..	\$ 3,686									
Under 65 years	3,774	\$3,774								
65 years and over	3,479	3,479								
2 persons	4,723									
Householder under 65 years	4,876	4,858	\$5,000							
Householder 65 years and over ..	4,389	4,305	4,981							
3 persons	5,787	5,674	5,839	\$5,844						
4 persons	7,412	7,482	7,605	7,356	\$7,382					
5 persons	8,776	9,023	9,154	8,874	8,657	\$8,525				
6 persons	9,915	10,378	10,419	10,205	9,999	9,693	\$9,512			
7 persons	11,237	11,941	12,016	11,759	11,580	11,246	10,857	\$10,429		
8 persons	12,484	13,356	13,473	13,231	13,018	12,717	12,334	11,936	\$11,835	
9 persons or more	14,812	16,066	16,144	15,929	15,749	15,453	15,046	14,677	14,566	\$14,024

Poverty thresholds are computed on a national basis only. No attempt has been made to adjust these thresholds for regional, State, or other local variations in the cost of living.

The poverty status of a person who is a family member is determined by the family income and its relationship to the appropriate poverty threshold for that family. The poverty status of an unrelated individual is determined by his or her own income in relation to the appropriate poverty threshold. Thus, two unrelated individuals living together may not have the same poverty status.

Households below the poverty level are defined as households in which the total income of the family or the householder of a nonfamily household is below the poverty level. The incomes of persons in the household other than members of the family or other than the householder in a nonfamily household are not taken into account when determining poverty status of a household.

Because the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of the analysts of the data, variations of the poverty definition are available in terms of various multiples of the official poverty levels. The one most frequently tabulated is 125 percent of the poverty level, where a family or person may have up to 25 percent more income than normally allowed under the poverty threshold appropriate for the family size, etc.

Below poverty level ("poor"). Families or persons whose total family income or unrelated individual income in 1979 was less than the poverty threshold specified for the applicable family size, age of householder, and number of related children under 18 present. In certain tabulations, this group is further subdivided into those with income "below 75 percent of poverty level" and "between 75 and 99 percent of poverty level."

Above poverty level ("nonpoor"). Families or persons whose total family income or unrelated individual income in 1979 was equal to or greater than the poverty threshold specified for the applicable family size, etc. In certain tabulations, this group is further subdivided into those with income "between 100 and 124 percent of poverty level," "between 125 and 149 percent of poverty level," "between 150 and 174 percent of poverty level," "between 175 and 199 percent of poverty level," and "200 percent of poverty level and above."

Limitations: The term "poverty" connotes a complex set of economic, social, and psychological conditions. The standard statistical definition provides only estimates of economic poverty based on the receipt of money income before taxes. Excluded from the income concept is a measure of the benefits derived from the receipt of in-kind government transfers, such as food stamps, medicaid, and public housing; private transfers such as health insurance premiums paid by employers; the value of the services obtained from the ownership of assets, such as owner-occupied housing units; and the receipt of money from the sale of property, withdrawal of bank deposits, gifts

and money borrowed. A comprehensive review of the current poverty definition and its limitations can be found in The Measure of Poverty, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, April 1976. See also the discussion of limitations under Income In 1979.

Historical comparability: Poverty statistics were first included in a decennial census in 1970. Prior to 1980 the poverty thresholds did not distinguish among families with 7, 8, and 9 or more persons; on the other hand, the cutoffs were further differentiated by the sex of the family head or unrelated individual and by farm/nonfarm residence. In the 1970 census, the thresholds for farm residents were set at 85 percent of the thresholds for nonfarm residents. 1979 income thresholds used in the 1980 census represent a weighted average of the nonfarm thresholds used in the past male headed and female headed families. The elimination of the 85-percent threshold for farm families increased the farm population classified as poor by about 174,000 persons or about one-fifth nationwide. The net effect of all three changes on the total number of poor persons is to increase it approximately 380,000 or 1.5 percent.

Since the poverty income cutoffs have been adjusted each year for changes in the CPI, and since the overall impact of the definitional changes is minimal, 1980 census poverty figures for the total and nonfarm population should be reasonably comparable to the 1970 poverty figures. However, because of the definitional changes cited, comparisons involving the farm population should be made with caution.

See also: INCOME DEFICIT

PRECINCT. See ELECTION PRECINCT

PRICE ASKED. See VALUE

PRIVATE VEHICLE OCCUPANCY. SEE VEHICLE OCCUPANCY

PROPERTY INSURANCE. See OWNER COSTS, SELECTED MONTHLY

PUBLIC SEWER FACILITIES. See SEWAGE DISPOSAL

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION DISABILITY. SEE DISABILITY

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY. See WATER, SOURCE OF

PUERTO RICO AND OUTLYING AREAS. In addition to the United States, the decennial census covers the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the outlying areas, including American Samoa, Guam, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (including the Northern Mariana Islands which were legally part of the Trust Territory in 1980), the U.S. Virgin Islands, and certain other small islands over which the United States exercises sovereignty or jurisdiction. Questionnaire design and the questions asked were developed for Puerto Rico and each outlying area to accommodate local conditions. In the case of some small or military-occupied islands, enumerations were not conducted; only

population counts obtained from U.S. Government records are published.

The geographic subareas for which statistics are reported vary. Some of those noted below are defined in this glossary; others will be defined in 1980 census reports for the areas.

American Samoa: villages, district subdivisions, districts, and islands.

Guam: census designated places and election districts.

Northern Mariana Islands and the remainder of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands: census designated places, municipal districts, municipalities and islands, and administrative districts.

Puerto Rico: blocks; ED's and BG's; census tracts and block numbering areas; zonas urbanas and aldeas; subbarrios; barrios, ciudades, and pueblos; municipios; and SMSA's and SCSA's.

Virgin Islands: places, census subdistricts, and islands.

Other islands: no subdivisions.

Data for Puerto Rico and its subdivisions will appear in reports and tapes in generally the same pattern as for States and their subdivisions. Data for outlying areas will appear in 1980 Census of Population, Volume 1, and 1980 Census of Housing, Volume 1, reports, and on STF's 1 and 3.

Historical comparability: The Canal Zone was not included in the 1980 census because it was no longer under U.S. jurisdiction.

RACE. All persons were asked to identify themselves according to the following race categories on the 1980 questionnaire: White, Black or Negro, American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Guamanian, Samoan, and Other. The "Other" category includes Malayan, Polynesian, Thai, and other groups not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire. This item was asked on a complete-count basis.

The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by respondents; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Since the 1980 census obtained information on race through self-identification, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves. For persons with parents of different races who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the person's mother was used; however, if a single response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used.

Counts of the population by race in complete-count tabulations are provisional. Final counts for race will be determined after the sample data have been processed. The sample counts will first appear on tape on STF 3 and in print in Characteristics of the Population, General Social and Economic Characteristics (PC80-1-C) reports.

Limited edit and review operations were performed during the complete-count operations; write-in responses were reviewed in an attempt to classify entries to specific categories, where appropriate. For instance, if the "Other" circle was marked with a write-in entry "Caucasian," then the response was recoded as White. (Additional examples are noted below.) However, all such cases were not identified in the complete-count processing. During the processing of sample questionnaires, a more thorough review and additional editing was done to resolve inconsistent or incomplete responses. Also, during the processing of sample questionnaires, write-in entries for the "Other" category were assigned specific codes, which is included on the person's basic record in the census sample detailed tape files.

Asian and Pacific Islander write-in entries, such as Indo-Chinese, Cambodian, or Polynesian, included in the "Other" category during 100-percent processing, are collectively tabulated and shown as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in the census sample tabulations; this group, "Other Asian and Pacific Islanders," will be included in the broader Asian and Pacific Islander category in all sample tabulations by race. This shift of "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" entries out of the "Other races" category in sample tabulations and the recoding of write-in entries in the "Other" category to specific categories where appropriate will affect the comparability between complete-count and sample data for some groups.

White. Persons who indicated their race as White, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, or Polish. (Persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specified race categories but wrote in entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "Other races" category; in the 1970 census most of these persons were included in the "White" category.)

Black. Persons who indicated their race as Black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories, but reported entries such as Black Puerto Rican, Haitian, Jamaican, Nigerian, or West Indian.

American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut:

American Indian. Persons who indicated their race as "Indian (American)" or who did not indicate a specific race category but reported the name of an Indian tribe.

Eskimo. Persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo."

Aleut. Persons who indicated their race as "Aleut."

Asian and Pacific Islander . In complete-count tabulations, includes all of the groups listed below except "Other Asian and Pacific Islander." In sample tabulations, it includes all of the groups listed below.

Japanese. Persons who indicated their race as Japanese, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories, but entered a response such as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Chinese. Persons who indicated their race as Chinese, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories, but reported entries such as Cantonese, Formosan, Taiwanese, or Tibetan.

Filipino. Persons who indicated their race as Filipino, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories, but entered a response such as Filipino American or Philippine.

Korean. Persons who indicated their race as Korean, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories, but reported a response such as Korean American.

Asian Indian . Persons who indicated their race as Asian Indian, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories, but reported entries such as Bengali, Bharati, Dravidian, East Indian, Goanese, Hindu Indic, Kashmiri, or South Asian.

Vietnamese. Persons who indicated their race as Vietnamese, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories, but reported a response such as Vietnam.

Hawaiian. Persons who indicated their race as Hawaiian. In the State of Hawaii, all persons who reported "Part-Hawaiian" were included in this category.

Guamanian. Persons who indicated their race as Guamanian, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the race categories, but reported an entry such as Chamorro or Guam.

Samoa. Persons who indicated their race as Samoan, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories, but entered a response such as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Other Asian and Pacific Islander. In sample tabulations only, persons who reported Cambodian, Hmong, Indo-Chinese, Laotian, Pakistani, Polynesian, Fiji Islander, Tahitian, Thai, or similar responses. Census basic records include codes for over 50 separate race groups within this category. In complete-count tabulations, this group is part of the "Other races" category below.

Other (Race n.e.c. "not elsewhere classified"). Includes all other races (except "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups) which were not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire. For example, persons reporting in the "Other" race category and providing write-in entries such as Eurasian, Cosmopolitan, Inter-racial, or a Spanish origin group (e.g., Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) were included in Race, n.e.c. Other Asian and Pacific Islanders are included in the "Other" category in 100-percent tabulations. Persons who did not report a specific race but wrote in entries such as "Mexican," "Cuban," "South American," "Chicano," or "La Raza" remained in the "Other races" category for complete-count tabulations, and in the "Race, n.e.c." category for sample tabulations. (STF 3, STF 4, and public-use microdata samples separately identify, as a subcategory within "Race, n.e.c.," persons who wrote in an entry implying Spanish origin. Such entries are not necessarily consistent with responses in the Spanish origin question.)

In a few tables in which data for American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, and Asian and Pacific Islander are not presented separately, the "Other" category encompasses all race categories not shown separately.

In some tabulations, the "Other" or "Race, n.e.c." category is omitted to save space; data for this category are derivable by subtracting the sum of the specified race categories from the total.

In certain printed tables, where space is limited, data for persons of Spanish origin are presented alongside data for up to four major race groups. In such situations, users should not be misled by the proximity of these two types of data. Spanish origin is not a race category, and persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. Tabulations in a number of sources present data separately for race categories (e.g., White, Black, and "Other") for persons not of Spanish origin. In addition, the number of Spanish-origin persons is given by race.

Limitations: In previous censuses, undercoverage of the population has been associated with race. The 1970 census missed Blacks at a much higher rate than Whites. The Bureau has not prepared undercoverage rates for races other than White or Black, because vital records and other sources of relevant statistics do not consistently distinguish among other races.

Historical comparability: Questions on "race" or "color" have been asked in each census since 1790. In 1970, when persons with parents of different races were in doubt as to their classification, the race of the father was used. In 1980, the race of the mother was used for persons who could not provide a single response. The 1970 category "Negro or Black" has been retitled "Black or Negro." Individual categories for Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Guamanian, and Samoan have been added. In 1970, the categories Eskimo and Aleut appeared only on questionnaires used in Alaska; they were replaced by Hawaiian and Korean in all other States. In 1980, all four categories appeared on the questionnaire. As a result of the additions, the 1980 questionnaire had 14 specific race categories instead of 8 as in 1970.

In 1970, persons who did not report a specific race but wrote in Hispanic categories such as "Mexican," "Puerto Rican," or "Cuban" in the race question were assigned to White; for 1980 these persons remain in the "Other races" category.

See also: ANCESTRY; RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER; SPANISH ORIGIN

RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder, i.e., the person in column 1, is used (see Household Relationship for the definition of Householder). This item was determined on a complete-count basis.

Since some households include persons of more than one race, there may be minor differences in counts by race between (1) tabulations of "families by family size" or "households by persons in unit" where all persons regardless of their race are tallied according to the race of householder and (2) tabulations of "persons in families" or "persons in households" where all persons are counted according to their own race.

Historical comparability: Prior to 1980, the concept of "race of household head" was used instead of race of householder. (See the historical comparability for Household Relationship.) This change should not substantively affect the comparability of these data.

REAL ESTATE TAXES. See OWNER COSTS, SELECTED MONTHLY

REGION (Census Geographic). A large group of States which is a first-order subdivision of the United States for census purposes. The four regions--Northeast, North Central, South, and West--are delineated in figure 6. Regions are identified by a 1-digit code. Statistics for them appear in U.S. Summary reports in almost every publication series, and in STF's 1C, 2C, 3C, and 4C. The census regions have no relationship to the 10 Standard Federal Administrative Regions.

RELATED CHILDREN. See HOUSEHOLD RELATIONSHIP

RENTAL VACANCY RATE. The number of vacant units for rent as a percent of the total rental inventory--that is, all renter-occupied units and all year-round vacant units for rent. Vacant units that are seasonal or held off the market are excluded.

See also: VACANCY STATUS

RENT, CONTRACT. The monthly rent agreed to, or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. Rent is shown for occupied units rented for cash and vacant units for rent. For vacant units, rent is the amount asked for the unit at the time of enumeration, and is sometimes labeled "rent asked." Contract rent is tabulated for "specified renter-occupied" units, which excludes one-family houses on 10 acres or more. Respondents were to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises. The rent amount for the unit is to be reported even if paid for by someone outside the household, or for some reason, not paid. Respondents who do not pay rent monthly are asked to convert the sum to a monthly average. In the computation of aggregate and mean rent, \$35 is taken as the average of the interval "less than \$50," and \$550 is taken as the average of the interval "\$500 or more." This item was asked on a complete-count basis.

No cash rent. Rental units occupied without payment of cash rent. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Historical comparability: Similar data have been collected since 1930 (although the first full housing census did not occur until 1940). Rent intervals reported have gone to higher dollar figures in recent decades. The 1970 question on rent had a top category of \$300 or more; it also listed fewer rent intervals than the 1980 question. Constant dollar comparisons, 1970 to 1980, are not prepared.

See also: RENT, GROSS

RENTERS. See TENURE

RENT, GROSS. Contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (water, electricity, gas) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) to the extent that these are paid for by the renter (or paid for by a relative, welfare agency, or friend) in addition to the rent. Gross rent is calculated for "specified renter-occupied" housing units, which excludes one-family houses on 10 acres or more. Gross rent is sometimes preferred to contract rent in comparing costs since contract rent may or may not include utilities.

While public-use microdata show gross rent in dollar amounts (up to \$1,000), the data are not that precise. One reason is that the basic component, contract rent, is reported by the respondent in terms of

intervals. To calculate gross rent, the respondent report is converted to a dollar amount by taking the midpoint of the interval; for example, \$55 is used for the interval "\$50 to \$59" (\$35 is taken as the value for "less than \$50"; \$550 is taken as the value for "\$500 or more"). To that figure is added the reported average monthly cost of electricity and gas, and one-twelfth of the reported yearly cost of water and fuels. Gross rent data are typically tabulated in the same intervals as are used for contract rent. A unit classified as "no cash rent" in contract rent is also classified that way in gross rent, even if the unit's occupants pay for utilities themselves. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Gross rent as a percentage of income. The ratio of gross rent to household income in 1979, converted to percentage form, reported for "specified renter-occupied" units, which excludes one-family homes on 10 acres or more. Data are reported as medians and in terms of the number of units in categories such as "less than 20 percent," "20 to 24 percent," "25 to 34 percent," and "35 percent or more"; and these figures are typically cross-classified with household income. No-cash-rent units and units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss are assigned to a "not computed" category. This item was computed on a sample basis.

Limitations: In addition to the effect of using interval midpoints, noted above, gross rent data are affected by the tendency of respondents to overstate utility costs.

Historical comparability: Gross rent data have been derived since 1940. In 1970, gross rent figures were somewhat more precise since exact dollar figures were available for contract rent. Also, in reporting a rent-to-income relationship, gross rent was computed as a percentage of family or primary individual income, not household income.

See also: ENERGY COSTS, MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL; RENT, CONTRACT

RESIDENCE IN 1975. The usual place of residence 5 years before the census (i.e., on April 1, 1975), was asked on a sample basis of persons 5 years old or over. If residence was not in "this house" in 1975, the location was recorded in terms of State, county, and city, or foreign country. The same rules for usual place of residence apply to 1975 as to 1980. Persons such as college students or military personnel were to report the actual residence rather than the legal residence, if different. Residence in 1975 is used in conjunction with residence in 1980 to determine the residential mobility of the population.

Same house. All persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years, plus persons who moved, but by 1980 had returned to their 1975 residence.

Different house in the United States. Persons who lived in the United States on April 1, 1975, in a different house from the one

they occupied on April 1, 1980. This includes persons who lived in the same building, but a different apartment, or in the same mobile home but in a different location.

Same county . Persons who lived in a different house in the same county in 1975.

Different county. Persons who lived in a different county in 1975.

Same State.

Different State. This population is frequently subdivided by region of 1975 residence.

Abroad. Persons with residence in a foreign country, Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the United States in 1975, including Armed Forces stationed overseas.

Certain tabulations (for example, in Census Tracts reports) subdivide the different-house-in-the-United States category in a different way: central city of this SMSA, balance of this SMSA, and outside this SMSA.

Write-in responses were coded in census processing offices for a sample of approximately one-half of all long-form questionnaires (a cost-saving measure). For persons in the United States in 1975, census basic records specify the State, and county, and the city, town, or village (if residence was inside the incorporated limits). In the Northeast region, minor civil division of previous residence is also included on census basic records. For persons abroad in 1975, the basic records specify the country or outlying area. Public-use microdata "A" and "B" samples show residence in 1975 in the same terms as they show 1980 residence, that is, States, SMSA's, selected places and county groups with 100,000 or more inhabitants. This makes possible the tabulation of a full origin-destination matrix of migration flows. The "C" sample shows residence in 1975 in terms of regions, divisions and selected States.

Subject reports are planned to cross-tabulate State of residence in 1975 with State of residence in 1980.

Certain tabulations present data on residence in 1975 separately for persons who were in the Armed Forces or in college in 1975 or 1980 so that their movements can be discounted in assessing migration trends.

The number of persons living in a different house in 1975 is less than the total number of changes in residence during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of enumeration had returned to their 1975 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made two or more intermediate moves.

Limitations: Since Residence In 1975 was coded for only a half-sample of the long-form questionnaires, rather than the full sample, any cross-tabulation involving residence in 1975 (e.g., by age) will yield estimates which differ somewhat from figures derived from the full sample or the complete count. For example, the estimated number of persons 5 years old and over derivable from residence-in-1975 tabulations will not be exactly the same as found in other age tabulations.

Historical comparability: Similar questions on residence 5 years earlier were asked in 1940, 1960, and 1970. The mobility question in 1950 applied to residence one year earlier. Prior to 1980, publications included the category Moved, Residence Not Reported. In 1980, allocations have been made for nonresponse.

See also: NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH; YEAR MOVED INTO UNIT

RESIDENTIAL ENERGY COSTS. See ENERGY COSTS, MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL

ROOMS. The number of whole rooms intended for living purposes, not only in occupied housing units, but also in vacant units. These rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, foyers, halls, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other space used for storage. A partially divided room, such as a dinette next to a kitchen or living room, is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets. This item was asked on a complete-count basis.

In the computation of aggregate and mean rooms, 10 is taken as the average of the interval "9 or more rooms."

Historical comparability: Similar data have been collected since 1940.

See also: BATHROOMS; BEDROOMS; PERSONS PER ROOM

RURAL. See URBAN AND RURAL (Population)

RURAL FARM See FARM RESIDENCE

RURAL NONFARM. See FARM RESIDENCE

SALE PRICE ASKED. See VALUE

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT. Persons 3 years old or over are classified as enrolled in school if they attended regular school or college at any time since February 1, 1980. This question was asked on a sample basis.

Schooling included. As indicated on the questionnaire and in instructions to respondents, "regular school or college" includes nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree. Attendance can be either by day or night, full time or part time, to be counted as regular schooling. Enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring was counted if the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

Schooling excluded. Persons were excluded from the enrollment figures if the only schools they had been attending at any time since February 1, 1980, were not "regular" (unless courses taken at such schools could have been counted for credit at a regular school). Schools regarded as not "regular" may include nursery schools which simply provide custodial day care; specialized vocational, trade, or business schools outside the "regular" system, such as television repair schools, barber's colleges, or typist's training schools; on-the-job training; and correspondence courses.

Historical comparability: Questions on schooling have been included since 1930, although the time reference varied until 1950 when February 1 to the time of enumeration was adopted as the reference period. Most tabulations of school enrollment in 1970 were restricted to persons 3 to 34 years old, whereas most 1980 tabulations do not have an upper age limit.

See also: SCHOOL LEVEL; SCHOOL TYPE; SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED

SCHOOL LEVEL. Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in regular school (see School Enrollment) are classified according to the level and year of school in which they were enrolled. This information was collected on the sample questionnaire by means of a question which asked for the highest grade or year attended.

Respondents were instructed to report the highest grade attended even if it was not completed. Persons still in school were to mark the grade in which they were currently enrolled. Schooling received in ungraded schools was to be reported as the equivalent grade in the regular American school system.

Nursery school. A school organized to provide educational experiences for children during the year or years preceding kindergarten. Children in "Head Start" or similar programs were to be reported in nursery or kindergarten as appropriate; if the respondent was uncertain as to the level of the Head Start Program, nursery school was to be marked.

Kindergarten. An organized educational program the year before first grade.

Elementary school. Includes grades 1 through 8, identified separately in some tabulations. (Persons enrolled in a junior

high school or middle school are classified as enrolled in elementary school or high school according to year in which enrolled.)

High school. Includes grades 9 through 12, identified separately in some tabulations.

College. Junior or community colleges, regular 4-year colleges, and graduate or professional schools. Includes 1 through 7 academic years and 8 years or more, identified separately in some tabulations.

Entries on highest grade attended were edited for consistency with age. For instance, entries indicating college attendance for persons under 15 years old were edited out.

Historical comparability: Nursery school first appeared as a category in 1970. An item on vocational training which was included in the 1970 census, was deleted in 1980. For 1980 as compared to 1970, there was an increase in the number-of-years-of-college categories, from "6 or more" to "8 or more."

See also: SCHOOL ENROLLMENT; SCHOOL TYPE; SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED

SCHOOL TYPE. Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in regular school (see School Enrollment) are classified according to whether they are attending public, private church-related, or other private schools. This information is collected on a sample basis. In using the public/private school distinction for college enrollment, some caution should be exercised since there is evidence that in some parts of the country, the classification of individual schools may not be entirely clear and census data may differ considerably from administrative figures.

Public. Any school or college which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal government.

Church related. A nonpublic school or college which is controlled and supported primarily by a religious organization, e.g., a parochial school. (Respondents were not instructed how to distinguish private church-related from private, not church-related schools.)

Other private. A nonpublic school or college controlled or supported primarily by private groups other than religious organizations, such as private nursery schools and nonreligious elementary schools.

Historical comparability: Similar to a question asked in 1970, but with the following wording modifications: the 1970 questionnaire category "Yes, public" was changed to "yes, public school, public college"; "yes, parochial" was changed to "yes, private, church-related"; and "yes, other private" was changed to "yes, private, not church-related."

See also: SCHOOL ENROLLMENT; SCHOOL LEVEL

SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED. Data on years of school completed are derived from two questions, one identifying the highest grade

attended in regular school (see School Enrollment); the second determining whether the respondent finished the grade specified. These data were collected on a sample basis.

Those persons who passed a high school equivalency examination (such as GED) were marked "12" under the highest grade attended (if they had not completed or were not enrolled in a higher grade). Schooling received in foreign schools was to be reported as the equivalent grade or year in the regular American school system.

The number tabulated in each category of years of school completed includes (a) persons who reported that they had attended the indicated grade and had finished it, (b) those who had attended but did not complete the next higher grade and (c) those still attending the next higher grade. Most tabulations of years of school completed are restricted to persons 25 years old and over, although some include persons 18 to 24 years old. Tabulations include persons in school as well as those who have completed their schooling. A typical way of reporting years of school completed is as follows:

Elementary:	0 to 4 years
	5 to 7 years
	8 years
High School:	1 to 3 years
	4 years
College:	1 to 3 years
	4 or more years

High school graduates. Persons who have completed 4 years of high school (grade 12) or any higher level of education. Therefore, to obtain a count of high school graduates from the breakdown illustrated above, the categories "High school: 4 years," "College: 1 to 3 years," and "College: 4 or more years" are to be added together.

Median school years completed. Calculated as the value which divides the population in half. Years-of-school-completed statistics are converted into a continuous series: the first year of high school becomes grade 9, the first year of college, grade 13, etc. Persons who have completed a given year are assumed to be evenly distributed from .0 to .9 of the year. For example, persons who have completed the 12th grade are assumed to be evenly distributed between 12.0 and 12.9. Note that this assumption is different than that applicable to other discrete variables. Actually, at the time of enumeration, most of the enrolled persons had attended at least three-fourths of a school year beyond the highest grade completed, whereas a large majority of persons who were not enrolled had not attended any part of a grade beyond the highest one completed. The effect of the assumption is to place the median for younger persons slightly below, and for older persons, slightly above, the true median.

Historical comparability: Questions on years of school completed have been asked in censuses since 1940, as a replacement for the literacy question which had been asked from 1840 to 1930.

See also: SCHOOL ENROLLMENT; SCHOOL LEVEL

SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY VACANT UNITS. See VACANCY STATUS

SEWAGE DISPOSAL. The type of sewage disposal system for the structure in which the unit is located, ascertained for occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis.

Public sewer. Connected to a city, county, sanitary district, neighborhood, or subdivision sewer system. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. Small sewage treatment plants, called "neighborhood septic tanks" in some localities, are classified as public sewers. All units in structures with five or more units are assumed to be connected to a public sewer if the unit has running water.

Septic tank or cesspool. An underground tank or pit into which sewage flows from the plumbing fixtures in the building.

Other means. Includes an individual sewer line running to a creek, lake, swamp, etc.; units with a privy; and other arrangements.

Historical comparability: Similar data were collected in 1960 and 1970; in 1960, however, data were collected only outside cities with 50,000 or more persons.

See also: BATHROOM: COMPLETE BATHROOM; PLUMBING FACILITIES; WATER, SOURCE OF

SEX. Ascertained on a complete-count basis.

Historical comparability: A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

SINGLE-FAMILY HOMES. See UNITS IN STRUCTURE

SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD. See HOUSEHOLD, PERSONS IN

SIZE OF HOUSING UNIT. See ROOMS

SIZE OF STRUCTURE. See UNITS IN STRUCTURE

SOURCE OF WATER. See WATER, SOURCE OF

SPANISH ORIGIN. Determined by a complete-count question which asks respondents to self-identify whether they are of Spanish origin or descent. If, when interviewed, the person reported a multiple origin and could not provide a single origin, the origin of the person's

mother was used. If a single response was not provided for the person's mother, the first reported origin of the person was used.

Counts of the population by Spanish origin in complete-count tabulations are provisional. Final counts for Spanish origin will be determined after the sample data have been processed. The sample counts will first appear on tape in STF 3 and in print in Characteristics of the Population, General Social and Economic Characteristics, PC80-1-C reports.

Persons marking any one of the four "Spanish" categories, i.e., Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or other Spanish, are collectively referred to as "persons of Spanish origin."

In certain tabulations, persons of Spanish origin are further classified by type:

Mexican. Persons who indicated "Mexican, Mexican-American, Chicano," or wrote in an entry such as "La Raza."

Puerto Rican. Persons who indicated "Puerto Rican" or wrote in an entry such as "Boricua."

Cuban. Persons who indicated "Cuban."

Other Spanish. Persons who filled the circle for "other Spanish/Hispanic"; or persons who wrote in an origin or descent associated with Spain, the Dominican Republic, or any Central or South America country except Brazil or a nonspecific Spanish group such as "Spanish surnamed" or "Spanish speaking."

Preliminary evaluations of 1980 census data suggest some limited misreporting of Spanish origin. Available evidence indicates that the misreporting may have occurred only in selected areas with relatively small Spanish-origin populations, such as in some Southern States, but it is not apparent in those areas with the largest concentrations of Spanish-origin persons. For a fuller discussion of the reporting in the Spanish-origin item, see the forthcoming 1980 census Supplementary Report, "Persons of Spanish Origin by State: 1980" (PC80-S1).

Historical comparability: The Spanish-origin question was asked on a 100-percent basis for the first time in 1980. A similar question was asked on the 1970 5-percent sample questionnaire. For 1980, the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" appeared first (the corresponding category appeared last in 1970). Also, the terms "Mexican-American" and "Chicano" are added to the term "Mexican." The category "Central or South American," included in 1970, was dropped.

Although a question on Spanish origin was included in 1970, it was not the major identifier used to classify the Hispanic population in the 1970 census as it is in 1980. Depending on the section of the country, 1970 census data for "Persons of Spanish Heritage" were variously defined as "Persons of Puerto Rican Birth or Parentage" (in

New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania), as "Persons of Spanish Language or Spanish Surname" (in Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas), and as "Persons of Spanish Language" (in the remaining 42 States and the District of Columbia). "Spanish language" referred to those persons who in 1970 reported Spanish as their mother tongue, as well as persons in families in which the household head or spouse reported Spanish as his or her mother tongue.

SPOUSE. See HOUSEHOLD RELATIONSHIP

STANDARD CONSOLIDATED STATISTICAL AREA (SCSA). A large concentration of metropolitan population composed of two or more contiguous standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) which together meet certain criteria of population size, urban character, social and economic integration, and/or contiguity of urbanized areas. Each SCSA must have a population of one million or more. Thirteen SCSA's were in existence at the time of the 1980 census. They were defined by the Office of Management and Budget according to criteria published by that office in Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas: 1975. Four additional SCSA's have been defined based on 1980 census results.

SCSA's are identified by a 2-digit numeric code. Summaries for SCSA's appear in many reports, and in STF's 1C, 2C, 3C, and 4C. Summaries are generally provided for SCSA totals and for within-State parts of SCSA's.

Historical comparability: The original 13 SCSA's were designated in 1975. For the 1960 and 1970 censuses, the Census Bureau recognized two "Standard Consolidated Areas" (SCA's), which encompassed metropolitan complexes around New York and Chicago.

In 1982 or 1983, the SCSA concept will be replaced by the new Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA) concept, with somewhat more flexible criteria, as spelled out in the Federal Register, January 3, 1980. These changes will not affect publication of 1980 census data for SCSA's.

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (SMSA). A large population nucleus and nearby communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Each SMSA consists of one or more entire counties (or county equivalents) that meet specified standards pertaining to population, commuting ties, and metropolitan character. In New England, towns and cities, rather than counties, are the basic units and should be substituted for "counties" where counties are cited below. SMSA's are designated by the Office of Management and Budget.

Data products from the 1980 census will report on 323 SMSA's: (1) 287 defined before January 1, 1980 (including 4 in Puerto Rico); and (2) an additional 36 (including one in Puerto Rico) established as a result of 1980 census population counts. The 36 new SMSA's were

designated when 1980 counts showed that they met one or both of the following criteria:

1. Included a city with a population of at least 50,000 within its corporate limits, or
2. Included a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area (which must have a population of at least 50,000) and a total SMSA population of at least 100,000 (or, in New England, 75,000).

An SMSA includes a city and, generally, its entire UA and the remainder of the county or counties in which the UA is located. An SMSA also includes such additional outlying counties which meet specified criteria relating to metropolitan character and level of commuting of workers into the central city or counties. Specific criteria governing the definition of SMSA's recognized before 1980 are published in Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas: 1975, issued by the Office of Management and Budget.

With two exceptions, each SMSA has one or more central cities, up to a maximum of three, and the names of these cities form the title of the SMSA. The Nassau-Suffolk, NY, SMSA has no central city, and the title of the Northeast Pennsylvania SMSA does not contain the names of its three central cities: Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, and Hazleton.

SMSA's are identified by a FIPS 4-digit numeric code, which follows the alphabetic sequence of SMSA names. SMSA's are outlined on small-scale maps in several 1980 report series. SMSA data appear in most 1980 census publications and summary tape files. Many SMSA's cross State boundaries, and reports in several series provide summaries for the State parts of multi-State SMSA's, as well as SMSA totals. Summary tape files present data only for State parts of SMSA's, except for the "national" files: STF's 1C, 2C, 3C, and 4C.

Historical comparability: A comparison of 1970 and 1980 census products reveals two types of changes in metropolitan territory. First, 69 new SMSA's were created from previously nonmetropolitan territory: 36 were defined in 1981 based on 1980 population counts and 33 were defined between 1973 and 1979 based on current population estimates. (An additional SMSA--Rapid City, SD--was provisionally recognized based on population estimates, but it did not qualify according to 1980 census data.)

The second component of change to metropolitan territory between 1970 and 1980 was the redefinition of many of the SMSA's which were recognized in 1970 census tabulations. Of the 247 1970 SMSA's, 101 were redefined in 1973 based on 1970 census commuting data, most by the addition of 1 or more counties (or towns and cities in New England). In addition, one SMSA was redefined by the addition of one area and the deletion of another (Wichita Falls, Texas), one was subdivided (Nassau-Suffolk SMSA was created from a part of the New York SMSA), four pairs of SMSA's were combined into single SMSA's (for example, Dallas-Fort Worth, Texas), and four SMSA's lost area that was added to other SMSA's. In addition, the names of several

SMSA's were changed in 1973, one in such a way that the SMSA code also changed (San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario to Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, California).

Since SMSA's are always defined in terms of whole counties (towns or cities in New England) for which extensive data are available, users can usually compile figures for comparisons over time.

In 1982 or 1983, SMSA boundaries will be reevaluated using 1980 census data on commuting, labor force, population density, type of residence, and population growth, according to new criteria spelled out in the Federal Register, January 3, 1980 (vol. 45, no. 2, pt. VI). At that time, new outlying counties may be added or existing ones deleted, some area titles will be changed and new central cities designated, some areas may be consolidated, and a few new SMSA's may be created. Further, the term "standard metropolitan statistical area" will be shortened to "metropolitan statistical area" (MSA). These changes will not affect publication of 1980 census data for SMSA's.

STATE. A major political unit of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a State-equivalent in all 1980 census data series. Puerto Rico is also, except that it does not appear in P.L. 94-171 Population Counts file. American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, the remainder of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands are treated as State equivalents for the presentation of data in 1980 population and housing volume 1 reports, but data for these areas will be available on computer tape only on STF's 1 and 3.

States are identified by a 2-digit FIPS code which follows the alphabetic sequence of State names (including the District of Columbia), and by a 2-digit census geographic State code, the first digit of which identifies the census division of which the State is a part. Puerto Rico and the outlying areas have FIPS codes numerically following the State codes.

Historical comparability: There have been no significant changes to State boundaries in the last decade. Data for the Northern Mariana Islands are reported separate from remainder of the Trust Territory for the 1980 census.

See also: PUERTO RICO AND OUTLYING AREAS

STATE ECONOMIC AREA (SEA). A single county or group of counties within a State which is relatively homogeneous with respect to economic and social characteristics. The grouping of the 3,103 counties and county equivalents in 1950 into SEA's was the product of a special study prepared by the Bureau of the Census in cooperation with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and several State and private agencies. Boundaries were drawn in such a manner that each

economic area had certain significant characteristics which distinguished it from adjoining areas. There are 510 SEA's.

SEA's are identified in census tabulations on computer tape by a 2-digit numeric code or a 1-digit alphabetic code, assigned sequentially within the State; however, no 1980 data are summarized for SEA's.

Historical comparability: SEA boundaries have remained largely unchanged since they were defined in 1950. In 1950, 501 areas were defined; in 1960, 509; and in 1970, 510.

See also: ECONOMIC SUBREGION

STATE OF BIRTH. Persons born in the United States were asked to report their State of birth as the State where the person's mother was living at the time the person was born (not the location of the hospital if in a different State). This item was asked on a sample basis.

Specific States were coded from the write-in entries in census processing offices. Specific codes are assigned for each State and for Puerto Rico and outlying areas of the United States, including Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and Guam. Most presentations are limited to the following:

- Born in State of residence
- Born in different State:
 - Northeast
 - North Central
 - South
 - West
- Born abroad, at sea, etc.

Specific States of birth will be published only in a subject report, but will be available on basic records and public-use microdata.

Historical comparability: The format of the place-of-birth question was changed from 1970 so that the instruction to enter the State where the person's mother was living at the time the person was born is highlighted so that respondents would not report the location of the hospital if in a different state from the mother's usual residence.

See also: COUNTRY OF BIRTH; NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH

STORIES IN STRUCTURE. The number of stories or floors in the building in which the unit is located, ascertained for occupied and vacant units. Stories (or floors) include basements or attics if these contain finished rooms for living purposes. (A basement is an enclosed space in which a person can walk upright under all or part of the building.) This item was asked on a sample basis.

Responses for stories in structure were edited for consistency with information on units in structure. The responses given for units in structures with fewer than 5 units were edited to "1 to 3" stories.

Historical comparability: Similar data have been collected since 1960; in 1960, however, data were collected only in cities with 50,000 or more inhabitants. In 1980, basements finished for living purposes were counted as stories for the first time.

See also: ELEVATOR IN STRUCTURE

STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS. See ELEVATOR IN STRUCTURE; STORIES IN STRUCTURE; UNITS IN STRUCTURE; YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

SUBFAMILY TYPE. See FAMILY

TAXES ON REAL ESTATE. See OWNER COSTS, SELECTED MONTHLY

TELEPHONE IN UNIT. Presence of a telephone in the housing unit, ascertained for occupied units. A telephone in the building but not in the respondent's living quarters is not counted. This item was asked on a sample basis.

Historical comparability: Similar data have been collected since 1960. The 1980 question differs from its 1970 and 1960 counterpart which, designed more as an aid to enumeration, asked whether the household could be reached by phone. The 1980 question refers only to a telephone inside the housing unit. (As an aid to followup enumeration, respondents were also asked to write their telephone numbers on the back of the questionnaire.)

TENURE. The classification of all occupied housing units as either owner-occupied or renter-occupied. This item was asked on a complete-count basis.

Owner-occupied. A housing unit is "owner occupied" if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if the unit is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit but need not be the person listed in column 1 of the 1980 census questionnaire.

Renter-occupied. All occupied housing units which are not owner-occupied, regardless of whether cash rent is paid by a member of the household. ("No cash rent" units, a subcategory of renter-occupied, are separately identified in rent tabulations. Such units are generally one provided free by friends or relatives, or in exchange for the services of, for example, a caretaker, minister, tenant farmer, or sharecropper.)

Historical comparability: Tenure has been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominiums are identified in a separate question.

See also: CONDOMINIUM STATUS; OWNER COSTS, SELECTED MONTHLY; RENT, CONTRACT; RENT, GROSS; VALUE

TOWN/TOWNSHIP. See MINOR CIVIL DIVISION

TRACT. See CENSUS TRACT

TRAILERS See UNITS AT ADDRESS; UNITS IN STRUCTURE

TRANSPORTATION TO WORK, MEANS OF. The principal means of travel or type of conveyance usually used during the reference week in traveling from home to work at the address given in the place-of-work question. (The reference week was the calendar week prior to the date on which the respondent or enumerator completed the questionnaire, further discussed under Labor Force Status.) If more than one means of transportation was used, the respondent was instructed to report the one usually used for most of the distance. These data were obtained from the full sample for persons at work last week (i.e., including both civilian employed and Armed Forces at work) and are tabulated for persons 16 years old and over.

Major categories which appear in abbreviated tabulations include:

Private vehicle. Cars (including station wagons and company cars), trucks (including pickup trucks and small panel trucks); and vans with passenger seats and side and/or rear windows.

Drive alone. Includes persons who usually drove alone as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination.

Carpool. Persons who share driving (e.g., persons in carpools who took turns driving on different days), drive others only, or ride as a passenger only (includes persons who were usually driven to work by another worker, not necessarily someone who worked at the same place as the respondent). Persons in a carpool were also asked how many people usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van (see Vehicle Occupancy).

Public transportation. Buses or streetcars, railroads (including commuter trains), subway or elevated (rapid transit operating on its own right-of-way underground, on the surface, or elevated), and taxicab.

Other means. Motorcycles, bicycles, write-in responses (e.g., ferryboat, airplane), and persons who "walked only," i.e., who walked to work and used no other means of transportation.

Worked at home. Persons working on a farm where he or she lived, or in an office or shop in the person's house.

Note that a respondent who was on a business trip during the reference week may report a means of transportation to work that does

not seem reasonable for the place of residence, e.g., a resident of Montana reporting going to work last week by subway. There was no coding of write-in responses within the "other means" category.

Historical comparability: Data on means of transportation to work have been collected since 1960. In 1970, the question referred to the means of transportation to work on the last day of the previous week rather than the usual means during the week. The categories for trucks, vans, motorcycles, and bicycles are new for 1980. Rather than using a separate question on carpooling, the 1970 means-of-transportation-to-work question specified "driver, private auto" and "passenger, private auto."

See also: PLACE OF WORK; TRAVEL TIME TO WORK; VEHICLE OCCUPANCY TO WORK

TRAVEL TIME TO WORK. The usual number of minutes spent in traveling from home to work (one way) during the reference week, ascertained for persons at work last week and tabulated for persons 16 years old and over. (See the discussion of the reference week under Labor Force Status.) Travel time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, etc. Time taken occasionally to stop for meals, shopping, appointments, taking children to school, etc. was not included. This item was asked on a sample basis.

This item was coded in census processing offices from the respondent's write-in entry and is recorded on census basic records and public-use microdata in minutes. In some reports, travel time to work is reported in terms of categories: less than 10 minutes, 10 to 19 minutes, 20 to 29 minutes, 30 to 44 minutes, and 45 or more minutes. More frequently the data are presented as an average: mean travel time to work, reported in minutes.

Limitations: Since travel time to work was coded only for a sample of one-half of all long-form questionnaires, along with place of work and residence in 1975. The estimated number of workers 16 years and over who did not work at home as derived from travel time figures will differ somewhat from the corresponding figure derived from a tabulation of means of transportation to work, a full-sample item. Further, any cross-tabulation of travel time to work with other items is necessarily based only on the half sample.

Historical comparability: Travel time to work is a new item for 1980.

See also: PLACE OF WORK; TRANSPORTATION TO WORK, MEANS OF; VEHICLE OCCUPANCY

TRUCKS OR VANS AVAILABLE. The number of vans, pickups, and small panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less which are owned or regularly used by any member of the household and which are ordinarily kept at home. Company vans and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are also included if kept at home by a household member and used for

nonbusiness purposes. Vans and trucks kept at home are not included if used only for business purposes. The statistics, therefore, do not reflect the number of privately owned trucks or vans or the number of households owning such vehicles. The statistics are ascertained for occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis.

Limitations: A test survey taken before the census showed that the percent of households with several vans or trucks was understated, and the percent of households with "no vans or trucks" was overstated, when compared to the results of reinterviews.

Historical comparability: This question has not been asked in a census before.

See also: AUTOMOBILES AVAILABLE

TYPE OF STRUCTURE. See UNITS IN STRUCTURE

UNITED STATES. This designation includes the 50 States and the District of Columbia. 1980 STF's and most report series (usually in a separate U.S. Summary report) provide data summarized for the United States.

UNIT, PERSONS IN. See HOUSEHOLD, PERSONS IN

UNITS AT ADDRESS. Number of housing units with a particular house or building address number. This question is asked principally to improve census coverage. If the respondent indicated from 2 to 9 units at the address, census workers checked the number against the number of units for that address on the Bureau's address register. If the respondent's answer was higher than what was shown in the address register, the building was visited to ascertain the correct number of units, thereby assuring enumeration of every unit. This item was asked on a complete-count basis.

Mobile home or trailer. Included if intended for occupancy where located. Mobile homes or trailers were counted whether mounted or on wheels.

Limitations: Data users sometimes use "units at address" as a proxy for "units in structure," which is published later because it is based on a sample question. The concepts are not interchangeable, though, since some multi-unit buildings have more than one address and there is some variation in respondent interpretation of "units at address."

Historical comparability: Similar data were collected in 1970.

See also: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

UNITS IN STRUCTURE. The number of housing units in the structure in which the unit is located. The number of units in structure includes all housing units whether occupied or vacant, but excludes group

quarters or businesses. The statistics are presented in terms of the number of housing units in structures of specified types and sizes, not in terms of the number of structures.

A structure is a separate building that either has open space on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. This was determined on a sample basis.

One-family house. Synonymous with 1-unit structure (i.e., the term does not imply occupancy by a family as defined for census purposes). This category excludes mobile homes or trailers as defined below.

1-unit, detached. 1-unit structure detached from any other house, i.e., with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house which contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built on are also included.

1-unit, attached. 1-unit structure which has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to nonresidential structures, each house is a separate attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2-or-more units. Units in structures containing 2 or more housing units; further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile home or trailer, etc. Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added. If only a porch or shed has been added, the unit is counted in this category. Note that mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space, and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory. In the printed reports, this category includes occupied housing units indicated as "boat, tent, van, etc.," i.e., any occupied units which do not fit the other listed categories. Houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and caves used as a usual place of residence provide additional examples.

Limitations: Users of small-area data occasionally are troubled by certain anomalies in units-in-structure data. For example, a user may encounter a table in which only 5 units in a census tract are listed as being in a structure of 10 or more units. Sometimes respondents do not know the exact number of units in a structure and give an incorrect response.

Historical comparability: Data have been collected on units in structure since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950.

The residual category "boat, tent, van, etc." replaces the 1970 category "other--describe." The instruction to respondents that a mobile home or trailer counts as a detached house if a room (though not a porch or shed) has been built on to it was added in 1970 and retained for 1980.

See also: UNITS AT ADDRESS

UNMARRIED COUPLES. Households consisting of two unrelated persons 15 years old and over of opposite sex, regardless of their marital status, and regardless of the presence or absence of persons under 15; derived from responses to household relationship, sex, and age questions. Data are presented only in limited tabulations in PC80-1-D and STF 5. This item was derived on a sample basis.

Historical comparability: This is a new concept for census publications. It could, however, also be applied to microdata from earlier censuses.

UNRELATED INDIVIDUAL. An unrelated individual may be (1) a householder living alone or only with persons not related to him or her, (2) a roomer, boarder, partner, roommate, or resident employee unrelated to the householder, or (3) a group quarters member who is not an inmate of an institution. Classification as an unrelated individual derives from the complete-count question on household relationship. Examples of unrelated individuals include a widow who occupies her house alone or with one or more other persons not related to her, a roomer not related to the householder, a maid living as a member of her employer's household, and a resident staff member in a hospital dormitory. Persons living with one or more relatives in a household where the householder is not related to any of them are classified in the census as unrelated individuals; for example, a husband and wife who rent a room from a householder to whom they are not related.

Presentations are shown for the universe of "unrelated individuals 15 years and over" for income and poverty.

Historical comparability: A similar concept was used in 1970.

See also: FAMILY; HOUSEHOLD RELATIONSHIP

URBAN AND RURAL (Population). Urban and rural are type-of-area concepts rather than specific areas outlined on maps. As defined by the Census Bureau, the urban population comprises all persons living in urbanized areas (UA's) and in places of 2,500 or more inhabitants outside UA's.

The rural population consists of everyone else. Therefore, a rural classification need not imply farm residence or a sparsely settled area, since a small city or town is rural as long as it is outside a UA and has fewer than 2,500 inhabitants.

The terms urban and rural are independent of metropolitan and nonmetropolitan designations; both urban and rural areas occur inside and outside SMSA's.

Historical comparability: Except for the minor relaxation of UA criteria discussed below, urban and rural definitions have been consistent since 1950. Within small counties, measurements of urban and rural populations over time may be significantly affected by the increase or decrease of a place's population across the 2,500 population threshold, e.g., the increase of 1 person to a place of 2,499 results in an increase of 2,500 to the county's urban population.

URBAN FRINGE. See URBANIZED AREA

URBANIZED AREA (UA). A population concentration of at least 50,000 inhabitants, generally consisting of a central city and the surrounding, closely settled, contiguous territory (suburbs).

The UA criteria define a boundary based primarily on a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile, but also include some less densely settled areas, and such areas as industrial parks and railroad yards, if they are within areas of dense urban development. The density level of 1,000 persons per square mile corresponds approximately to the continuously built-up area around a city(ies). The "urban fringe" is that part of the UA outside of a central city(ies).

Typically, an entire UA is included within an SMSA. The SMSA is usually much larger in terms of territory covered and includes territory where the population density is less than 1,000. Occasionally, more than one UA is located within an SMSA. In some cases a small part of a UA may extend beyond an SMSA boundary or possibly into an adjacent SMSA. A few 1980 UA's have been defined in areas which do not meet the criteria for SMSA designation. UA's may cross State boundaries. In a few cases, a UA does not include all of an "extended city," that is, a place which is determined to have a significant amount of rural territory.

UA's are identified by 4-digit codes, which follow the alphabetic sequence of all UA names. When a UA has the same name as an SMSA, the UA code is usually the same as the SMSA code. UA boundaries are shown on final MMS/VMS maps, and at a much smaller scale on UA outline maps in PC80-1-A and HC80-1-A reports.

Historical comparability: Because UA's are defined on the basis of population distribution at the time of a decennial census, their boundaries tend to change following each census to include expanding urban development.

The criteria have been fairly constant since 1950, although in each decade some new refinements have been added. For the 1970 census, in which 252 UA's were recognized, it was necessary for the central city to have a population of 50,000 or more, or for there to be "twin

cities" with a combined population of 50,000 and with the smaller city having at least 15,000. In 1974 the criteria were liberalized to allow UA recognition to certain cities between 25,000 and 50,000, and this resulted in 27 new urbanized areas. For 1980, no minimum population size is required for a central city.

UTILITIES. See ENERGY COSTS, MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL

VACANCY, DURATION OF. The length of time (in months) from the date the last occupants moved from the unit to the date of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant. For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Duration of vacancy was determined for vacant year-round units on a complete-count basis.

Historical comparability: Similar data have been collected since 1960.

See also: VACANCY STATUS

VACANCY STATUS. Determined for housing units at the time of enumeration. Vacancy status pertains to year-round vacant units. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units are determined by enumerators questioning landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others.

The housing inventory includes vacant mobile homes or trailers intended to be occupied on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealer sales lots or in storage yards are not counted as housing units.

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if open to the elements; that is, if the roof, walls, windows, or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is to be demolished or is condemned. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Vacant year-round units. Vacant units intended for use, even if only occasionally, throughout the year.

For sale only. Vacant year-round units offered for sale only. The category includes mainly one-family houses, but also two types of vacant units in multi-unit buildings: (1) vacant units (which are for sale only) in a cooperative or condominium and (2) vacant units intended to be occupied by

the new building owners in multi-unit buildings that are for sale. An individual unit that is vacant because it is being held for sale of the entire building is classified as "other vacant." Vacant units offered for rent or sale at the same time are classified as "for rent."

For rent. Vacant year-round units offered for rent, and vacant units offered for rent or sale at the same time, including vacant units for rent in a building for sale.

Rented or sold, awaiting occupancy. Vacant year-round units sold or rented but still unoccupied when enumerated--including units where rent is agreed on but not yet paid.

Held for occasional use. Vacant units for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year. Shared ownership or "time sharing" condominiums are also classified here.

Other vacant. Vacant units for year-round occupancy not classified above, for example, units held for a janitor or caretaker, settlement of an estate, pending repairs or modernization, or personal reasons of the owner.

Vacant seasonal and migratory units. Vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons. Any unit used throughout the year, even if only occasionally, is excluded. Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation--beach cottages and hunting cabins, for example. Seasonal units may also include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Migratory units include those for farm workers during crop season.

Limitations: Most tables exclude vacant seasonal and migratory units since information on characteristics of such units is difficult to obtain.

Historical comparability: Similar data have been collected since 1940. In 1970, seasonal and migratory vacant units were reported in two separate categories.

See also: BOARDED-UP STATUS; HOMEOWNER VACANCY RATE; OCCUPANCY STATUS; RENTAL VACANCY RATE; VACANCY, DURATION OF

VALUE. For owner-occupied housing units, the respondent's estimate of the current dollar worth of the property. For vacant units, value is the price asked for the property. A property is defined as the house and land on which it stands. Respondents estimated the value of house and land even if they only owned the house or owned the property jointly.

Statistics on value are shown only for owner-occupied condominium units and for "specified owner-occupied" units, i.e., one-family houses on less than 10 acres and with no business on the property. Value tabulations exclude renter-occupied units, mobile homes or

trailers, houses on 10 or more acres, houses with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property, and noncondominium units in multi-family buildings (e.g., cooperatives).

When value data are presented solely for vacant units for sale only, the term "sale price asked" is substituted. In the computation of aggregate and mean value, \$7,500 is taken as the average of the interval "less than \$10,000," and \$250,000 is taken as the average of the interval "\$200,000 or more." This item was asked on a complete-count basis.

Limitations: A 1970 census evaluation study found that respondents tended to report a higher value of home in a reinterview survey, with more detailed questions, than in the census. On the other hand, a comparison of 1970 census reports of value with subsequent actual sale prices of a sample of homes sold one to two years later found that the census understated the median market value of those homes by only three percent (compared to the sale prices adjusted for inflation between the census and sale date). This result cannot be generalized to all census value data, however, since the sample was restricted to metropolitan areas, and since census respondents who were about to sell their homes may have been more aware of market values.

Historical comparability: Similar data have been collected since 1930 (and in 1920 for mortgaged nonfarms only), but value for condominiums is new for 1980. For historical comparability, tables will show condominiums and noncondominiums separately. Values for 1980 reflect increased housing prices: the highest category in 1970 was "\$50,000 or more," for 1980, \$200,000 or more. Also, the number of categories increased from 11 in 1970 to 24 in 1980.

VANS OR TRUCKS AVAILABLE. See TRUCKS OR VANS AVAILABLE

VEHICLE OCCUPANCY. The number of people, including the respondent, who usually rode together to work in a car, truck, or van during the reference week ("last week"). Riders who rode to school or some other nonwork destination were not included. Vehicle occupancy was asked on a sample basis for persons at work last week who indicated the use of a car, truck, or van in the means-of-transportation-to-work question.

Data are reported in terms of categories like "Drives alone," "In 2-person carpool," "In 3-person carpool," etc., and/or as an average: persons per private vehicle. In the calculation of means or aggregates, 8 is taken as the average value of the open-ended category "7 or more." Note that these data are presented in terms of the number of persons in carpools of a given size, not in terms of the number of vehicles or carpools. To approximate the number of vehicles accounted for by these statistics, divide the number of persons who went to work by car, truck, or van by the mean number of persons per vehicle; to approximate the number of carpools, subtract the number of persons driving alone from the derived number of vehicles.

Historical comparability: New item for 1980.

See also: PLACE OF WORK; TRANSPORTATION TO WORK, MEANS OF

VEHICLES AVAILABLE. The total number of automobiles, vans, and light trucks--one ton or less--available at home for the use of members of the household, ascertained for occupied housing units. This tabulation adds together responses to the two separate questions on automobiles and trucks or vans. "Three or more" vehicles available is the highest category of this question. The statistics do not reflect the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Historical comparability: Information on vans and light trucks is new for 1980.

See also: AUTOMOBILES AVAILABLE; TRUCKS OR VANS AVAILABLE; VEHICLE OCCUPANCY

VETERAN STATUS AND PERIOD OF SERVICE. All civilians 16 years and over are classified on the basis of whether they have served in the Armed Forces of the United States, regardless of whether their service was in war or peacetime. This item was asked on a sample basis. (The question was also asked of 15-year-olds and of persons currently in the Armed Forces, but these groups are excluded from the universe of tabulations.)

Veteran. A person who has served but is not currently serving in the Armed Forces of the United States.

Nonveteran. Any other civilian, i.e., a person who has never served in the Armed Forces of the United States.

While the question on period of service allowed responses for more than one time period, these data are tabulated in terms of mutually exclusive categories. If persons served during both wartime and peacetime, they are classified according to the most recent wartime period of service.

May 1975 or later
Vietnam era only
February 1955 to July 1964 only
Vietnam era and Korean conflict
Korean conflict only
Korean conflict and World War II
World War II
World War I
Other service

Responses to period of service were edited by computer for consistency with age.

Historical comparability: Questions providing detailed data on veteran status have been asked since 1960. For 1980, the questions on veteran status and period of service are designed, for the first time, to include women as well as men. The 1970 counterpart item was asked only of men and identified two fewer periods of service.

WALKUP. See STORIES IN STRUCTURE

WATER COST. See ENERGY COSTS, MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL

WATER HEATING FUEL. See FUEL

WATER, SOURCE OF. Source of the water used by the occupants or intended occupants of the housing unit, ascertained for occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis.

Public system or private company. A common source supplying running water to six or more housing units. The water may be supplied by a city or county water department, a water district, a private water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies six or more housing units.

Individual well. Water obtained from a well on the property of the unit being enumerated or on a neighboring property providing water to five or fewer housing units. The well water may be hand drawn, wind drawn, or engine drawn; piped or not piped; stored in tanks; or used directly from the well.

Drilled. A well generally made with a mechanical drilling rig and less than 1 1/2 feet in diameter. Drilled wells include artesian (natural spring) wells.

Dug well. A well generally hand dug and wider than 1 1/2 feet in diameter.

Some other source. Water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, ponds, lakes, cisterns, or other sources not listed, but not from a public system, private company, or well.

Historical comparability: Similar data were collected in 1960 and 1970; in 1960, however, data were collected only outside cities with 50,000 or more persons. The distinction between drilled wells and dug wells is new for 1980.

WEEKS OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN 1979. The number of weeks during 1979 in which a person did not work but was looking for work or was on layoff from a job, tabulated for persons who did not work in 1979 or worked less than 52 weeks. Excluded from weeks of unemployment is any week in which the person worked (even for 1 hour), any week for which the person received wages or salary, or any week in which the person was on active duty in the Armed Forces, on paid vacation, or on paid leave. The question on weeks of unemployment did not ask whether the person was available to accept a job. (See the definition of

unemployed under Labor Force Status. This item was collected on a sample basis.

Persons 16 years old and over with unemployment in 1979 were classified as follows: unemployed 1 to 4 weeks, 5 to 14 weeks, 15 to 26 weeks, and 27 weeks or more. Census basic records and public-use microdata record the actual number of weeks unemployed.

Historical comparability: New item for 1980. Data on weeks of unemployment were last collected in the 1950 census.

See also: LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979

WEEKS WORKED IN 1979. The number of weeks during 1979 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included. These data are tabulated for all persons 16 years old and over who worked in 1979, regardless of current labor force status. This item was collected on a sample basis.

Census basic records and public-use microdata record the actual number of weeks worked, 1 to 52. Categories available in detailed tabulations include: 13 weeks or less, 14 to 26 weeks, 27 to 39 weeks, 40 to 47 weeks, 48 to 49 weeks, and 50 to 52 weeks. Statistics on weeks worked in 1979 can be used to put 1979 earnings in the appropriate perspective.

Limitations: It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1979 and the number of weeks they worked are understated since there is some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. An evaluation study of 1970 census data on weeks worked last year found moderate consistency in the classification of persons who worked 50 to 52 weeks in 1969, but a high degree of variability for other weeks-worked categories.

Historical comparability: Data on weeks worked collected in the 1980 census are comparable to data from the 1960 and 1970 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses because of a different structure to the question. In 1970, data on weeks worked were collected in intervals.

See also: HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1979; LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979; WEEKS UNEMPLOYED IN 1979

WELLS. See WATER, SOURCE OF

WHITE POPULATION. See RACE

WORK DISABILITY. See DISABILITY

YEAR LAST WORKED. The most recent year in which a person did any work for pay or profit, or worked without pay on a family farm or in

a family business, or was on active duty in the Armed Forces. This item is tabulated for persons 16 years old and over who were not at work during the reference week. It was asked on a sample basis.

The data from this question are used to define "experienced unemployed" (See Labor Force Status), a concept which excluded unemployed persons who "never worked." In addition to persons who marked "never worked," persons who reported that they last worked when they were 14 years old or younger were assigned to the "never worked" category. Persons who last worked before 1975 were not asked to report the industry, occupation and class of worker of their last job.

Historical comparability: A comparable question was asked in the 1970 census.

See also: LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979

YEAR MOVED INTO UNIT. The year of the householder's latest move into the housing unit, ascertained for occupied units. Respondents who had moved back into a unit they previously occupied were asked the year of the most recent move, as were those who moved from one apartment to another in the same building. This item also includes those who, living in a mobile home, moved from one location to another in the same mobile park. The intent of this question is to establish the length of occupancy by the present householder.

The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time. Respondents who indicated that they "always lived here" are assigned to the category corresponding to their year of birth. This item was asked on a sample basis.

Limitations: An evaluation study after the 1970 census found that the census figures for the year the household head moved into the unit substantially overstated the category "always lived here."

Historical comparability: In 1960 and 1970, Year Moved Into Unit was asked of every person and included in population reports. Year Moved Into Unit in housing tabulations referred to the year the head moved in. The 1970 questionnaire indicated seven time spans: 1949 or earlier, 1950 to 1959, 1960 to 1964, 1965 or 1966, 1967, 1968, and 1969 or 1970.

See also: RESIDENCE IN 1975

YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS. All occupied units plus vacant units intended for year-round use. Almost all data on housing characteristics are limited to year-round housing units. Vacant units held for seasonal use or migratory labor are excluded because it is difficult to obtain reliable information for them. Counts of the total housing inventory include both year-round and seasonal units.

See also: VACANCY STATUS

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT. The year the original construction of the building was completed (not the date of any of any later remodeling, addition, or conversion). This item was ascertained for occupied and vacant housing units. For housing units under construction which met the housing unit definition, i.e., all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors in place, the category "1979 or March 1980" is used. For mobile homes, trailers, and houseboats, the manufacturer's model year is assumed to be the year built. For railroad cars, tents, caves, etc., the date "1939 or earlier" is used. The figures show the number of units in structures built during the specified periods and still in existence at the time of the census. This item was asked on a sample basis.

Limitations: Year-built data are particularly susceptible to response errors and nonreporting since respondents must rely on their memory or estimates of persons who have lived in the neighborhood a long time, etc. A 1970 census evaluation study found greater inconsistencies between the census and reinterviews among earlier year-built categories than among categories for more recent periods.

Historical comparability: Similar data have been collected since 1940. The categories in 1970 were: 1939 or earlier, 1940 to 1949, 1950 to 1959, 1960 to 1964, 1965 to 1968, and 1969 to 1970.

Please fill out this
official Census Form
and mail it back on
Census Day,
Tuesday, April 1, 1980

1980 Census of the United States

If the address shown below has the wrong apartment identification, please write the correct apartment number or location here:

DO	A1	A2	A4	A5	A6

**A message from the Director,
Bureau of the Census . . .**

We must, from time to time, take stock of ourselves as a people if our Nation is to meet successfully the many national and local challenges we face. This is the purpose of the 1980 census.

The essential need for a population census was recognized almost 200 years ago when our Constitution was written. As provided by article I, the first census was conducted in 1790 and one has been taken every 10 years since then.

The law under which the census is taken protects the confidentiality of your answers. For the next 72 years — or until April 1, 2052 — only sworn census workers have access to the individual records, and no one else may see them.

Your answers, when combined with the answers from other people, will provide the statistical figures needed by public and private groups, schools, business and industry, and Federal, State, and local governments across the country. These figures will help all sectors of American society understand how our population and housing are changing. In this way, we can deal more effectively with today's problems and work toward a better future for all of us.

The census is a vitally important national activity. Please do your part by filling out this census form accurately and completely. If you mail it back promptly in the enclosed postage-paid envelope, it will save the expense and inconvenience of a census taker having to visit you.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Your answers are confidential

By law (title 13, U.S. Code), census employees are subject to fine and/or imprisonment for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years does your information become available to other government agencies or the public. The same law requires that you answer the questions to the best of your knowledge.

Para personas de habla hispana

(For Spanish-speaking persons)
SI USTED DESEA UN CUESTIONARIO DEL CENSO EN ESPAÑOL llame a la oficina del censo. El número de teléfono se encuentra en el encasillado de la dirección.

O, si prefiere, marque esta casilla y devuelva el cuestionario por correo en el sobre que se le incluye.

How to fill out your Census Form

See the filled-out example in the yellow instruction guide. This guide will help with any problems you may have.

If you need more help, call the Census Office. The telephone number of the local office is shown at the bottom of the address box on the front cover.

Use a black pencil to answer the questions. Black pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens.

Fill circles "O" completely, like this ●

When you write in an answer, print or write clearly.

Make sure that answers are provided for everyone here.

See page 4 of the guide if a roomer or someone else in the household does not want to give you all the information for the form.

Answer the questions on pages 1 through 5, and then starting with pages 6 and 7, fill a pair of pages for each person in the household.

Check your answers. Then write your name, the date, and telephone number on page 20.

Mail back this form on Tuesday, April 1, or as soon afterward as you can. Use the enclosed envelope; no stamp is needed.

Please start by answering Question 1 below.

Question 1

List in Question 1

- Family members living here, including babies still in the hospital
- Relatives living here
- Lodgers or boarders living here
- Other persons living here
- College students who stay here while attending college, even if their parents live elsewhere
- Persons who usually live here but are temporarily away (including children in boarding school below the college level)
- Persons with a home elsewhere but who stay here most of the week while working

Do Not List in Question 1

- Any person away from here in the Armed Forces
- Any college student who stays somewhere else while attending college.
- Any person who usually stays somewhere else most of the week while working there.
- Any person away from here in an institution such as a home for the aged or mental hospital.
- Any person staying or visiting here who has a usual home elsewhere.

1. What is the name of each person who was living here on Tuesday, April 1, 1980, or who was staying or visiting here and had no other home?

Note

If everyone here is staying only temporarily and has a usual home elsewhere, please mark this box .

Then please

- answer the questions on pages 2 through 5 only,
- and
- enter the address of your usual home on page 20.

Please continue →

Here are the QUESTIONS ↓	These are the columns for ANSWERS → Please fill one column for each person listed in Question 1.	PERSON in column 1		PERSON in column 2	
		Last name	First name Middle initial	Last name	First name Middle initial
2. How is this person related to the person in column 1? Fill one circle. If "Other relative" of person in column 1, give exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, niece, grandson, etc.		START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned or rented. If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.		If relative of person in column 1: <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Father/mother <input type="radio"/> Son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Other relative <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister If not related to person in column 1: <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative <input type="radio"/> Partner, roommate <input type="radio"/> Paid employee	
3. Sex Fill one circle.		<input type="radio"/> Male <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Female		<input type="radio"/> Male <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Female	
4. Is this person — Fill one circle.		<input type="checkbox"/> White <input type="checkbox"/> Asian Indian <input type="checkbox"/> Black or Negro <input type="checkbox"/> Hawaiian <input type="checkbox"/> Japanese <input type="checkbox"/> Guamanian <input type="checkbox"/> Chinese <input type="checkbox"/> Samoan <input type="checkbox"/> Filipino <input type="checkbox"/> Eskimo <input type="checkbox"/> Korean <input type="checkbox"/> Aleut <input type="checkbox"/> Vietnamese <input type="checkbox"/> Other — Specify <input type="checkbox"/> Indian (Amer.) Print tribe →		<input type="checkbox"/> White <input type="checkbox"/> Asian Indian <input type="checkbox"/> Black or Negro <input type="checkbox"/> Hawaiian <input type="checkbox"/> Japanese <input type="checkbox"/> Guamanian <input type="checkbox"/> Chinese <input type="checkbox"/> Samoan <input type="checkbox"/> Filipino <input type="checkbox"/> Eskimo <input type="checkbox"/> Korean <input type="checkbox"/> Aleut <input type="checkbox"/> Vietnamese <input type="checkbox"/> Other — Specify <input type="checkbox"/> Indian (Amer.) Print tribe →	
5. Age, and month and year of birth a. Print age at last birthday. b. Print month and fill one circle. c. Print year in the spaces, and fill one circle below each number.		a. Age at last birthday: [] b. Month of birth: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> Jan.—Mar. <input type="radio"/> Apr.—June <input type="radio"/> July—Sept. <input type="radio"/> Oct.—Dec.		a. Age at last birthday: [] b. Month of birth: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> Jan.—Mar. <input type="radio"/> Apr.—June <input type="radio"/> July—Sept. <input type="radio"/> Oct.—Dec.	
6. Marital status Fill one circle.		<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced		<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	
7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent? Fill one circle.		<input type="checkbox"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic		<input type="checkbox"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic	
8. Since February 1, 1980, has this person attended regular school or college at any time? Fill one circle. Count nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree.		<input type="checkbox"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, private, church-related <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, private, not church-related		<input type="checkbox"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, private, church-related <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, private, not church-related	
9. What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school this person has ever attended? Fill one circle. If now attending school, mark grade person is in. If high school was finished by equivalency test (GED), mark "12."		Highest grade attended: <input type="checkbox"/> Nursery school <input type="checkbox"/> Kindergarten Elementary through high school (grade or year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 10 <input type="radio"/> 11 <input type="radio"/> 12 College (academic year) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> or more <input type="checkbox"/> Never attended school — Skip question 10		Highest grade attended: <input type="checkbox"/> Nursery school <input type="checkbox"/> Kindergarten Elementary through high school (grade or year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 10 <input type="radio"/> 11 <input type="radio"/> 12 College (academic year) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> or more <input type="checkbox"/> Never attended school — Skip question 10	
10. Did this person finish the highest grade (or year) attended? Fill one circle.		<input type="radio"/> Now attending this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Finished this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Did not finish this grade (or year)		<input type="radio"/> Now attending this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Finished this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Did not finish this grade (or year)	
		CENSUS USE ONLY	A . I . N . . .	CENSUS USE ONLY	A . I . N . . .

PERSON in column 3	PERSON in column 4	PERSON in column 5	PERSON in column 6
at name Last name	at name Last name	at name Last name	at name Last name
or name Middle initial	or name Middle initial	or name Middle initial	or name Middle initial
If relative of person in column 1: <input type="checkbox"/> Husband/wife <input type="checkbox"/> Son/daughter <input type="checkbox"/> Brother/sister <input type="checkbox"/> Father/mother <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative	If relative of person in column 1: <input type="checkbox"/> Husband/wife <input type="checkbox"/> Son/daughter <input type="checkbox"/> Brother/sister <input type="checkbox"/> Father/mother <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative	If relative of person in column 1: <input type="checkbox"/> Husband/wife <input type="checkbox"/> Son/daughter <input type="checkbox"/> Brother/sister <input type="checkbox"/> Father/mother <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative	If relative of person in column 1: <input type="checkbox"/> Husband/wife <input type="checkbox"/> Son/daughter <input type="checkbox"/> Brother/sister <input type="checkbox"/> Father/mother <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative
If not related to person in column 1: <input type="checkbox"/> Roomer, boarder <input type="checkbox"/> Partner, roommate <input type="checkbox"/> Paid employee <input type="checkbox"/> Other nonrelative	If not related to person in column 1: <input type="checkbox"/> Roomer, boarder <input type="checkbox"/> Partner, roommate <input type="checkbox"/> Paid employee <input type="checkbox"/> Other nonrelative	If not related to person in column 1: <input type="checkbox"/> Roomer, boarder <input type="checkbox"/> Partner, roommate <input type="checkbox"/> Paid employee <input type="checkbox"/> Other nonrelative	If not related to person in column 1: <input type="checkbox"/> Roomer, boarder <input type="checkbox"/> Partner, roommate <input type="checkbox"/> Paid employee <input type="checkbox"/> Other nonrelative
Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> White <input type="checkbox"/> Black or Negro <input type="checkbox"/> Japanese <input type="checkbox"/> Chinese <input type="checkbox"/> Filipino <input type="checkbox"/> Korean <input type="checkbox"/> Vietnamese <input type="checkbox"/> Indian (Amer.) Print tribe	<input type="checkbox"/> White <input type="checkbox"/> Black or Negro <input type="checkbox"/> Japanese <input type="checkbox"/> Chinese <input type="checkbox"/> Filipino <input type="checkbox"/> Korean <input type="checkbox"/> Vietnamese <input type="checkbox"/> Indian (Amer.) Print tribe	<input type="checkbox"/> White <input type="checkbox"/> Black or Negro <input type="checkbox"/> Japanese <input type="checkbox"/> Chinese <input type="checkbox"/> Filipino <input type="checkbox"/> Korean <input type="checkbox"/> Vietnamese <input type="checkbox"/> Indian (Amer.) Print tribe	<input type="checkbox"/> White <input type="checkbox"/> Black or Negro <input type="checkbox"/> Japanese <input type="checkbox"/> Chinese <input type="checkbox"/> Filipino <input type="checkbox"/> Korean <input type="checkbox"/> Vietnamese <input type="checkbox"/> Indian (Amer.) Print tribe
a. Age at last birthday c. Year of birth 1 ● 8 ○ 8 ○ 8 ○ 9 ○ 1 ○ 1 ○ b. Month of birth 2 ○ 2 ○ 3 ○ 3 ○ 4 ○ 4 ○ 5 ○ 5 ○ 6 ○ 6 ○ 7 ○ 7 ○ 8 ○ 8 ○ 9 ○ 9 ○ Jan.—Mar. Apr.—June July—Sept. Oct.—Dec.	a. Age at last birthday c. Year of birth 1 ● 8 ○ 8 ○ 8 ○ 9 ○ 1 ○ 1 ○ b. Month of birth 2 ○ 2 ○ 3 ○ 3 ○ 4 ○ 4 ○ 5 ○ 5 ○ 6 ○ 6 ○ 7 ○ 7 ○ 8 ○ 8 ○ 9 ○ 9 ○ Jan.—Mar. Apr.—June July—Sept. Oct.—Dec.	a. Age at last birthday c. Year of birth 1 ● 8 ○ 8 ○ 8 ○ 9 ○ 1 ○ 1 ○ b. Month of birth 2 ○ 2 ○ 3 ○ 3 ○ 4 ○ 4 ○ 5 ○ 5 ○ 6 ○ 6 ○ 7 ○ 7 ○ 8 ○ 8 ○ 9 ○ 9 ○ Jan.—Mar. Apr.—June July—Sept. Oct.—Dec.	a. Age at last birthday c. Year of birth 1 ● 8 ○ 8 ○ 8 ○ 9 ○ 1 ○ 1 ○ b. Month of birth 2 ○ 2 ○ 3 ○ 3 ○ 4 ○ 4 ○ 5 ○ 5 ○ 6 ○ 6 ○ 7 ○ 7 ○ 8 ○ 8 ○ 9 ○ 9 ○ Jan.—Mar. Apr.—June July—Sept. Oct.—Dec.
<input type="checkbox"/> Now married <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced <input type="checkbox"/> Separated <input type="checkbox"/> Never married	<input type="checkbox"/> Now married <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced <input type="checkbox"/> Separated <input type="checkbox"/> Never married	<input type="checkbox"/> Now married <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced <input type="checkbox"/> Separated <input type="checkbox"/> Never married	<input type="checkbox"/> Now married <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced <input type="checkbox"/> Separated <input type="checkbox"/> Never married
<input type="checkbox"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic	<input type="checkbox"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic	<input type="checkbox"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic	<input type="checkbox"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic
<input type="checkbox"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, private, church-related <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, private, not church-related	<input type="checkbox"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, private, church-related <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, private, not church-related	<input type="checkbox"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, private, church-related <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, private, not church-related	<input type="checkbox"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, private, church-related <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, private, not church-related
Highest grade attended: <input type="checkbox"/> Nursery school <input type="checkbox"/> Kindergarten Elementary through high school (grade or year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 <input type="checkbox"/> College (academic year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more Never attended school — Skip question 10	Highest grade attended: <input type="checkbox"/> Nursery school <input type="checkbox"/> Kindergarten Elementary through high school (grade or year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 <input type="checkbox"/> College (academic year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more Never attended school — Skip question 10	Highest grade attended: <input type="checkbox"/> Nursery school <input type="checkbox"/> Kindergarten Elementary through high school (grade or year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 <input type="checkbox"/> College (academic year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more Never attended school — Skip question 10	Highest grade attended: <input type="checkbox"/> Nursery school <input type="checkbox"/> Kindergarten Elementary through high school (grade or year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 <input type="checkbox"/> College (academic year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more Never attended school — Skip question 10
<input type="checkbox"/> Now attending this grade (or year) <input type="checkbox"/> Finished this grade (or year) <input type="checkbox"/> Did not finish this grade (or year)	<input type="checkbox"/> Now attending this grade (or year) <input type="checkbox"/> Finished this grade (or year) <input type="checkbox"/> Did not finish this grade (or year)	<input type="checkbox"/> Now attending this grade (or year) <input type="checkbox"/> Finished this grade (or year) <input type="checkbox"/> Did not finish this grade (or year)	<input type="checkbox"/> Now attending this grade (or year) <input type="checkbox"/> Finished this grade (or year) <input type="checkbox"/> Did not finish this grade (or year)
CENSUS USE ONLY A . I N	CENSUS USE ONLY A . I N	CENSUS USE ONLY A . I N	CENSUS USE ONLY A . I N

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1-H12 FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

If you listed more than 7 persons in Question 1, please see note on page 20.

PERSON in column 7

Last name _____ Middle initial _____

First name _____

If relative of person in column 1:

Husband/wife Father/mother

Son/daughter Other relative

Brother/sister

If not related to person in column 1:

Roomer, boarder Other nonrelative

Partner, roommate Paid employee

Male Female

White Black or Negro Asian Indian

Japanese Chinese Filipino Korean Vietnamese

Indian (Amer.) Hawaiian Guamanian Samoan Eskimo Aleut Other - Specify _____

Print tribe

a. Age at last birthday _____ c. Year of birth _____

b. Month of birth _____

Jan.-Mar. Apr.-June July-Sept. Oct.-Dec.

Now married Widowed Divorced Separated Never married

No (not Spanish/Hispanic) Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano Yes, Puerto Rican Yes, Cuban Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic

No, has not attended since February 1 Yes, public school, public college Yes, private, church-related Yes, private, not church-related

Highest grade attended: _____

Nursery school Kindergarten

Elementary through high school (grade or year) _____

College (academic year)

Never attended school - Skip question 10

Now attending this grade (or year) _____

Finished this grade (or year) _____

Did not finish this grade (or year) _____

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H1. Did you leave anyone out of Question 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed - for example, a new baby still in the hospital, a lodger who also has another home, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

Yes - On page 20 give name(s) and reason left out.

No

H2. Did you list anyone in Question 1 who is away from home now - for example, on a vacation or in a hospital?

Yes - On page 20 give name(s) and reason person is away.

No

H3. Is anyone visiting here who is not already listed?

Yes - On page 20 give name of each visitor for whom there is no one at the home address to report the person to a census taker.

No

H4. How many living quarters, occupied and vacant, are at this address?

One

2 apartments or living quarters

3 apartments or living quarters

4 apartments or living quarters

5 apartments or living quarters

6 apartments or living quarters

7 apartments or living quarters

8 apartments or living quarters

9 apartments or living quarters

10 or more apartments or living quarters

This is a mobile home or trailer

H5. Do you enter your living quarters -

Directly from the outside or through a common or public hall?

Through someone else's living quarters?

H6. Do you have complete plumbing facilities in your living quarters, that is, hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower?

Yes, for this household only

Yes, but also used by another household

No, have some but not all plumbing facilities

No plumbing facilities in living quarters

H7. How many rooms do you have in your living quarters? Do not count bedrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

1 room 2 rooms 3 rooms 4 rooms 5 rooms 6 rooms 7 rooms 8 rooms 9 or more rooms

H8. Are your living quarters -

Owned or being bought by you or by someone else in this household?

Rented for cash rent?

Occupied without payment of cash rent?

H9. Is this apartment (house) part of a condominium?

No

Yes, a condominium

H10. If this is a one-family house -

a. Is the house on a property of 10 or more acres?

Yes No

b. Is any part of the property used as a commercial establishment or medical office?

Yes No

H11. If you live in a one-family house or a condominium unit which you own or are buying -

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

Do not answer this question if this is -

- A mobile home or trailer
- A house on 10 or more acres
- A house with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property

Less than \$10,000 \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$15,000 to \$17,499 \$17,500 to \$19,999 \$20,000 to \$22,499 \$22,500 to \$24,999 \$25,000 to \$27,499 \$27,500 to \$29,999 \$30,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$39,999 \$40,000 to \$44,999 \$45,000 to \$49,999

\$50,000 to \$54,999 \$55,000 to \$59,999 \$60,000 to \$64,999 \$65,000 to \$69,999 \$70,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$79,999 \$80,000 to \$89,999 \$90,000 to \$99,999 \$100,000 to \$124,999 \$125,000 to \$149,999 \$150,000 to \$199,999 \$200,000 or more

H12. If you pay rent for your living quarters -

What is the monthly rent?

If rent is not paid by the month, see the instruction guide on how to figure a monthly rent.

Less than \$50 \$50 to \$59 \$60 to \$69 \$70 to \$79 \$80 to \$89 \$90 to \$99 \$100 to \$109 \$110 to \$119 \$120 to \$129 \$130 to \$139 \$140 to \$149 \$150 to \$159

\$160 to \$169 \$170 to \$179 \$180 to \$189 \$190 to \$199 \$200 to \$224 \$225 to \$249 \$250 to \$274 \$275 to \$299 \$300 to \$399 \$350 to \$399 \$400 to \$499 \$500 or more

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A4. Block number	A6. Serial number	B. Type of unit or quarters	C1. Is this unit for -	C2. Vacancy status	C3. Is this unit boarded up?	D. Months vacant	E. Indicators	F. Total persons
		Occupied First form Continuation	Year round use Seasonal/Mig. - Skip C2.	For rent For sale only Rented or sold, not occupied Held for occasional use Other vacant	Yes No	Less than 1 month 1 up to 2 months 2 up to 6 months 6 up to 12 months 1 year up to 2 years 2 or more years	1. Mail return 2. Pop / F	
		Vacant Regular Usual home elsewhere Group quarters First form Continuation						

<p>H13. Which best describes this building? <i>Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> A mobile home or trailer <input type="radio"/> A one-family house detached from any other house <input type="radio"/> A one-family house attached to one or more houses <input type="radio"/> A building for 2 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 3 or 4 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 5 to 9 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 10 to 19 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 20 to 49 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 50 or more families <input type="radio"/> A boat, tent, van, etc. 	<p>H21 a. Which fuel is used most for house heating?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used <p>b. Which fuel is used most for water heating?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used 	<p>CENSUS USE</p> <p>H22a.</p>
<p>H14a. How many stories (floors) are in this building? <i>Count an attic or basement as a story if it has any finished rooms for living purposes.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1 to 3 — <i>Skip to H15</i> <input type="radio"/> 4 to 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 to 12 <input type="radio"/> 13 or more stories <p>b. Is there a passenger elevator in this building?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No 	<p>c. Which fuel is used most for cooking?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used 	<p>H22b.</p>
<p>H15a. Is this building —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> On a city or suburban lot, or on a place of less than 1 acre? — <i>Skip to H16</i> <input type="radio"/> On a place of 1 to 9 acres? <input type="radio"/> On a place of 10 or more acres? <p>b. Last year, 1979, did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from this place amount to —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Less than \$50 (or None) <input type="radio"/> \$50 to \$249 <input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$599 <input type="radio"/> \$600 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 or more 	<p>H22. What are the costs of utilities and fuels for your living quarters?</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p>\$ _____ 00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <input type="radio"/> Electricity not used</p> <p><i>Average monthly cost</i></p> <p>b. Gas</p> <p>\$ _____ 00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <input type="radio"/> Gas not used</p> <p><i>Average monthly cost</i></p> <p>c. Water</p> <p>\$ _____ 00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge</p> <p><i>Yearly cost</i></p> <p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p>\$ _____ 00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <input type="radio"/> These fuels not used</p> <p><i>Yearly cost</i></p>	<p>H22c.</p>
<p>H16. Do you get water from —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> A public system (city water department, etc.) or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source (a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.)? 	<p>H23. Do you have complete kitchen facilities? <i>Complete kitchen facilities are a sink with piped water, a range or cookstove, and a refrigerator.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No 	<p>H22d.</p>
<p>H17. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means 	<p>H24. How many bedrooms do you have? <i>Count rooms used mainly for sleeping even if used also for other purposes.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms 	
<p>H18. About when was this building originally built? Mark when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1979 or 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier 	<p>H25. How many bathrooms do you have? <i>A complete bathroom is a room with flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and wash basin with piped water.</i> <i>A half bathroom has at least a flush toilet or bathtub or shower, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> No bathroom, or only a half bathroom <input type="radio"/> 1 complete bathroom <input type="radio"/> 1 complete bathroom, plus half bath(s) <input type="radio"/> 2 or more complete bathrooms 	
<p>H19. When did the person listed in column 1 move into this house (or apartment)?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1979 or 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1949 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Always lived here 	<p>H26. Do you have a telephone in your living quarters?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No 	
<p>H20. How are your living quarters heated? <i>Fill one circle for the kind of heat used most.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Steam or hot water system <input type="radio"/> Central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms <i>(Do not count electric heat pumps here)</i> <input type="radio"/> Electric heat pump <input type="radio"/> Other built-in electric units (permanently installed in wall, ceiling, or baseboard) <input type="radio"/> Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace <input type="radio"/> Room heaters with flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene <input type="radio"/> Room heaters without flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene (not portable) <input type="radio"/> Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind <input type="radio"/> No heating equipment 	<p>H27. Do you have air conditioning?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes, a central air-conditioning system <input type="radio"/> Yes, 1 individual room unit <input type="radio"/> Yes, 2 or more individual room units <input type="radio"/> No <p>H28. How many automobiles are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 automobile <input type="radio"/> 2 automobiles <input type="radio"/> 3 or more automobiles <p>H29. How many vans or trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 van or truck <input type="radio"/> 2 vans or trucks <input type="radio"/> 3 or more vans or trucks 	

Please answer H30-H32 if you live in a one-family house which you own or are buying, unless this is -

- A mobile home or trailer
- A house on 10 or more acres
- A condominium unit
- A house with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property

If any of these, or if you rent your unit or this is a multi-family structure, skip H30 to H32 and turn to page 6.

H30. What were the real estate taxes on this property last year?

\$ _____ .00 OR None

H31. What is the annual premium for fire and hazard insurance on this property?

\$ _____ .00 OR None

H32a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on this property?

Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt

Yes, contract to purchase

No - Skip to page 6

b. Do you have a second or junior mortgage on this property?

Yes No

c. How much is your total regular monthly payment to the lender? Also include payments on a contract to purchase and to lenders holding second or junior mortgages on this property.

\$ _____ .00 OR No regular payment required - Skip to page 6

d. Does your regular monthly payment (amount entered in H32c) include payments for real estate taxes on this property?

Yes, taxes included in payment

No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

e. Does your regular monthly payment (amount entered in H32c) include payments for fire and hazard insurance on this property?

Yes, insurance included in payment

No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

Please turn to page 6

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	①	2.	4.	②	2.	4.	③	2.	4.
	S.S.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	S.S.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	S.S.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	Yes	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Yes	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Yes	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	④	2.	4.	⑤	2.	4.	⑥	2.	4.
	S.S.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	S.S.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	S.S.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	Yes	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Yes	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Yes	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	No	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	No	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	No	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	⑦	2.	4.	GQ.	H30.	H31.	H32c.		
	S.S.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		
	Yes	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		
	No	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		

Name of Person 1 on page 2:
 Last name First name Middle initial

11. In what State or foreign country was this person born?
 Print the State where this person's mother was living when this person was born. Do not give the location of the hospital unless the mother's home and the hospital were in the same State.
 Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.

12. If this person was born in a foreign country -
 a. Is this person a naturalized citizen of the United States?
 Yes, a naturalized citizen
 No, not a citizen
 Born abroad of American parents

b. When did this person come to the United States to stay?
 1975 to 1980 1965 to 1969 1950 to 1959
 1970 to 1974 1960 to 1964 Before 1950

13a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?
 Yes No, only speaks English - Skip to 14

b. What is this language?
 (For example - Chinese, Italian, Spanish, etc.)

c. How well does this person speak English?
 Very well Not well
 Well Not at all

14. What is this person's ancestry? If uncertain about how to report ancestry, see instruction guide.
 (For example: Afro-Amer., English, French, German, Honduran, Hungarian, Irish, Italian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Polish, Ukrainian, Venezuelan, etc.)

15a. Did this person live in this house five years ago (April 1, 1975)?
 If in college or Armed Forces in April 1975, report place of residence there.
 Born April 1975 or later - Turn to next page for next person
 Yes, this house - Skip to 16
 No, different house

b. Where did this person live five years ago (April 1, 1975)?
 (1) State, foreign country, Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.:
 (2) County:
 (3) City, town, village, etc.:
 (4) Inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, etc.?
 Yes No, in unincorporated area

16. When was this person born?
 Born before April 1965 - Please go on with questions 17-33
 Born April 1965 or later - Turn to next page for next person

17. In April 1975 (five years ago) was this person -
 a. On active duty in the Armed Forces?
 Yes No
 b. Attending college?
 Yes No
 c. Working at a job or business?
 Yes, full time No
 Yes, part time

18a. Is this person a veteran of active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States? If service was in National Guard or Reserves only, see instruction guide.
 Yes No - Skip to 19

b. Was active-duty military service during -
 Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.
 May 1975 or later
 Vietnam era (August 1964-April 1975)
 February 1955-July 1964
 Korean conflict (June 1950-January 1955)
 World War II (September 1940-July 1947)
 World War I (April 1917-November 1918)
 Any other time

19. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition which has lasted for 6 or more months and which...
 a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job? Yes No
 b. Prevents this person from working at a job? Yes No
 c. Limits or prevents this person from using public transportation? Yes No

20. If this person is a female -
 How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths?
 Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.
 None 1 2 3 4 5 6
 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more

21. If this person has ever been married -
 a. Has this person been married more than once?
 Once More than once
 b. Month and year of marriage? Month and year of first marriage?
 (Month) (Year) (Month) (Year)
 c. If married more than once - Did the first marriage end because of the death of the husband (or wife)?
 Yes No

22a. Did this person work at any time last week?
 Yes - Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.)
 No - Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work.
 Skip to 25

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

23. At what location did this person work last week? If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week. If one location cannot be specified, see instruction guide.
 a. Address (Number and street)
 If street address is not known, enter the building name, shopping center, or other physical location description.
 b. Name of city, town, village, borough, etc.
 c. Is the place of work inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, borough, etc.?
 Yes No, in unincorporated area
 d. County
 e. State f. ZIP Code

24a. Last week, how long did it usually take this person to get from home to work (one way)?
 Minutes
 b. How did this person usually get to work last week? If this person used more than one method, give the one usually used for most of the distance.
 Car Taxicab
 Truck Motorcycle
 Van Bicycle
 Bus or streetcar Walked only
 Railroad Worked at home
 Subway or elevated Other - Specify

If car, truck, or van in 24b, go to 24c. Otherwise, skip to 28.

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Per. No.	11.	13b.	14.	15b.	23.	VL	24a.
1	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
3	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
4	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
5	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
6	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
7	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

<p>c. When going to work last week, did this person usually —</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Drive alone — <i>Skip to 28</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Drive others only</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Share driving <input type="checkbox"/> Ride as passenger only</p> <p>d. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van last week?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 6</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7 or more</p> <p><i>After answering 24d, skip to 28.</i></p>	<p>CENSUS USE</p> <p>21b.</p> <p>I 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p> <p>II 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p> <p>III 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p> <p>IV 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p>	<p>31a. Last year (1979), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?</p> <p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No — <i>Skip to 31d</i></p> <p>b. How many weeks did this person work in 1979? Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.</p> <p>----- Weeks</p>	<p>CENSUS USE ONLY</p> <p>31b. 31c. 31d.</p>
<p>25. Was this person temporarily absent or on layoff from a job or business last week?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, on layoff</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	<p>22b.</p>	<p>c. During the weeks worked in 1979, how many hours did this person usually work each week?</p> <p>----- Hours</p>	<p>32a. 32b.</p>
<p>26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No — <i>Skip to 27</i></p>		<p>d. Of the weeks not worked in 1979 (if any), how many weeks was this person looking for work or on layoff from a job?</p> <p>----- Weeks</p>	
<p>b. Could this person have taken a job last week?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, already has a job <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, temporarily ill</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, other reasons (in school, etc.)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, could have taken a job <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>		<p>32. Income in 1979 —</p> <p><i>Fill circles and print dollar amounts.</i></p> <p><i>If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.</i></p> <p><i>If exact amount is not known, give best estimate. For income received jointly by household members, see instruction guide.</i></p> <p>During 1979 did this person receive any income from the following sources?</p> <p><i>If "Yes" to any of the sources below — How much did this person receive for the entire year?</i></p>	
<p>27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1980 <input type="checkbox"/> 1978 <input type="checkbox"/> 1970 to 1974</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1979 <input type="checkbox"/> 1975 to 1977 <input type="checkbox"/> 1969 or earlier</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Never worked } <i>Skip to 31d</i></p>	<p>28.</p> <p>A B C</p> <p>D E F</p> <p>G H J</p> <p>K L M</p>	<p>a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs . . . Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes — \$ _____ 00</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>	<p>32c. 32d.</p>
<p>28 — 30. Current or most recent job activity</p> <p><i>Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for last job or business since 1975.</i></p>		<p>b. Own nonfarm business, partnership, or professional practice . . . Report net income after business expenses.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes — \$ _____ 00</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>	
<p>28. Industry</p> <p>a. For whom did this person work? If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, print "AF" and skip to question 31.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>(Name of company, business, organization, or other employer)</p>		<p>c. Own farm . . . Report net income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes — \$ _____ 00</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>	<p>32e. 32f.</p>
<p>b. What kind of business or industry was this? Describe the activity at location where employed.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>(For example: Hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, breakfast cereal manufacturing)</p>		<p>d. Interest, dividends, royalties, or net rental income . . . Report even small amounts credited to an account.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes — \$ _____ 00</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>	
<p>c. Is this mainly — (Fill one circle)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Retail trade</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Wholesale trade <input type="checkbox"/> Other — (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)</p>	<p>AF</p> <p>NW</p>	<p>e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement . . .</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes — \$ _____ 00</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>	<p>32g. 33</p>
<p>29. Occupation</p> <p>a. What kind of work was this person doing?</p> <p>-----</p> <p>(For example: Registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, grinder operator)</p> <p>b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?</p> <p>-----</p> <p>(For example: Patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, operating grinding mill)</p>	<p>29.</p> <p>N P O</p> <p>R S T</p> <p>U V W</p> <p>X Y Z</p>	<p>f. Supplemental Security (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments . . .</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes — \$ _____ 00</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>	
<p>30. Was this person — (Fill one circle)</p> <p>Employee of private company, business, or individual, for wages, salary, or commissions . . . <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Federal government employee . . . <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>State government employee . . . <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Local government employee (city, county, etc.) . . . <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Self-employed in own business, professional practice, or farm —</p> <p>Own business not incorporated . . . <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Own business incorporated . . . <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Working without pay in family business or farm . . . <input type="checkbox"/></p>		<p>g. Unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, pensions, alimony or child support, or any other sources of income received regularly . . . Exclude lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes — \$ _____ 00</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>	
<p>33. What was this person's total income in 1979?</p> <p>Add entries in questions 32e through g; subtract any losses. \$ _____ 00</p> <p>(Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p>If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount. OR None</p>			

Please turn to the next page and answer the questions for Person 2 on page 2

Please Make Sure You Have Filled This Form Completely

For persons who answered in Question 1 that they are staying here only temporarily and have a usual home elsewhere, enter the address of usual home here:

House number Street or road Apartment number or location

City County

State ZIP Code

For Answers to Questions H1, H2, and H3:

H1. Name of person(s) left out and reason:

H2. Name of person(s) away from home and reason away:

H3. Name of visitor(s) for whom there is no one at the home address to report the person to a Census Taker:

NOTE

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

1 Check to be certain you have:

- Answered Question 1 on page 1
- Answered Questions 2 through 10 for each person you listed at the top of pages 2 and 3.
- Answered Questions H1 through H32 on pages 3, 4, and 5
- Filled a pair of pages for each person listed on pages 2 and 3. That is, pages 6 and 7 should be filled for the Person in column 1, pages 8 and 9 for the Person in column 2, etc.

Please notice we need answers to questions 17 through 33 for every person born before April 1965 even though they may not seem to apply to the particular person.

For example, you may have forgotten to fill all the necessary circles on work or on income for a teenager going to school, or a retired person. To avoid our having to check with you to make sure of the answer, please be certain you have given all the necessary answers.

2 Write here the name of the person who filled the form, the date the form was completed, and the telephone number on which the people in this household can be called.

Name _____

Date _____

Telephone Number _____

3 Then fold the form the way it was sent to you. Mail it back in the enclosed envelope. The address of the U.S. Census Office appears on the front cover of this questionnaire. Please be sure that before you seal the envelope the address shows through the window. No stamp is required.

Thank you very much

APPENDIX A

Geographic Coverage Within Summary Level--STF 3A

Field	Size	State	County	MCD/ CCD	Place	Tract/ BNA	B.G.	ED	STATE/ PLACE	CONG. DIST.
	(5)	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N
FILE IDENTIFICATION	(5)	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N
RECORD TYPE	(4)									
SUMMARY LEVEL	(2)	04	11	12	13	14	15	16	27	33
URBAN AND RURAL COMPONENT	(2)						N	N		
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE SMSA's COMPONENT	(2)									
RACE/SPANISH ORIGIN GROUP	(2)									
ANCESTRY GROUP	(3)									
BLOCKED PORTION INDICATOR	(1)									
FUNCTIONAL STATUS CODE	(1)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
SUBSTITUTION INDICATOR	(1)									
COUNTY-PART INDICATOR (NEW ENGLAND)	(1)									
PART INDICATOR (WITHIN CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT)	(1)									
POLITICAL/STATISTICAL AREA DESCRIPTION	(1)		A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	
QUASI-STATE	(1)									
REGION	(1)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
DIVISION	(1)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
STATE	(2)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
FEDERAL INFORMATION PROCESSING STANDARD (FIPS) STATE	(2)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
FIPS STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (SMSA) <u>1/</u>	(4)		N/B	N/B	N/B	N/B	N/B	N/B		
FIPS COUNTY	(3)		N	N	N	N	N	N		
MINOR CIVIL DIVISION/CENSUS COUNTY DIVISION (MCD/CCD)	(3)			N	N	N	N	N		
PLACE <u>2/</u> <u>4/</u>	(4)				N	N/B	N/B	N/B	N	
TRACT OR BLOCK NUMBERING AREA (BNA) <u>2/</u> <u>5/</u>	(6)					N	N	N/B		
BLOCK GROUP	(1)						N			
BLOCK	(3)									
PLACE-PART INDICATOR <u>4/</u>	(1)				N	N/B	N/B	N/B		
TRACT-PART INDICATOR <u>5/</u>	(1)					N	N	N/B		
BLOCK-PART INDICATOR	(1)									
ENUMERATION DISTRICT (ED) INDICATOR (PREFIX) <u>3/</u>	(1)						A/B	A/B		
ED NUMBER	(4)							N		
ED SUFFIX	(1)									
FIPS STANDARD CONSOLIDATED STATISTICAL AREA (SCSA) <u>1/</u>	(2)		N/B	N/B	N/B	N/B	N/B	N/B		
URBANIZED AREA (UA)	(4)						N/B	N/B		
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)	(2)						N	N		N
INDIAN RESERVATION/ALASKA NATIVE VILLAGE (ANV)	(3)						N/B	N/B		
MCD SEQUENCE NUMBER	(4)			N/B	N/B	N/B	N/B	N/B		
ZIP	(5)									

Field	Size	State	County	MCD/ CCD	Place	Tract/ BNA	B.G.	ED	STATE/ PLACE	CONG. DIST.
WARD	(2)						N/Ø	N/Ø		
STATE ECONOMIC AREA (SEA)	(2)		A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N		
ECONOMIC SUB-REGION (ESR)	(3)		N	N	N	N	N	N		
DISTRICT OFFICE 2/ RECORD SEQUENCE IDENTIFICATION	(4)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
SMSA SIZE 1/	(4)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
UA TYPE	(1)		N/Ø	N/Ø	N/Ø	N/Ø	N/Ø	N/Ø		
UA SIZE	(1)						N/Ø	N/Ø		
PLACE DESCRIPTION 4/	(1)				A/N	A/N/Ø	A/N/Ø	A/N/Ø	A/N	
PLACE SIZE 4/	(2)				N	N/Ø	N/Ø	N/Ø	N	
EXTENDED CITY INDICATOR	(1)				A/Ø	A/Ø	A/Ø	A/Ø	A/Ø	
CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT (CBD)	(1)					A/Ø	A/Ø	A/Ø		
MCD/CCD SIZE	(2)			N	N	N	N	N		
INDIAN SUBRESERVATION	(3)						N/Ø	N/Ø		
FIPS PLACE	(5)									
STANDARD FEDERAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGION (SFAR)	(2)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
LONGITUDE	(7)									
LATITUDE	(6)									
LAND AREA	(9)									
AREA NAME	(60)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	N
SUPPRESSION FLAGS	(48)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

1/ Code is blank for summary level 11 in New England States.

2/ Either present as a true code or all '9's wherever indicated.

3/ Only codes A and N are shown, if applicable, for summary level 15.

4/ This code will not be present on summary level 14, 15, or 16 if the summary level 13 has been eliminated as a redundant 'remainder' record.

5/ This code will not be present on summary level 16 if the summary level 14 has been eliminated, as a redundant 'remainder' record.

A Alphabetic code

N Numeric code

A/N Alphabetic and/or numeric

Ø Code will sometimes not appear

Geographic Coverage Within Summary Level--STF 3B

Field	Size	STATE/ ZIP	STATE/ SMSA/ COUNTY /ZIP
FILE IDENTIFICATION	(5)	A/N	A/N
RECORD TYPE	(4)		
SUMMARY LEVEL	(2)	35	36
URBAN AND RURAL COMPONENT	(2)		
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE SMSA's COMPONENT	(2)		
RACE/SPANISH ORIGIN GROUP	(2)		
ANCESTRY GROUP	(3)		
BLOCKED PORTION INDICATOR	(1)		
FUNCTIONAL STATUS CODE	(1)		
SUBSTITUTION INDICATOR	(1)		
COUNTY-PART INDICATOR (NEW ENGLAND)	(1)		
PART INDICATOR (WITHIN CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT)	(1)		
POLITICAL/STATISTICAL AREA DESCRIPTION	(1)		
QUASI-STATE	(1)		
REGION	(1)	N	N
DIVISION	(1)	N	N
STATE	(2)	N	N
FEDERAL INFORMATION PROCESSING STANDARD (FIPS) STATE	(2)	N	N
FIPS STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (SMSA)	(4)		N/B
FIPS COUNTY	(3)		N
MINOR CIVIL DIVISION/CENSUS COUNTY DIVISION (MCD/CCD)	(3)		
PLACE	(4)		
TRACT OR BLOCK NUMBERING AREA (BNA)	(6)		
BLOCK GROUP	(1)		
BLOCK	(3)		
PLACE-PART INDICATOR	(1)		
TRACT-PART INDICATOR	(1)		
BLOCK-PART INDICATOR	(1)		
ENUMERATION DISTRICT (ED) INDICATOR (PREFIX)	(1)		
ED NUMBER	(4)		
ED SUFFIX	(1)		
FIPS STANDARD CONSOLIDATED STATISTICAL AREA (SCSA)	(2)		N/B
URBANIZED AREA (UA)	(4)		
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)	(2)		
INDIAN RESERVATION/ALASKA NATIVE VILLAGE (ANV)	(3)		
MCD SEQUENCE NUMBER	(4)		
ZIP	(5)	N	N

Field	Size	STATE/ ZIP	STATE/ SMSA/ COUNTY /ZIP
WARD	(2)		
STATE ECONOMIC AREA (SEA)	(2)		
ECONOMIC SUB-REGION (ESR)	(3)		
DISTRICT OFFICE	(4)		
RECORD SEQUENCE IDENTIFICATION	(4)	N	N
SMSA SIZE	(1)		N/B
UA TYPE	(1)		
UA SIZE	(1)		
PLACE DESCRIPTION	(1)		
PLACE SIZE	(2)		
EXTENDED CITY INDICATOR	(1)		
CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT (CBD)	(1)		
MCD/CCD SIZE	(2)		
INDIAN SUBRESERVATION	(3)		
FIPS PLACE	(5)		
STANDARD FEDERAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGION (SFAR)	(2)	N	N
LONGITUDE	(7)		
LATITUDE	(6)		
LAND AREA	(9)		
AREA NAME	(60)		
SUPPRESSION FLAGS	(48)	N	N

N Numeric
A/N Alphabetic and/or numeric
Ø Code will sometimes not appear

		US	Region	Division	State	SCSA	SCSA/STATE	SMSA	SMSA/STATE	UA	UA/STATE	County	Place	MCD	CD
FILE IDENTIFICATION	(5)	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N
RECORD TYPE	(4)														
SUMMARY LEVEL	(2)	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	27	28	33
URBAN AND RURAL COMPONENT	(2)														
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE SMSA'S COMPONENT	(2)														
RACE/SPANISH ORIGIN GROUP	(2)														
ANCESTRY GROUP	(3)														
BLOCKED PORTION INDICATOR	(1)														
FUNCTIONAL STATUS CODE	(1)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
SUBSTITUTION INDICATOR	(1)														
COUNTY-PART INDICATOR (NEW ENGLAND)	(1)														
PART INDICATOR (WITHIN CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT)	(1)														
POLITICAL/STATISTICAL AREA DESCRIPTION	(1)											A/N	A/N	A/N	
QUASI-STATE	(1)														
REGION	(1)		N	N	N		N		N		N	N	N	N	N
DIVISION	(1)			N	N		N		N		N	N	N	N	N
STATE	(2)				N		N		N		N	N	N	N	N
FEDERAL INFORMATION PROCESSING STANDARD (FIPS) STATE	(2)				N		N		N		N	N	N	N	N
FIPS STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (SMSA) 1/	(4)							N	N			N/N		N/N	
FIPS COUNTY	(3)											N		N	
MINOR CIVIL DIVISION/CENSUS COUNTY DIVISION (MCD/CCD)	(3)											N		N	
PLACE	(4)												N		
TRACT OR BLOCK NUMBERING AREA (BNA)	(6)														
BLOCK GROUP	(1)														
BLOCK	(3)														
PLACE - PART INDICATOR	(1)														
TRACT - PART INDICATOR	(1)														
BLOCK - PART INDICATOR	(1)														
ENUMERATION DISTRICT (ED) INDICATOR (PREFIX)	(1)														
ED NUMBER	(4)														
ED SUFFIX	(1)														
FIPS STANDARD CONSOLIDATED STATISTICAL AREA (SCSA) 1/ URBANIZED AREA (UA)	(2) (4)					N	N	N/N	N/N	N	N	N/N			
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)	(2)														N
INDIAN RESERVATION/ALASKA NATIVE VILLAGE (ANV)	(3)														
MCD SEQUENCE NUMBER	(4)													N	
ZIP	(5)														

Field		US	Region	Division	State	SCSA	SCSA/STATE	SMSA	SMSA/STATE	UA	UA/STATE	County	Place	MCD	CD
WARD	(2)														
STATE ECONOMIC AREA (SEA)	(2)											A/N		A/N	
ECONOMIC SUB-REGION (ESR)	(3)											N		N	
DISTRICT OFFICE 2/ RECORD SEQUENCE IDENTIFICATION	(4)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
SMSA SIZE 1/	(4)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	(1)											N/B		N/B	
UA TYPE	(1)									N	N				
UA SIZE	(1)									N	N				
PLACE DESCRIPTION	(1)												A/N		
PLACE SIZE	(2)												N		
EXTENDED CITY INDICATOR	(1)												A/B		
CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT (CBD)	(1)														
MCD/CCD SIZE	(2)													N	
INDIAN SUBRESERVATION	(3)														
FIPS PLACE	(5)														
STANDARD FEDERAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGION (SFAR)	(2)				N		N		N		N	N	N	N	N
LONGITUDE	(7)														
LATITUDE	(6)														
LAND AREA	(9)														
AREA NAME	(60)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
SUPPRESSION FLAGS	(48)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

- 1/ Code is blank for summary level 11 in New England States.
- 2/ Either present as a true code or as all '9's wherever indicated.
- A Alphabetic code
 N Numeric code
 A/N Alphabetic and/or numeric
 B Code will sometimes not appear

APPENDIX A
Geographic Coverage With Summary Level—STF 3D

	Size	State	CD	County	Place	MCD ^{2/}
FILE IDENTIFICATION	(5)	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N
RECORD TYPE	(4)					
SUMMARY LEVEL	(2)	04	33	37	38	39
URBAN AND RURAL COMPONENT	(2)					
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE SMSA'S COMPONENT	(2)					
RACE/SPANISH ORIGIN GROUP	(2)					
ANCESTRY GROUP	(3)					
BLOCKED PORTION INDICATOR	(1)					
FUNCTIONAL STATUS CODE	(1)	A	A	A	A	A
SUBSTITUTION INDICATOR	(1)	N/B	N/B	N/B	N/B	N/B
COUNTY PART INDICATOR (New England only)	(1)					
PART INDICATOR (Within Congressional District)	(1)			N/B	N/B	N/B
POLITICAL/STATISTICAL AREA DESCRIPTION	(1)			A/N	A/N	A/N
QUASI-STATE	(1)					
REGION	(1)	N	N	N	N	N
DIVISION	(1)	N	N	N	N	N
STATE	(2)	N	N	N	N	N
FEDERAL INFORMATION PROCESSING STANDARD (FIPS) STATE	(2)	N	N	N	N	N
FIPS STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (SMSA) ^{1/}	(4)			N/B		N/B
FIPS COUNTY	(3)			N		N
MINOR CIVIL DIVISION/CENSUS COUNTY DIVISION (MCD/CCD)	(3)					N
PLACE	(4)				N	
TRACT OR BLOCK NUMBERING AREA (BNA)	(6)					
BLOCK GROUP	(1)					
BLOCK	(3)					
PLACE - PART INDICATOR	(1)					
TRACT - PART INDICATOR	(1)					
BLOCK - PART INDICATOR	(1)					
ENUMERATION DISTRICT (ED) INDICATOR (PREFIX)	(1)					
ED NUMBER	(4)					
ED SUFFIX	(1)					
FIPS STANDARD CONSOLIDATED STATISTICAL AREA (SCSA) ^{1/}	(2)			N/B		N/B
URBANIZED AREA (UA)	(4)					
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)	(2)		N	N	N	N
INDIAN RESERVATION/ALASKA NATIVE VILLAGE (ANV)	(3)					
MCD SEQUENCE NUMBER	(4)					N/B
ZIP	(5)					
WARD	(2)					

328A

	Size	State	CD	County	Place	MCD ^{2/}
STATE ECONOMIC AREA (SEA)	(2)			A/N		A/N
ECONOMIC SUB-REGION (ESR)	(3)			N		N
DISTRICT OFFICE	(4)					
RECORD SEQUENCE IDENTIFICATION	(4)	N	N	N	N	N
SMSA SIZE ^{1/}	(1)			N/B		N/B
UA TYPE	(1)					
UA SIZE	(1)					
PLACE DESCRIPTION	(1)				A/N	
PLACE SIZE	(2)				N	
EXTENDED CITY INDICATOR	(1)				A/B	
CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT (CBD)	(1)					
MCD/CCD SIZE	(2)					N
INDIAN SUBRESERVATION	(3)					
FIPS PLACE	(5)					
STANDARD FEDERAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGION (SFAR)	(2)	N	N	N	N	N
LONGITUDE	(7)					
LATITUDE	(6)					
LAND AREA	(9)					
AREA NAME	(60)	A		A	A	A
SUPPRESSION FLAGS	(48)	N	N	N	N	N

^{1/} This code will be blank in summary level 37 for New England states.

^{2/} This record applies to minor civil divisions with 10,000 or more inhabitants in 11 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin).

APPENDIX B1

CODE LIST FOR RACE ENTRIES OF "OTHER"

<u>Code</u>	<u>Race</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Race</u>
1-599	not used	617	JAVANESE (JAVA ISLANDER)
600-652	OTHER ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER <u>1/</u>	618	KWAJALEIN ISLANDER (KWAJALEIN)
600	ASIAN (ASIAN AMERICAN, ASIA)	619	LAOTIAN (LAO, LAOS)
601	ASIATIC	620	MALAYAN (MALAYSIAN, MALAYSIA)
602	BANGLADESH	621	MALDIVIAN (MALDIVE ISLANDER, MALDIVES)
603	BHUTANESE (BHOTAN, BHUTAN)	622	MARIANA ISLANDER NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDER
604	BIKINI ISLANDER (BIKINI ISLAND)	623	MARSHALLESE (MARSHALL ISLANDER)
605	BORNEO	624	MELANESIAN (MELANESIA)
606	BURMESE (BURMA)	625	MICRONESIAN (MICRONESIA)
607	KAMPUCHEA, CAMBODIAN (CAMBODIA)	626	MONGOLIAN
608	CAROLINIAN (CAROLINE ISLANDER)	627	NEPALI (NEPALIS, NEPALESE, NEPAL)
609	CELEBESIAN (CELEBES ISLANDER)	628	NEW HEBRIDES ISLANDER (NEW HEBRIDES)
610	CERNAM	629	OKINAWAN (OKINAWA)
611	SRI-LANKAN (SRI-LANKA), CEYLONESE (CEYLON)	630	ORIENTAL (ORIENT)
612	ENIWETOK ISLANDER (ENIWETOK)	631	PACIFIC ISLANDER
613	FIJIAN (FIJI ISLANDER, FIJI)	632	PAKISTANI (PAKISTAN)
614	INDO-CHINESE	633	PALAU ISLANDER (PALAUAN)
615	INDONESIAN (INDONESIA)	634	PAPUA NEW GUINEAN
616	IWO JIMAN (IWO JIMA)	635	POLYNESIAN (POLYNESIA)

1/ Tabulated as "Asian and Pacific Islander."

<u>Code</u>	<u>Race</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Race</u>
636	PONAPE ISLANDER (PONAPE)	704	CENTRAL AMERICAN (CENTRAL AMERICA, CENTROMERICANO [A])
637	SAIPAN ISLANDER	705	CHICANO (A)
638	THAI (THAILANDER, THAILAND), SIAMESE (SIAM)	706	CHILEAN (CHILENO [A], CHILE)
639	SIKKIM	707	COLOMBIAN (COLOMBIANO [A], COLOMBIA)
640	SINGAPOREAN (SINGAPORE)	708	COSTA RICAN (COSTA RICA, COSTARRICENSE)
641	SOLOMON ISLANDER	709	CUBAN (CUBANO [A], CUBA)
642	SUMATRAN (SUMATRA)	710	DOMINICAN (DOMINICANO [A], DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, D.R.)
643	TAHITIAN (TAHITI)	711	ECUATORIAN (ECUATORIANO [A], ECUADOR)
644	TARAWA ISLANDER (TARAWA)	712	EL SALVADORIAN (EL SALVADOR)
645	TINIAN ISLANDER (TINIAN)	713	FERNANDO PO
646	TONGAN	714	GALAPAGOS ISLANDER (GALAPAGO ISLANDS)
647	TONKELAU ISLANDER (TONKELAUAN)	715	GUAJIRO (A)
648	TRUKESE (TRUK, TRUK ISLANDER)	716	GUATEMALAN (GUATEMALTECO [A], GUATEMALA)
649	WHELLO	717	HISPANO [A] (HISPANIC)
650	YAPESE (YAP)	718	HONDURAN (HONDURENO [A], HONDURAS)
651	YELLOW	719	LA RAZA
652	HMONG (HMONGTANA)	720	LATIN AMERICAN (LATINO [A], LATIN, LATINOAMERICANO [A])
653-699	OTHER ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER, NOT CLASSIFIED	721	MESTIZO (A)
700-735	<u>OTHER SPANISH ORIGIN 2/</u>	722	MEXICAN (MEXICAN-AMERICAN, MEXICANO [A], MEXICO)
700	ARGENTINEAN (ARGENTIN [O,E,A])	723	NICARAGUAN (NICARAGUENSE, NICARAGUA)
701	BOLIVIAN (BOLIVIANO [A], BOLIVIA)		
702	BORICUA (BORINQUENO [A])		
703	CALIFORNIO		

2/ Tabulated as "Other (Race, n.e.c.)"

<u>Code</u>	<u>Race</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Race</u>
724	PANAMANIAN (PANAMA, PANAMENO [A])	807	COE CLAN
725	PARAGUAYO (A) (PARAGUAYAN, PARAGUAY)	808	COFFEE
726	PERUVIAN (PERUANO [A], PERU)	809	COSMOPOLITAN
727	PUERTO RICAN (PUERTO RICO, PUERTORRIQUENO [A], P.R., NEW YORK RICAN)	810	EURASIAN
728	SALVADOREAN (SALVADORENO [A])	811	ISSUES
729	SOUTH AMERICAN (SOUTH AMERICA)	812	JACKSON WHITE
730	SPANISH	813	LAPP (LAPPISH, LAPLAND)
731	SPANISH-AMERICAN	814	MELUNGEON
732	SPANISH-MEXICAN	815	MIXED (MIXTURE)
733	SUDAMERICANO (A)	816	RAMP
734	URUGUAYAN (URUGUAYO [A], URUGUAY)	817	TUNICA
735	VENEZUELAN (VENEZOLANO [A], VENEZUELA)	818	WESORT
736-799	OTHER SPANISH ORIGIN, NOT CLASSIFIED	819-824	not used
800-999	<u>OTHER RACE</u> 3/	825	MOOR
800	BRAVA (BRAVO)	826	TURK
801	BRAZILIAN (BRAZIL)	827-829	OTHER RACE, NOT CLASSIFIED
802	BROWN	830	INTERRACIAL, BIRACIAL, MULTIRACIAL
803	BUSHWACKER	831	FAIR, used for the Virgin Islands only; OTHER RACE, NOT CLASSIFIED in all other areas
804	CAJUN	832-998	OTHER RACE, NOT CLASSIFIED
805	CAPE VERDEAN (CAPE VERDE ISLANDER)	999	OTHER RACE, NOT REPORTED
806	CHOCOLATE		

3/ Tabulated as "Other (Race n.e.c.)"

APPENDIX B2

CODE LIST FOR ENTRIES OF LANGUAGES OTHER THAN ENGLISH SPOKEN AT HOME

<u>Code</u>	<u>Language</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Language</u>
1-10	not used	22	<u>PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH</u>
		22	AMISH
11	JAMAICAN CREOLE	22	PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH
		22	PENNSYLVANIA GERMAN
12	<u>KRIO</u>		
12	KRIO	23-24	not used
12	PIDGIN KRIO		
13	HAWAIIAN PIDGIN	25	<u>YIDDISH</u>
		25	JEWISH
		25	YIDDISH
14	PIDGIN		
15	not used	26-29	not used
		30	<u>DUTCH</u>
16	<u>GULLAH</u>	30	BELGIAN
16	<u>GEECHEE</u>	30	DUTCH
16	GULLAH	30	FLEMISH
		30	HOLLANDISH
17	SARAMACCA	30	NEDERLANDISH
		30	NETHERLANDIC
18-19	not used	30	NETHERLANDISH
20	<u>GERMAN</u>	31-39	not used
20	AUSTRIAN		
20	BAVARIAN	40	<u>AFRIKAANS</u>
20	BAYRISH	40	AFRIKAANS
20	CHOIMEN	40	BOER
20	DEUTSCH		
20	GERMAN	41-44	not used
20	GOTTSCHEE		
20	HESSIAN	45	<u>FRISIAN</u>
20	PATOU	45	FREECE
20	PLATTDEUTSCH	45	FRIESH
20	PRUSSIAN	45	FRISIAN
20	RHENISH		
20	SAXON	46-49	not used
20	SCHWABISCH		
20	SCHWEITZER DEUTSCH	50	<u>LUXEMBOURGIAN</u>
20	SWABIAN	50	LUXEMBOURG
20	SWISS	50	LUXEMBOURGIAN
20	THURINGIAN	50	LUXEMBURGEN
20	VIENNESE		
21	not used	51-54	not used

<u>Code</u>	<u>Language</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Language</u>
55	SWEDISH	87	PATOIS
56-59	not used	88	<u>FRENCH CREOLE</u>
60	<u>DANISH</u>	88	CREOLE
60	DANE	88	FRENCH CREOLE
60	DANISH	88	HAITIAN CREOLE
61-64	not used	89	CAJUN
65	<u>NORWEGIAN</u>	90	<u>SPANISH</u>
65	DANO-NORWEGIAN	90	ARAGONESE
65	LANDSMAL	90	CASTILIAN
65	NORSE	90	CHICANO
65	NORWEGIAN	90	CUBAN
65	RYKSMAAL	90	ESPAÑOL
65	RYKSMAL	90	MEXICAN
66-69	not used	90	PUERTO RICAN
70	ICELANDIC	90	SPANISH
71-74	not used	91	not used
75	FAROESE	92	<u>CATALONIAN</u>
76-79	not used	92	CATALAN
80	<u>ITALIAN</u>	92	CATALONIAN
80	CALABRIAN	92	VALENCIAN
80	CORSICAN	93	<u>LADINO</u>
80	FRIULIAN	93	LADINO
80	GENOESE	93	SEFARADIT
80	ITALIAN	93	SPANOL
80	LIGURIAN	93	SPANOLIT
80	LUGAN	94	PACHUCO
80	SARDINIAN	95	<u>PORTUGUESE</u>
80	SICILIAN	95	BRAZILIAN
81-84	not used	95	CAPE VERDIAN
85	<u>FRENCH</u>	95	CRIULLIO
85	FRANCAIS	95	GALICIAN
85	FRENCH	95	PORTUGUESE
85	WALLOON	96	not used
86	<u>PROVENCAL</u>	97	<u>PAPIA MENTAE</u>
86	OCCITAN	97	PAPIA MENTAE
86	PROVENCAL	97	PAPLAUMENTO
		98-99	not used

<u>Code</u>	<u>Language</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Language</u>
100	RUMANIAN	125	<u>ALBANIAN</u>
100	MOLDAVIAN	125	ALBANIAN
100	RUMANIAN	125	TOSK
100	VLACH		
100	WALACHIAN	126-129	not used
100	WALLACHIAN		
101-104	not used	130	<u>RUSSIAN</u>
		130	GREAT RUSSIAN
		130	RUSSIAN
105	<u>RHAETO-ROMANIC</u>		
105	LADIN	131-134	not used
105	RAETO-ROMANCE		
105	RHAETIAN	135	<u>BIELORUSSIAN</u>
105	RHAETO-ROMANIC	135	BELORUSSIAN
105	ROMANSCH	135	BIELORUSSIAN
		135	BYELORUSSIAN
106-109	not used	135	WHITE RUSSIAN
		135	WHITE RUTHENIAN
110	<u>WELSH</u>		
110	CYMRAEG	136-139	not used
110	WELSH		
111	not used	140	<u>UKRAINIAN</u>
		140	CARPATHO-RUSSIAN
		140	CARPATHO-RUSYN
112	BRETON	140	CARPATHO-RUTHENIA
		140	LEMKO
113-114	not used	140	LITTLE RUSSIAN
		140	RUTHENIAN
		140	UKRAINIAN
115	<u>IRISH GAELIC</u>		
115	CONNACHT	141-144	not used
115	Gaelic		
115	IRISH		
115	IRISH GAELIC	145	<u>CZECH</u>
115	LEINSTER	145	BOHEMIAN
		145	CHECHOSLOVAKIAN
116	not used	145	CZECH
		145	CZECHOSLOVAKIAN
117	SCOTTIC GAELIC	145	HANAK
		145	LACH
118-119	not used	145	MAHRISH
		145	MAHRISH
		145	MORAVIAN
120	<u>GREEK</u>	145	SULACK
120	CYPRIAN	145	SULAIB
120	CYPRIT	145	YALACH
120	GREEK		
120	ROMAIC		
121-124	not used	146-149	not used

<u>Code</u>	<u>Language</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Language</u>
150	<u>KASHUBIAN</u>	182	SERBIAN
150	<u>CASSUBIAN</u>	183-184	not used
150	KASHUBIAN	185	<u>SLOVENE</u>
150	SLOVINCIAN	185	CARINTHLAN
151-154	not used	185	CARNIOLAN
155	<u>LUSATIAN</u>	185	SLOVENE
155	<u>LUSATIAN</u>	185	SLOVENIAN
155	SORBIAN	185	SLOVENSKO
155	WENDISH	186-189	not used
156-159	not used	190	<u>LITHUANIAN</u>
160	<u>POLISH</u>	190	<u>LITHUANIAN</u>
160	<u>MAZOVIAN</u>	190	LITVAK
160	POLISH	191-194	not used
160	POLSKI	195	<u>LETTISH</u>
160	POLSKU	195	<u>LATVIAN</u>
160	SILESIAN	195	LETTISH
161-164	not used	195	TAVNIAN
165	SLOVAK	196-199	not used
166-169	not used	200	ARMENIAN
170	BULGARIAN	201-204	not used
171-174	not used	205	<u>PERSIAN</u>
175	MACEDONIAN	205	AVESTAN
176-179	not used	205	FARSSI
180	<u>SERBOCROATIAN</u>	205	IRANIAN
180	CAKAVIAN	205	PAHLAVI
180	CROATO-SERBIAN	205	PERSIAN
180	JUGOSLAVIAN	205	PFARSI
180	KAJKAVIAN	205	PUSHTO
180	SERBOCROATIAN	206-209	not used
180	SLAVIC	210	<u>PASHTO</u>
180	SLAVONIAN	210	AFGHAN
180	STOKAVIAN	210	PASHTO
180	TORLAKIAN	211-214	not used
180	YUGOSLAVIAN	215	KURDISH
181	CROATIAN	216-219	not used

<u>Code</u>	<u>Language</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Language</u>
220	<u>BALOCHI</u>	242	<u>RAJASTHANI</u>
220	<u>BALOCHI</u>	242	MEWARI
220	BALUCHI	242	RAJASTHANI
221-224	not used	243	ORIYA
225	TADZHIK	244	BHILI
226-229	not used	245	ASSAMESE
230	<u>OSSETE</u>	246	KASHMIRI
230	<u>OSSETE</u>	247	NEPALI
230	OSSETIAN	248	SINDHI
231-234	not used	249	MALDIVIAN
235	SANSKRIT	250	<u>SINHALESE</u>
236	<u>HINDI AND RELATED</u>	250	CEYLONESE
236	<u>HINDI</u>	250	CINGALESE
236	HINDU	250	SINHALESE
236	HINDUSTANI	251-254	not used
236	INDIC	255	<u>ROMANY</u>
236	JAIPURI	255	GYPSY
236	PALI	255	ROMANY
236	URDU	256-259	not used
237	<u>BENGALI</u>	260	<u>FINNISH</u>
237	<u>BANGLA-BHASA</u>	260	FINNIC
237	BENGALI	260	FINNISH
238	<u>PANJABI</u>	260	KARELIAN
238	PANJABI	261-264	not used
238	PUNJABI	265	<u>ESTONIAN</u>
238	PUNJBI	265	ESTONIAN
239	<u>MARATHI</u>	265	INGRIAN
239	KONKAN	265	LIVONIAN
239	MARATHI	265	VEPSIAN
240	<u>GUJARATHI</u>	265	VOTIC
240	<u>GUJARATHI</u>	266-269	not used
240	GUJERATI		
240	JUJARATHI		
241	BIHARI		

<u>Code</u>	<u>Language</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Language</u>
270	<u>LAPP</u>	283	KIRGHIZ
270	INARI (LAPP)		
270	KOLA (LAPP)	284	<u>KARACHAY</u>
270	LAPP	284	<u>BALKAR</u>
270	LULE (LAPP)	284	BASHKIR
270	PITE (LAPP)	284	KARACHAY
270	RUIJA (LAPP)	284	KUMYK
270	SKOLT (LAPP)	284	TATAR
270	UME (LAPP)		
271	HUNGARIAN	285	<u>UIGHUR</u>
		285	UIGHUR
		285	UZBEK
272-274	not used		
		286	AZERBAIJANI
275	<u>(OTHER URALIC LANGUAGES)</u>		
275	CHEREMIS	287	TURKISH
275	KOMI		
275	MANSI	288	TURKMEN
275	MARI		
275	MOKSHA	289	YAKUT
275	MORDVIN		
275	MORDVINIAN	290	<u>MONGOLIAN</u>
275	OSTWAK SAMOYED	290	<u>BURYAT</u>
275	OSTYAK	290	DAGUR
275	SAMOYED	290	KALMUK
275	SAYAN	290	KALMYK
275	TAVGY	290	KHALKA
275	TAWGI	290	KHORCIN
275	TAWGI SAMOYED	290	MONGOL
275	UDMURT	290	MONGOLIAN
275	UGRIC	290	MONGOUR
275	VOGUL	290	MONGUL
275	VOTYAK	290	OIRAT
275	XANTY	290	ORDOS
275	YENISEI	290	PAO-AN
275	YENISEY		
275	YURAK	291	not used
275	ZYRIAN		
276-279	not used	292	<u>TUNGUS</u>
		292	<u>AKANI</u>
		292	BIRAR
280	CHUVASH	292	EVEN
		292	EVENKI
281	KARAKALPAK	292	GOLD
		292	LAMUT
282	KAZAKH	292	MANCHU
		292	NANAI
		292	OROCON

<u>Code</u>	<u>Language</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Language</u>
292	SIBO	303	<u>GONDI</u>
292	SOLON	303	GONDI
292	TUNGUS	303	KHOND
292	TUNGUZIC	303	KUI
		303	TULU
293-294	not used		
295	<u>CAUCASIAN</u>	304	<u>TELUGU</u>
295	ABAZA	304	ANDHRA
295	ABKHAZIAN	304	GENTOO
295	ADYGEI	304	IELUGU
295	ADYGHE	304	JELUGU
295	AVAR	304	TELUGU
295	CAUCASIAN	305	<u>KANNADA</u>
295	CHECHEN IAN	305	CANARESE
295	CIRCISSIAN	305	CANNADA
295	DARGWA	305	KANARESE
295	GEORGIAN	305	KANNADA
295	INGUSH		
295	KABARDIAN	306	<u>MALAYALAM</u>
295	LAK	306	MALABAR
295	LEZGHIAN	306	MALAYALAM
295	MINGREL IAN		
295	SVAN	307	TAMIL
295	SVANETIC		
295	TABASARAN	308	<u>KURUKH</u>
		308	KURUKH
296-297	not used	308	ORAON
298	<u>BASQUE</u>	309	not used
298	BASQUE		
298	ESKUARA	310	<u>MUNDA</u>
298	EUSKAR	310	KORKU
298	EUSKERA	310	MUNDA
298	HEUSKARA	310	MUNDARI-HO
298	USKARA	310	SANTALI
		310	SAVARA
299	not used	310	SORA
300	DRAVIDIAN	311-314	not used
301	not used		
302	<u>BRAHUI</u>	315	<u>BURUSHASKI</u>
302	BRAHUI	315	BILTUM
302	BRAHUIDI	315	BURUSHASKI
302	KUR GALLI	315	KHAJUNA
		315	KUNJUTI
		315	YESHKUM

<u>Code</u>	<u>Language</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Language</u>
316-319	not used	330	<u>TIBETAN</u>
320	<u>CHINESE</u>	330	BHOTANTA
320	CANTONESE	330	BHOTIA
320	CHINESE	330	HUNIYA
320	YUE	330	KAZI
320	YUEH	330	LAMA
320	MIN	330	SHALGNO
		330	SIKKAMESE
321	not used	330	TIBETAN
		331	<u>BURMESE</u>
322	<u>HAKKA</u>	331	AHI
322	FUKIEN	331	AKHA
322	HAKKA	331	BURMESE
322	HOKKA	331	KHOANY
322	K'E	331	LISU
322	K'ECHIA	331	LOLO
		331	MUNG
323	<u>KAN</u>	331	MYEN
323	KAN	331	TONKIN
323	NANCH'ANG		
		332	<u>KAREN</u>
324	<u>HSIANG</u>	332	GHEKO
324	CHANSHA	332	KAREN
324	HSLIANG	332	MOPWA
324	HUNAN		
324	HUNANESE	333	<u>KACHIN</u>
324	IYANG	333	BODO
		333	CHINGPAW
325	<u>MANDARIN</u>	333	GARO
325	HONAN	333	KACHIN
325	HOPEI	333	LEPCHA
325	MANDARIN	333	RAWANG
325	PEI		
		334	not used
326	<u>FUCHOW</u>		
326	FOU CHOU	335	<u>THAI</u>
326	FUCHOW	335	CHAUNG
326	MIN PEI	335	CHUANG
		335	CHUNG
327	<u>FORMOSAN</u>	335	CHUNG-CHIA
327	CH'AO SHAN	335	KAM
327	FORMOSAN	335	KELAO
327	MIN NAN	335	LAO
327	TAIWANESE	335	NUNG
		335	SHAN
328	WU	335	SIAMESE
		335	TAI
329	not used	335	THAI

<u>Code</u>	<u>Language</u>
335	THO
335	THU
335	TUNG
336-339	not used
340	<u>MIAO-YAO</u>
340	LAKA
340	MAN
340	MIAO-YAO
340	MIEN
340	PUNU
341	not used
342	<u>MIAO</u>
342	HMONG
342	HSIUNG
342	LAOS-HNONG
342	MHONG
342	MIAO
343-344	not used
345	<u>JAPANESE</u>
345	AMAMI-OSIMA
345	JAPANESE
345	OKINAWAN
345	OOSIMA
345	OSIMA
345	RYUKYUAN
346-349	not used
350	<u>KOREAN</u>
350	CHOSEN
350	COREAN
350	HANKUL
350	KOREAN
351-354	not used
355	<u>AINU</u>
355	AINU
355	EZO
355	HOKKAIDA
355	YEZO
356-359	not used

<u>Code</u>	<u>Language</u>
360	<u>MON-KHMER</u>
360	BAHNAR
360	BAHNARIC
360	CAMBODIAN
360	CHAOBON
360	KHASI
360	KHMER
360	MON
360	MON-KHMER
360	MNONG
360	PALAUNG
360	SEDANG
360	TONG
360	WA
361-364	not used
365	<u>YUKAGIR</u>
365	CHUKCHEE
365	GILYAK
365	HYPERBOREAN
365	ITELMAN
365	KAMCHATKAN
365	KORYAK
365	NIVKH
365	YENISEIAN
365	YUKAGIR
366-374	not used
375	<u>VIETNAMESE</u>
375	ANNAMESE
375	TONKINESE
375	VIETNAMESE
376	not used
377	MUONG
378	BUGINESE
379	MOLUCCAN
380	INDONESIAN
381	ACHINESE
382	BALINESE
383	CHAM

<u>Code</u>	<u>Language</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Language</u>
384	JAVANESE	397	<u>PAMPANGAN</u>
385	MADURESE	397	KAPAMPANGAN
386	MALAGASY	397	PAMPANGAN
387	<u>MALAY</u>	398	GORONTALO
387	<u>MALAY</u>	399	not used
387	MALAYAN	400	MICRONESIAN
387	MALAYSIAN	401	CAROLINIAN
388	MINANGKABAU	402	<u>CHAMORRO</u>
389	SUNDANESE	402	CHAMORRO
390	TAGALOG	402	GUAMAN
390	<u>FILIPINO</u>	402	GUAMANIAN
390	PHILIPPINE	403	<u>GILBERTESE</u>
390	PILIPINO	403	GILBERTESE
390	TAGAL	403	KIRIBATI
390	TAGALA	404	<u>KUSAIEAN</u>
390	TAGALO	404	KOSRAEAN
390	TAGALOG	404	KUSAIEAN
391	not used	405	MARSHALLESE
392	<u>BISAYAN</u>	406	<u>MOKILESE</u>
392	BISAYAN	406	MOKILESE
392	HILIGAYNON	406	PINGELAPESE
392	ILONGGO	407	MORTLOCKESE
392	VISAYAN	408	NAURUAN
393	<u>SEBUANO</u>	409	PALAU
393	CEBUANO	410	<u>PONAPEAN</u>
393	SEBUANO	410	NGATIKESE
394	PANGASINAN	410	PONAPEAN
395	<u>ILOCANO</u>	411	TRUKese
395	IGOROT	412	<u>ULITHEAN</u>
395	ILOCANO	412	FAIS
395	ILOKO	412	ULITHEAN
396	<u>BIKOL</u>		
396	BIKOL		
396	VICOL		

<u>Code</u>	<u>Language</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Language</u>
413	<u>WOLEAI-ULITHI</u>	446	TAHITIAN
413	EAURIPIK	446	TUAMOTUAN
413	IFALUK	446	UVEA
413	SATAWALESE		
413	SONSOROLESE	447	RAROTONGAN
413	WOLEAIAN		
413	WOLEAI-ULITHI	448	MAORI
414	YAPESE	449	<u>NUKUORO</u>
415-419	not used	449	<u>KAPINGARANGAN</u>
		449	NUKUORO
420	<u>MELANESIAN</u>	450	HAWAIIAN
420	ARANDA		
420	ARUNTA	451-459	not used
420	BAINING		
420	BAUAN	460	<u>ARABIC</u>
420	ENGA	460	<u>ALGERIAN</u>
420	KIWAI	460	ARABIC
420	LAU	460	BEDOUIN
420	MARIND	460	EGYPTIAN
420	MELANESIAN	460	IRAQI
420	MOTA	460	JORDANIAN
420	MOTU	460	LEBANESE
420	MURNGIN	460	LIBYAN
420	NIMBORAN	460	MALTESE
420	OROKOLO	460	MOROCCAN
420	PAPUAN	460	SAUDI
		460	TUNISIAN
421-439	not used		
440	<u>POLYNESIAN</u>	461-464	not used
440	<u>PASCUENESE</u>	465	<u>HEBREW</u>
440	POLYNESIAN	465	HEBREW
		465	ISRAELI
441	SAMOAN		
442	TONGAN	466-469	not used
443	NIUEAN	470	<u>SYRIAC</u>
		470	ARAMAIC
444	TOKELAUAN	470	ASSYRIAN
		470	SYRIAC
445	FIJIAN	470	SYRIAN
		471-474	not used
446	<u>MARQUESAN</u>		
446	<u>MANGAREVA</u>	475	<u>AMHARIC</u>
446	MARQUESAN	475	AMHARIC
446	RAPANUI	475	ETHIOPIAN

<u>Code</u>	<u>Language</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Language</u>
475	GURAGE	491-494	not used
475	HABESHA		
475	HARARI	495	<u>SUDANIC</u> 1/
475	TIGRE	495	CHICH
475	TIGRINA	495	DINKA
475	TIGRINYA	495	GAMBAI
		495	LUGBARA
476-479	not used	495	MADI
		495	MANGBETU
480	<u>BERBER</u>	495	MANGBUTU
480	BERBER	495	NANDI
480	GUANCHE	495	POKOT
480	JERBA	495	SARA
480	KABYLE	495	SUDANIC
480	RIFF		
480	RIFFIAN	496-499	not used
480	SHAWIA		
480	SHILH	500	<u>NILOTIC</u>
480	SHILHA	500	ACHOLI
480	SHLUH	500	AKOLI
480	TAMASHEK	500	ALUR
480	TAMAZIGHT	500	LANGO
480	TUAREG	500	LUO
480	ZENAGA	500	LWO
		500	NILOTIC
481-484	not used	500	NUER
		500	SHILLUK
485	<u>CHADIC</u>		
485	BURA	501-504	not used
485	CHADIC		
485	GIDDER	505	<u>NILO-HAMITIC</u>
485	HAMITIC	505	BARI
485	HAUSA	505	KARAMOJONG
485	KOTOKO	505	KWAVI
		505	LOTUHO
486-489	not used	505	LOTUKO
		505	MASAI
490	<u>CUSHITE</u>	505	NILO-HAMITIC
490	AFAR	505	TURKANA
490	BEJA		
490	CUSHITE	506-509	not used
490	GALLA		
490	HADIYYA	510	NUBIAN
490	KUSHITE		
490	SAHO	511-514	not used
490	SIDAMO		
490	SOMALI	515	<u>SAHARAN</u>
		515	BARIBAKI
		515	KANURI
		515	MANGA

1/ In tabulations of language, codes 495, 530, and 532 are treated as one category "BANTU-SUDANIC."

<u>Code</u>	<u>Language</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Language</u>
515	SAHARAN	532	KAMBA
515	TEDA	532	KIKAMBA
515	TIBBU	532	KIKONGO
516-519	not used	532	KIKUYU
520	(<u>NILO-SAHARAN</u>)	532	KONGO
520	FUR	532	LINGALA
520	SONGHAI	532	LOZI
521-524	not used	532	LUBA
525	<u>KHOISAN</u>	532	LUGANDA
525	BUSHMAN	532	LUNDA
525	HADZABI	532	LUNDU
525	HATSA	532	LUVALE
525	KHOISAN	532	LWENA
525	SANDawe	532	MAKE
526-529	not used	532	MAKONDE
530	SWAHILI <u>1/</u>	532	MAKUA
531	not used	532	MBUNDU
532	<u>BANTU</u> <u>1/</u>	532	MONGO
532	BANTU	532	NDONGO
532	BEMBA	532	NIGER-CONGO
532	BEMBE	532	NTUM
532	BENA	532	NYAMWESI
532	BOBANGI	532	NYAMWEZI
532	BUBE	532	NYANJA
532	BUBI	532	NYANKOLE
532	BULU	532	NYOKE
532	CAGA	532	NYORO
532	CAWA	532	PAHOVIN
532	CHAGA	532	PAMUE
532	CHAGGA	532	PANGWE
532	CHEWA	532	RUANDA
532	CHIGA	532	RUNDI
532	DUALA	532	RUNYANKORE
532	FAN	532	RWAMBA
532	FANG	532	SHONA
532	GANDA	532	SOTHO
532	GISU	532	SUDANESE
532	HEKE	532	SUDANIC
		532	SUKUMA
		532	THONGA
		532	TIMBUKA
		532	TONGA
		532	TORO
		532	TSWANA
		532	TUMBUKA
		532	XHOSA
		532	YAO
		532	YAUNDE
		532	ZULU

1/ In tabulations of language, codes 495, 530, and 532 are treated as one category "BANTU-SUDANIC."

<u>Code</u>	<u>Language</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Language</u>
533-534	not used	545	GURMA
535	<u>MANDE</u>	545	MOLE
535	BALU	545	MORE
535	BAMBARA	545	MOSSI
535	DYULA	545	SENADI
535	KPELLE	545	SENUFO
535	LOMA	545	SUP' IDE
535	MALINKA	545	TEM
535	MANDINGO	545	TOBOTE
535	MANINKA	546-549	not used
535	MANO	550	<u>KRU</u>
535	MANDE	550	ADANGME
535	SONINKA	550	AGNI
535	SOUSSOU	550	AKAN
535	VAI	550	AKOKO
536-539	not used	550	ANYI
540	<u>FULANI</u>	550	BASSA
540	BALANTA	550	DAMOMEEN
540	DIOLA	550	EDO
540	DYOLA	550	EGBO
540	FULA	550	EWE
540	FULANI	550	FANTI
540	GOLA	550	FON
540	GISSI	550	GA
540	KISSI	550	GE
540	OUOLOF	550	GREBO
540	SERER	550	IBO
540	TEMEN	550	IDOMA
540	TIMNE	550	IGALA
540	WOLOF	550	IGBO
540	YALLOF	550	IJAW
541-544	not used	550	IJO
545	GUR	550	ISOKO
545	<u>BARGU</u>	550	KAKUMO
545	BARIBA	550	KRU
545	BOBO	550	KWA
545	BURGU	550	NIGERIAN
545	BUSARI	550	NUPE
545	BWA	550	OBA
545	CEMBA	550	TWI
545	DAGABA	550	URHOBO
545	DAGBANI	550	YORUBA
545	DAGOMBA	551-554	not used
545	DAWARI	555	<u>EFIK</u>
545	GUR	555	EFIK

<u>Code</u>	<u>Language</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Language</u>
555	IBIBIO	803	KOTZEBUE SOUND INUPIAT
555	TIV		
556-559	not used	804	<u>SAINT LAWRENCE ISLAND YUPIK</u>
		804	SAINT LAWRENCE ISLAND YUPIK
		804	SIBERIAN YUPIK
560	<u>MBUM (AND OTHER RELATED)</u>	805	<u>YUPIK</u>
560	GBAYA	805	CENTRAL ALASKAN YUPIK
560	MBUM	805	CENTRAL YUPIK
560	SANGO	805	ESKIMO YUPIK
560	ZANDE	805	YUPIK
561-564	not used	805	YUP'IK
		805	YUPIK ESKIMO
565	AFRICAN		
566-799	not used	806	<u>ALGONQUIAN</u>
		806	ALGONQUIAN
		806	ALGONQUIN
		806	CENTRAL ALGONQUAN
AMERICAN INDIAN LANGUAGES			
800	<u>ALEUT</u>	807	<u>ARAPAHO</u>
800	ALEUT	807	ARAPAHO
800	ALUET	807	ARAPAOE
800	ATKA	807	ARAPOHO
800	ATTU	807	ARAPOHOE
800	CENTRAL ALEUT	807	ARRAPAOE
800	EASTERN ALEUT	808	<u>ATSINA</u>
800	UNALASKA	808	ATSINA
800	WESTERN ALEUT	808	GROS VENTRE
801	<u>PACIFIC GULF YUPIK</u>	809	<u>BLACKFOOT</u>
801	ALUTIIQ	809	BLACKFOOT
801	PACIFIC ESKIMO	809	BLOOD
801	PACIFIC GULF YUPIK	809	PAEGAN
801	SOUTH ALASKAN ESKIMO	809	PEIGAN
801	SUGPLAQ	809	PIEGAN
		809	SIKSIKA
802	ESKIMO		
803	<u>INUPIK</u>	810	<u>CHEYENNE</u>
803	BARROW	810	CHEYENNE
803	BARROW INGLESTATT	810	NORTHERN CHEYENNE
803	ESKIMO INUPIK	810	SHEYENNE
803	INGLESTATT	810	SOUTHERN CHEYENNE
803	INGLESTATT-BARROW		
803	INUIT	811	CREE
803	INUKTITUT		
803	INUPIAG	812	<u>DELAWARE</u>
803	INUPIAT	812	DELAWARE
803	INUPIK	812	LENAPE
803	INUPIK ESKIMO	812	LENAPI
803	INUTTUT		

<u>Code</u>	<u>Language</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Language</u>
812	LENAPE	820	ODAWA
812	LENNI-LENAPE	820	OTTAWA
812	MUNSEE	820	OTTAWA
812	UNAMI		
		821	<u>PASSAMAQUODDY</u>
813	<u>FOX</u>	821	MALECITE
813	FOX	821	MALISEET
813	MESQUAKIE	821	PASSAMAQUODDY
813	MUSQUAKIE		
813	SAC	822	PENOBSCOT
813	SAC AND FOX		
813	SACK	823	<u>ABNAKI</u>
813	SAUK	823	ABANAKI
813	SAUK AND FOX	823	ABENAKI
		823	ABNAKE
814	KICKAPOO	823	ABNAKI
815	<u>MENOMINI</u>	824	<u>POTAWATOMI</u>
815	MENOMINE	824	<u>POTAWATOMI</u>
815	MENOMINEE	824	POTEWATEMI
815	MENOMINI	824	POTEWOTOMI
		824	POTTOWATOMI
816	<u>FRENCH CREE</u>		
816	FRENCH CREE	825	SHAWNEE
816	MECHIF		
816	METIS	826	<u>WIYOT</u>
816	MITCHIF	826	WEEYOT
		826	WIYOT
817	<u>MIAMI</u>		
817	ILLINOIS	827	<u>YUROK</u>
817	KASKASKIA	827	EUROC
817	MIAMI	827	YUROK
817	PEORIA		
		828	<u>KUTENAI</u>
818	<u>MICMAC</u>	828	KOOTENAI
818	MICMAC	828	KUTANAI
818	MIC-MAC	828	KUTENAI
818	MICMAK	828	KUTENAY
818	MIKMAQUE	828	LOWER KOOTENAI
		828	UPPER KUTENAI
819	<u>OJIBWA</u>		
819	CHIPPAWAY	829	MAKAH
819	CHIPPEWA		
819	OJEBWA	830	<u>KWAKIUTL</u>
819	OJIBEWA	830	KWAGULH
819	OJIBWA	830	KWAKIUTL
819	OJIBWAY	830	KWAKW'ALA
819	OJIBWE	830	QUILEUTE
820	<u>OTTAWA</u>		
820	ATTOWA		

<u>Code</u>	<u>Language</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Language</u>
831	<u>NOOTKA</u>	841	<u>OKANOGAN</u>
831	KYOQUOT	841	COLVILLE
831	NITINAT	841	LAKE
831	NOOTKA	841	METHOW
831	TSISHAATH	841	NESPELEM
831	UCUELET	841	NESPELIM
832	not used	841	OKANOGAN
833	LOWER CHEHALIS	841	OKANOGAN
834	<u>UPPER CHEHALIS</u>	841	OKINAGAN
834	CHEHALIS	841	SANPOIL
834	SATSOP	841	SOUTHERN OKANOGAN
834	UPPER CHEHALIS	842	<u>PUGET SOUND SALISH</u>
835	<u>CLALLAM</u>	842	DUAMISH
835	CLALLAM	842	DUWAMISH
835	KLALLAM	842	LUSHOOTSEED
835	SKLALLAM	842	MUCKLESHOOT
836	<u>COEUR D'ALENE</u>	842	NISQUALLI
836	COEUR D'ALENE	842	NISQUALLY
836	COUER D'ALENE	842	NORTHERN PUGET SOUND SALISH
836	SCHITSUI	842	PUGET SALISH
836	SKITSAMISH	842	PUGET SOUND SALISH
836	SKITSWISH	842	PUYALLUP
837	<u>COLUMBIA</u>	842	SAHEWAMISH
837	CHELAN	842	SKAGIT
837	COLUMBIA	842	SNOHOMISH
837	COLUMBIA-WENATCHI	842	SNOQUALMIE
837	SINKIUSE	842	SOUTHERN PUGET SOUND SALISH
837	WENATCHEE	842	SQUAXIN ISLAND
837	WENATCHI	842	SQUAXON ISLAND
837	WENATCHI-COLUMBIA	842	SUQUAMISH
838	<u>COWLITZ</u>	842	SWINOMISH
838	COWLITZ	843	<u>QUINAULT</u>
838	COWLITZ	843	QUEETS
838	KOWLETIZ	843	QUINAIELT
839	<u>SALISH</u>	843	QUINAIETL
839	FLATHEAD	843	QUINAULT
839	SALISH	844	<u>TILLAMOOK</u>
839	SELISH	844	SILETZ
840	<u>NOOTSACK</u>	844	TILAMUK
840	NOOKSAK	844	TILLAMOOK
840	NOOTSACK	845	<u>TWANA</u>
840	NUKSAK	845	SKOKOMISH
		845	TWANA

<u>Code</u>	<u>Language</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Language</u>
846	<u>HAIDA</u>	852	GWICHIN
846	HAIDA	852	GWICH'IN
846	HAIDA MASSET	852	KUCHIN
846	KAIGANI	852	KUTCHIN
846	MASSET		
846	MASSET HAIDA	853	UPPER KUSKOKWIM
846	SKIDEGATE		
846	SKIDEGATE HAIDA	854	<u>TANAINA</u>
		854	DENA'INA
847	<u>ATHAPASCAN</u>	854	KENAITZE
847	ATHABASCAN	854	TAIANIA
847	ATHABASKAN	854	TANAINA
847	ATHABASKIN	854	TENAINA
847	ATHAPASCAN		
847	ATHAPASKAN	855	<u>TANANA</u>
847	DENE	855	MINTO
847	NA-DENE	855	TANANA
848	<u>AHTENA</u>	856	TANACROSS
848	AHTENA		
848	AHTNA	857	<u>UPPER TANANA</u>
848	ATNA	857	NABESNA
848	CHRISTOCHINA	857	NORTHWAY
848	CHITINA	857	TETLIN
848	GAKONA	857	UPPER TANANA
848	GAKONA-GULKANA		
848	GULKANA	858	TUTCHONE
848	GULKANA-GAKONA		
848	MENTASTA	859	<u>CHASTA COSTA</u>
		859	CHASTA
849	<u>HAN</u>	859	CHASTA COSTA
849	HAN	859	CHETCO
849	HANKUTCHIN	859	COQUILLE
		859	COSTA
850	<u>INGALIT</u>	859	GALEESE
850	DEG XINAG	859	GALICE
850	INGALIK	859	SMITH RIVER ATHAPASCAN
850	INGALIT	859	TOLOWA
		859	TUTUTNI
851	<u>KOYUKON</u>		
851	INNER KOYUKON	860	<u>HUPA</u>
851	KOYUKON	860	HOOPA
851	KOYUKUKHOTANA	860	HUPA
851	OUTER KOYUKON		
852	<u>KUCHIN</u>	861	<u>(OTHER ATHAPASCAN-EYAK LANGUAGES)</u>
852	ATHABASKAN OF THE GWICHAA GWICH'IN	861	CAHTO
852	GWICHAA GWICH'IN	861	KATO
		861	MATTOLE
		861	WAILAKI

<u>Code</u>	<u>Language</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Language</u>
862	<u>APACHE</u>	871	<u>PLAINS MIWOK</u>
862	APACHE	871	PLAINS MIWOK
862	FORT SILL	871	VALLEY MIWOK
862	FORT SILL APACHE		
		872	<u>SIERRA MIWOK</u>
863	<u>KIOWA</u>	872	CENTRAL SIERRA MIWOK
863	KAYOWE	872	MIWOK
863	KIAWAY	872	NORTHERN SIERRA MIWOK
863	KIOWA	872	SIERRA MIWOK
		872	SOUTHERN SIERRA MIWOK
864	<u>NAVAHO</u>		
864	NAVAHO	873	<u>NOMLAKI</u>
864	NAVAJO	873	NOMALACKI
		873	NOMLACKEE
865	EYAK	873	NOM-LAKA
		873	NOMLAKI
		873	TEHAMA
866	<u>TLINGIT</u>		
866	AUK	874	<u>PATWIN</u>
866	CHILKAT	874	COLOUSE
866	HUNA	874	NUMSU
866	KILLISNOO	874	PATWIN
866	SITKA	874	SUISUN
866	TAKU		
866	TLINGIT		
866	TONGASS	875	<u>WINTUN</u>
866	WRANGELL TLINGIT	875	CENTRAL WINTUN
866	YAKUTAT	875	NORTHERN WINTUN
		875	WINTU
		875	WINTUN
867	<u>MOUNTAIN MAIDU</u>		
867	MAIDU	876	<u>FOOTHILL NORTH YOKUTS</u>
867	MOUNTAIN MAIDU	876	AITICHA
		876	AITICHA YOKUTS
868	<u>NORTHWEST MAIDU</u>	876	BOKNINUWAD
868	CONCOW	876	BOKNINUWAD YOKUTS
868	KONCOW	876	CHOINIMNI
868	KONKOW	876	CHOINUMNEE
868	NORTHWEST MAIDU	876	CHUCKCHANSI
		876	CHUCKHANSI
869	<u>SOUTHERN MAIDU</u>	876	CHUKAIMINA
869	NISENAN	876	CHUKCHANSI
869	NISHINAM	876	DALINCHI
869	SOUTHERN MAIDU	876	DALINCHI YOKUTS
		876	DUMNA
870	<u>COAST MIWOK</u>	876	DUMNA YOKUTS
870	BODEGA	876	ENTIMBICH
870	BODEGA MIWOK	876	ENTIMBICH YOKUTS
870	COAST MIWOK	876	FOOTHILL NORTH YOKUTS
870	LAKE MIWOK	876	GOSHOWI
870	MARIN	876	GOSHOWI YOKUTS
870	MARIN MIWOK		

<u>Code</u>	<u>Language</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Language</u>
876	KAWEAH-TULE	881	<u>NEZ PERCE</u>
876	KAWEAH-TULE YOKUTS	881	LOWER NEZ PERCE
876	KECHAYI	881	NEZ PERCE
876	KECHAYI YOKUTS	881	NEZ PERCES
876	KINGS RIVER YOKUTS	881	UPPER NEZ PERCE
876	KOCHEYALI		
876	KOCHEYALI YOKUTS	882	<u>SAHAPTIAN</u>
876	NORTHERN FOOTHILL YOKUTS	882	CELILO
876	POSO CREEK	882	COLUMBIA RIVER SHAPTIN
876	POSO CREEK YOKUTS	882	JOHN DAY
876	TOLTICHI	882	KITTITAS
876	TOLTICHI YOKUTS	882	KLIKITAT
876	TULE YOKUTS	882	NORTHEAST SAHAPTIN
876	TULE-KAWEAH YOKUTS	882	NORTHWEST SAHAPTIN
876	WIKCHAMNI	882	PALOUSE
876	WUKCHAMNI	882	PALUSE
876	YAWDANCHI	882	ROCK CREEK
876	YAWDANCHI YOKUTS	882	SAHAPTIAN
876	YOKUD	882	SAHAPTIN
876	YOKUD YOKUTS	882	SHAHAPTIAN
876	YOKUTS	882	SHAPTIN
		882	TENINO
877	<u>TACHI</u>	882	TYGH VALLEY
877	<u>TACHE</u>	882	UMATILLA
877	TACHI	882	UPPER COWLITZ
877	TATCHE	882	UPPER NISQUALLY
		882	WALLA WALLA
878	<u>SANTIAM</u>	882	WANAPAM
878	CALAPOOLAH	882	WARM SPRINGS
878	CALAPOOYA	882	WAWYUKMA
878	KALAPOOLAH	882	YAKIMA
878	KALAPUYA		
878	MACKENZIE	883	<u>UPPER CHINOOK</u>
878	SANTIAM	883	CASCADES
878	WAPATU	883	CHINOOK
		883	CLACKAMAS
879	<u>SIUSLAW</u>	883	CLATSOP
879	<u>ALSEA</u>	883	KATHLAMET
879	COOS	883	KIKSHT
879	HANIS	883	KLATSOP
879	KUITISH	883	MULTNOMAH
879	KUSAN	883	TLATSOP
879	LOWER UMPQUA	883	UPPER CHINOOK
879	MILUK	883	WASCO
879	SIUSLAW	883	WASCO-WISHRAM
		883	WISHRAM
880	<u>KLAMATH</u>		
880	KLAMATH	884	<u>TSIMSHIAN</u>
880	MODOC	884	COAST TSMISHIAN
		884	GITKSAN

<u>Code</u>	<u>Language</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Language</u>
884	GITKSAN TSIMSHIAN	888	HOPLAND
884	NASS	888	KASHIA
884	NASS TSIMSHIAN	888	KASHAYA
884	NISKA	888	LOWER LAKE POMO
884	NISKA TSIMSHIAN	888	MANCHESTER
884	TSHIMSHEAN	888	NORTHEASTERN POMO
884	TSHIMSHIAN	888	NORTHERN POMO
884	TSHIMSIAN	888	POINT ARENA
884	TSIMPSHEAN	888	POMO
884	TSIMPSHIAN	888	SALT POMO
884	TSIMSHIAN	888	SANTA ROSA
		888	SANTA ROSA POMO
885	<u>ACHUMAWI</u>	888	SEBASTOPOL
885	ACHOMAWI	888	SEBASTOPOL POMO
885	ACHUMAWI	888	SHERWOOD VALLEY
885	HAT CREEK	888	SOUTHEASTERN POMO
885	PIT RIVER	888	SOUTHERN POMO
885	PITT RIVER	888	SOUTHWESTERN POMO
		888	UKIAH
886	<u>ATSUGEWI</u>	889	<u>SHASTAN</u>
886	ASTUGE	889	SHASTA
886	ATSUGEWI	889	SHASTAN
887	<u>KAROK</u>	890	<u>WASHO</u>
887	ARA	890	WASHO
887	ARARA	890	WASHOE
887	ARARRA		
887	ARRARA		
887	ARRARRA	891	<u>UP RIVER YUMAN</u>
887	CAHROC	891	CENTRAL YUMAN
887	KAROK	891	UP RIVER YUMAN
887	KARUK		
887	KARUK ARA	892	<u>COCOMARICOPA</u>
887	KARUKAWA	892	COCOMARICOPA
		892	MARICOPA
888	<u>POMO</u>		
888	CENTRAL POMO	893	<u>MOHAVE</u>
888	CLEAR LAKE	893	MOHAVE
888	CLEAR LAKE POMO	893	MOJAVE
888	CLOVERDALE		
888	CLOVERDALE POMO	894	<u>YUMA</u>
888	DRY CREEK	894	KUCHAN
888	DRY CREEK POMO	894	KUTCHAN
888	EASTERN POMO	894	QUECHAN
888	GRATON	894	YUMA
888	GRATON POMO	894	YUMAN
888	GUIDIVILLE		
888	HABENAPO	895	<u>DIEGUENO</u>
888	HABENAPO POMO	895	DIEGUENO

<u>Code</u>	<u>Language</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Language</u>
895	DIGUENO	903	<u>YUCHI</u>
985	IPAI	903	<u>EUCHEE</u>
895	KAMEYAAY	903	UCHEE
895	KAMIA	903	YUCHI
895	KUMEYAAI		
895	KUMEYAAY	904	<u>CROW</u>
895	TIPAI	904	<u>ABSARAKA</u>
		904	ABSARAKE
896	<u>DELTA RIVER YUMAN</u>	904	CROW
896	COCOPA		
896	DELTA RIVER YUMAN		
		905	<u>HIDATSA</u>
897	<u>UPLAND YUMAN</u>	905	GROS VENTRE OF THE MISSOURI
897	ARIZONA YUMAN	905	HIDATSA
897	NORTHERN YUMAN	905	MINITAREE
897	TONTU	905	MINITARI
897	UPLAND YUMAN	905	MINITARREE
898	<u>HAVASUPAI</u>	906	MANDAN
898	COCONINO		
898	HAVASUPAI	907	<u>DAKOTA</u>
		907	<u>ASSINIBOIN</u>
		907	BRULE
899	<u>WALAPAI</u>	907	BRULE SIOUX
899	HUALAPAI	907	DA' CATAH
899	WALAPAI	907	DAKOTA
		907	DAKOTA SIOUX
900	<u>YAVAPAI</u>	907	HUNKPAPA
900	APACHE-MOHAVE	907	HUNKPAPA SIOUX
900	APACHE-YUMA	907	LAKOTA
900	MOHAVE-APACHE	907	LAKOTAH
900	YAVAPAI	907	LAKOTAH SIOUX
900	YAVAPAI-APACHE	907	NAKOTA
		907	NAKOTA SIOUX
901	<u>CHUMASH</u>	907	OGLALA
901	BARBARENO	907	OGLALA SIOUX
901	CHIMARIKO	907	SANTEE
901	CHUMASH	907	SIOUX
901	CUYAMA	907	STONEY
901	ESSELEN	907	TETON
901	ISLAND CHUMASH	907	YANKTON
901	OBISPENO		
901	PURISMENO	908	<u>CHIWERE</u>
901	SALINAN	908	<u>CHIWERE</u>
901	SANTA YNEZ	908	IOWA
901	VENTURENO	908	IOWAY
901	YNEZENO	908	OTO
		908	OTTA
902	<u>TONKAWA</u>	908	OTTO
902	TONKAWA	908	OTTOE
902	TONKAWE		

<u>Code</u>	<u>Language</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Language</u>
909	<u>WINNEBAGO</u>	920	<u>MUSKOGEE</u>
909	HO-CHUNK	920	CREEK
909	HONCHANGARA	920	MUSCOGEE
909	WINEBAGO	920	MUSCOKI
909	WINNEBAGO	920	MUSKHOSEE
910	<u>KANSA</u>	920	MUSKOGEAN
910	<u>KANSĀ</u>	920	MUSKOGEE
910	KANSAS	920	MUSKOHGE
910	KAW	920	SEMINOLE
911	OMAHA	921	<u>CHETEMACHA</u>
912	OSAGE	921	<u>CHETEMACHA</u>
913	PONCA	921	CHETIMACHA
914	<u>QUAPAW</u>	921	CHITIMACHA
914	<u>AKANSA</u>	921	SHETIMACHA
914	ARKANSAS	922	<u>YUKI</u>
914	QUAPAW	922	COAST YUKI
915	ALABAMA	922	HUCHNOM
916	<u>CHOCTAW</u>	922	NORTHWEST YUKI
916	CHACTAW	922	YUKI
916	CHICKASAW	923	WAPPO
916	CHICKASHA	924	<u>KERES</u>
916	CHOCTAW	924	ACOMA
917	<u>MIKASUKI</u>	924	COCHITI
917	EELAPONKE	924	KERES
917	EELAPONKIE	924	KERESAN
917	MICCOSUKEE	924	LAGUNA
917	MIKASUKE	924	SAN FELIPE
917	MIKASUKI	924	SANTA ANA
918	<u>HICHITA</u>	924	SANTO DOMINGO
918	APALACHICOLA	924	SIA
918	HICHITA	924	ZIA
918	HICHITEE	925	<u>IROQUOIS</u>
918	HICHITI	925	<u>IROQUOIS</u>
919	<u>KOASATI</u>	925	SIX NATIONS
919	COUSHATTA	926	<u>MOHAWK</u>
919	KOASATI	926	IROQUOIS-MOHAWK
919	KOASSATI	926	MOHAWK
		926	MOHAWK-IROQUOIS
		926	SAINT REGIS
		927	<u>ONEIDA</u>
		927	ONEIDA
		927	ONEIDAH

<u>Code</u>	<u>Language</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Language</u>
928	ONONDAGA	938	<u>COMANCHE</u>
		938	COMANCHE
929	CAYUGA	938	COMMANCHE
930	<u>SENECA</u>	939	<u>MONO</u>
930	ALLEGHANY	939	MONACHE
930	SENECA	939	MONACHI
		939	MONO
931	<u>TUSCARORA</u>	939	MONO PAIUTE
931	TUSCARORA	939	OWENS VALLEY PAIUTE
931	TUSCARORAN	939	PAIUTE MONO
931	TUSKARORAN		
		940	<u>PAIUTE</u>
932	<u>WYANDOT</u>	940	PAIUTE
932	HURON	940	PIAUTE
932	WYANDOT		
932	WYANDOTT	941	<u>NORTHERN PAIUTE</u>
932	WYANDOTTE	941	BANNOCK
		941	NORTHERN PAIUTE
933	<u>CHEROKEE</u>	941	NUM
933	CHERAKEE	941	NU-MUH
933	CHEROKEE	941	PAVIOTSO
933	CHEROKEE KEETOOWAH	941	SNAKE
933	MIDDLE CHEROKEE		
933	NORTH CAROLINA CHEROKEE	942	SOUTHERN PAIUTE
934	<u>ARIKARA</u>	943	<u>CHEMEHUEVI</u>
934	ARIKARA	943	CHEMEHUEVI
934	ARIKARE	943	CHEMUEVI
934	ARIKAREE	943	CHIMEHUEVI
934	REE		
		944	KAWAIIISU
935	<u>CADDO</u>		
935	CADDO	945	UTE
935	CADDOE		
935	HASINAI	946	<u>SHOSHONI</u>
		946	GOSHIUTE
936	<u>PAWNEE</u>	946	SHOSHONE
936	PAWNE.	946	SHOSHONEE
936	PAWNEE	946	SHOSHONI
936	PAWNI	946	WIND RIVER
		946	WIND RIVER SHOSHONE
937	<u>WICHITA</u>	947	<u>PANAMINT</u>
937	WICHITA	947	COSO
937	WITCHITA	947	KOSO
937	WITSHITA	947	PANAMINT
		948	HOPI

<u>Code</u>	<u>Language</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Language</u>
		959	PICURIS
949	<u>CAHUILLA</u>	959	TAOS
949	CAHUILLA		
949	CAHUILLO	960	not used
949	KAWIA		
		961	<u>TIWA</u>
950	<u>CUPENO</u>	961	ISLETA
950	AGUA CALIENTE	961	SOUTHERN TIWA
950	CALIENTE	961	TIGUA
950	CUPENO	961	TIWA
950	KUPA	961	YSLETA
951	<u>LUISENO</u>	962	SANDIA
951	JUANENO		
951	LUISENO	963	<u>TEWA</u>
951	SAN LUIS MISSION	963	HANO
951	SAN LUIS REY	963	HOPI-TEWA
		963	NAMBE
952	SERRANO	963	POJOAQUE
		963	POJOQUE
953	TUBATULABAL	963	SAN ILDEFONSO
		963	SAN JUAN
954	<u>PIMA</u>	963	SANTA CLARA
954	AHNGAM	963	TESQUE
954	GE AJI	963	TESUQUE
954	GIGIMAI	963	TEWA
954	HUHHU'ULA		
954	HUHUWASH	964	<u>TOWA</u>
954	KOHADK	964	JEMEZ
954	KOKOLOLODI	964	TOWA
954	O'ODHAM		
954	PAPAGO	965	ZUNI
954	PIMA		
954	PIMAN	966	<u>CHINOOK JARGON</u>
954	TOTOQUAMI	966	CHINOOK JARGON
		966	JARGON
955	YAQUI	966	MOBILIAN
956	<u>AZTEC</u>	967	INDIAN
956	AZTEC		
956	MEXICANO	968	CAKCHIQUEL
956	NAHUATL		
		969	MAM
957	<u>TARAHUMARA</u>		
957	RARAMURI	970	<u>MAYA</u>
957	TARAHUMARA	970	MAYA
		970	MAYAN
958	not used	970	YUCATEC
		970	YUCATECO
959	<u>PICURIS</u>		
959	NORTHERN TIWA	971	QUEKCHI

<u>Code</u>	<u>Language</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Language</u>
972	QUICHE	986	LIPAN
		986	LIPAN APACHE
973	<u>ARAUCANIAN</u>	987	<u>CHIRICAHUA</u>
973	ARAUCANIAN	987	CHIRICAHUA
973	MAPUCHE	987	CHIRICAHUA APACHE
974	AYMARA	987	MESCALERO
		987	MESCALERO APACHE
975	<u>ISLAND CARIB</u>	988	<u>SAN CARLOS</u>
975	BLACK CARIB	988	APACHE-CIBECUE
975	CARIB	988	APACHE-CIBEQUE
975	CARIB BLACK	988	CIBECUE
975	GARIFUNA	988	CIBECUE APACHE
975	ISLAND CARIB	988	CIBEQUE
976-977	not used	988	CIBEQUE APACHE
		988	NORTHERN TONTO APACHE
978	<u>CUNA</u>	988	SAN CARLOS
978	CUNA	988	SAN CARLOS APACHE
978	SAN BLAS CUNA	988	SOUTHERN TONTO APACHE
		988	TONTO APACHE
979	GUARANI	988	WESTERN APACHE
		988	WHITE MOUNTAIN
980	GUAYMI	988	WHITE MOUNTAIN APACHE
		989	KIOWA-APACHE
981	<u>MIXTEC</u>	990	<u>KALISPEL</u>
981	MIXTEC	990	KALISPEL
981	MIXTECO	990	KALISPELM
982	<u>QUECHUA</u>	990	LOWER PEND D'OREILLES
982	INCA	990	PEND D'OREILLES
982	QUECHUA	990	UPPER KALISPEL
		990	UPPER PEND D'OREILLES
983	<u>TARASCAN</u>	991	<u>SPOKANE</u>
983	TARASCAN	991	CHEWELAH
983	TARASCO	991	SPOKAN
984	<u>TUPI</u>	991	SPOKANE
984	GERAL	992-996	not used
984	LINGUA		
984	LINGUA GERAL	997	LANGUAGE SPECIFIED BUT NOT ON LIST OR LANGUAGE NOT KNOWN AND NOT ALLOCATED
984	TUPI		
985	<u>ZAPOTEC</u>	998	not used
985	ZAPOTEC		
985	ZAPOTECO		
986	<u>JICARILLA</u>		
986	JICARILLA		
986	JICARILLA APACHE		

APPENDIX 3B

CODE LIST FOR ANCESTRY ENTRIES

Ancestry refers to respondents' written entries on the census questionnaire. Some entries may appear to be indicative of race, country of origin, ethnicity, etc., but are not usable as such. Other entries (such as Eurasian) may be considered to be indicative of multiple entries, but are treated as single ancestry categories for census purposes. The ancestry categories are not edited to be consistent with other responses for a person, and usage for other than ancestry tabulations may yield inconsistent or erroneous results.

For tallying, the following priority rules were established for identifying a person as being of single ancestry, multiple ancestry, as having ancestry classified as not specified, or as having ancestry not reported.

Each person is assigned a 6-digit code. The first 3-digits comprise the primary ancestry code and the last 3 digits the secondary ancestry code.

1. A person is of single ancestry,
 - a. If the primary code is 0 to 899, 903 to 905, or 908 to 919 and the secondary code is 900 to 902, 906, 907 or 937-999. The single ancestry is that specified in the primary code.
 - b. If both the primary and secondary codes are 0 to 899, 903 to 905, or 908 to 919 and the primary and secondary codes are equal or are entries within a grouping defined as a common ancestry (see code ranges for common ancestry). (However, tally specifications may dictate variations in the common ancestry groupings.)
2. A person is of multiple ancestry,
 - a. If the primary code is 920 to 936. (Secondary code is irrelevant.)
 - b. If both the primary and secondary codes are 0 to 899, 903 to 905 or 908 to 919 and the primary and secondary codes are not entries within a grouping defined as a common ancestry.
3. A person is classified as having ancestry not specified, if the primary code is 900 to 902, 906, 907 or 937 to 998. (Secondary code is irrelevant.)
4. A person is classified as not reported, if the primary code is 999 (Secondary code is irrelevant.)

Tabulations of ancestry may necessitate the counting of an individual more than once. For example, in a particular tabulation the category of persons of "English ancestry" could include those persons of mixed ancestry with English identified as one of the multiple origins as well as those who specify English as their only ancestry. Persons of multiple ancestry may also be tabulated for each of the other ancestry groups depending on the tally specifications. Following is a list of the ancestry categories and codes:

CODE LIST FOR ANCESTRY ENTRIES

Table of Contents

	<u>Codes</u>
I. Western Europe (except Spain)	1-99
II. Eastern Europe and Russia	100-199
III. Spanish Categories	200-299
IV. Caribbean, Central and South America (except Spanish Categories)	300-399
V. North Africa and Southwest Asia	400-499
VI. Subsaharan Africa	500-599
VII. South Asia	600-699
VIII. Other Asia	700-799
IX. Pacific	800-899
X. North America (except Spanish Categories)	900-919
XI. Unique Three-Origin Multiple Ancestry Categories	920-936
XII. Residuals and No Response	937-999
XIII. Code Ranges for Common Ancestry	1-911

<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>
1-99	<u>WESTERN EUROPE (EXCEPT SPAIN)</u>	13	<u>Faeroe Islander</u>
		13	Faeroe Islander
1-2	<u>Austrian</u>	13	Faeroes
1	Austrian	13	Faeroe Islands
1	Austria	13	Faroe Islands
2	Tirol		
2	Tirolean	14-15	<u>Dutch</u>
2	Tirolese	14	Dutch
2	Tyrolean	14	Dutchman
2	Tyrolese	14	Hollander
2	Tyrol	14	Holland
		14	Netherlander
3	<u>Andorran</u>	14	Netherlandic
3	Andorran	14	Netherlandian
3	Andorra	14	Netherlands
		14	Amsterdam
4	<u>Basque</u>	15	Friesian
4	Basque	15	Frisian
		15	Friesland
		15	.Friesian Islands
5-7	<u>Belgian</u>		
5	Belgian	16-18, 96	<u>English</u> (see codes 96 and 97)
5	Belgium	and 97	
6	Flamand	16	English
6	Flanders	16	England
6	Fleming	16	Anglican
6	Flemish	16	Mayflower
6	Vlamand	17	Channel Islander
7	Walloon	17	Guernsey Islander
		17	Jersey Islander
8-10	<u>Cypriot</u>	18	Cornish
8	Cypriot	18	Cornwall
8	Cyprian		
8	Cypriote	19	<u>Welsh</u>
8	Cyprus	19	Welsh
9	Cypriote-Greek	19	Welch
9	Greek-Cypriote	19	Wales
10	Cypriote-Turk		
10	Turkish-Cypriote	20	<u>Scottish</u>
		20	Scottish
11	<u>Icelander</u>	20	Scot
11	Icelander	20	Scotch
11	Icelandic	20	Scotland
11	Iceland	20	Scots
		20	Scottie
12	<u>Danish</u>	20	Orkney Islander
12	Danish		
12	Dane		
12	Denmark		

<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>
20	Pict	29	Brittany
20	Pictish	30	Corse
20	Shetland	30	Corsican
20	Shetland Island	30	Corsica
21	<u>Manx</u>	31	French Basque
21	Manx	31	Basque (French)
21	Manx Islander	32-44	<u>German</u>
21	Isle of Man	32	German
22	<u>Northern Ireland</u>	32	Germany
22	Northern Ireland	32	East German
22	Ulsterite	32	West German
22	Ulsterman	32	Pennsylvania Dutch
22	Ulster	32	Pennsylvania German
22	Orangeman	33	Bavarian
22	Antrim	33	Bavaria
22	Armagh	34	Berlin
22	Down	35	Black Sea German
22	Fermanagh	35	Volga
22	Derry	36	Hamburg
22	Londonderry	37	Hannover
22	Tyrone	37	Hanover
23	(not used)	38	Hessian
24-27	<u>Finnish</u>	39	Lubecker
24	Finnish	40	Lusatian Sorb
24	Finn	40	Sorb
24	Finland	40	Wend
25	Livonian	40	Wendish
25	Liv	41	Prussian
26	Karelian	42	Sachsen
27	Aland Islander	42	Saxon
28-31,	<u>French</u> (see code 98)	42	Saxony
28	French	43	Westphalian
28	France	43	westfalen
28	Franco	44	Sudeten
28	French Creole	44	Sudetenlander
28	Gascon	44	Sudetes
28	Provençal	45	<u>Gibraltar</u>
28	Provence	45	Gibraltar
28	Norman	45	Gibraltar
28	Normandy	46-48	<u>Greek</u>
29	Breton	46	Greek
		46	Greece
		47	Cretan

<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>
47	Crete	51	(not used)
48	Cyclades		
48	Cycladic Islander	52-73	<u>Italian</u>
48	Dodecanese Islander	52	Italian
48	Peloponnesian	52	Italy
		52	Italo
49	(not used)	52	San Marino
		52	Trieste
50	<u>Irish</u>	53	Abruzzi
50	Irish	54	Apulian
50	Ireland	54	Apulia
50	Black Irish	55	Basilicata
50	Celt	55	Lucania
50	Celtic	56	Calabrian
50	Celtish	56	Calabria
50	Dubliner	57	Amalfian
50	Dublin	57	Amalfitani
50	Eire	57	Amalfi
50	Irish Free State	57	Campanian
50	Clare	57	Campania
50	Cork	58	Emilia-Romagna
50	Donegal	59	Friulian
50	Galway	59	Friulia
50	Kerry	60	Lazio
50	Kildare	60	Vatican City
50	Kilkenny	60	Rome
50	Laoighis	61	Ligurian
50	Leitrim	61	Liguria
50	Leix	62	Lombard
50	Limerick	62	Lombardian
50	Longford	62	Lombardy
50	Louth	63	Marche
50	Mayo	63	Marches
50	Meath	64	Molise
50	Monaghan	65	Piedmontese
50	Offaly	65	Piedmont
50	Roscommon	66	Puglia
50	Sligo	67	Sardinian
50	Tipperary	67	Sardegna
50	Waterford	68	Sicilian
50	Westmeath	68	Sicily
50	Wexford	69	Toscana
50	Wicklow	69	Tuscan
		69	Tuscany
		70	Trentino
		71	Umbrian
		71	Umbria

<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>
72	Valle D'Aosta	83-87	<u>Swiss</u>
73	Venetian	83	Swiss
73	Veneto	83	Switzerland
73	Venezia	84	Schweiz
		84	Suisse
74	<u>Liechtensteiner</u>	84	Switzer
74	Liechtensteiner	85	Ladin
74	Liechtenstein	85	Romansch
		85	Romansh
75	<u>Luxemburger</u>	86	Ticino
75	Luxemburger	87	Suisse-Romane
75	Luxemburg		
75	Luxembourgeois	88	<u>Lapp</u>
75	Luxembourger	88	Lapp
75	Luxembourg	88	Lappish
		88	Lapland
76	<u>Maltese</u>	88	Laplander
76	Maltese	88	Sameilat
76	Malta		
76	Gozo	89	<u>Scandinavian</u>
		89	Scandinavian
77	<u>Monegasque</u>	89	Scandinavia
77	Monegasque	89	Nordic
77	Monacan		
77	Monaco	90-91	<u>Alsatian</u>
		90	Alsatian
78	<u>Norwegian</u>	90	Alsace-Lorraine
78	Norwegian	91	Lorraine
78	Norse	91	Lorrainian
78	Norsk		
78	Norway	92-95	<u>Other</u>
78	Jan Meyen Islander	92	European
78	Spitsbergen	92	Europe
78	Svalbard Islander	93	Western European
		93	West Europe
79-81	<u>Portuguese</u>	94	Northern European
79	Portuguese	94	North Europe
79	Lusitanian	95	Southern European
79	Lusitania	95	South Europe
79	Luso		
79	Portugal	96	British Isles <u>1/</u>
80	Azorean	97	British <u>1/</u>
80	Azorian	97	Briton <u>1/</u>
80	Azores Islander	97	Britain <u>1/</u>
81	Madeiran	97	Great Britain <u>1/</u>
81	Madeira Islander	97	United Kingdom <u>1/</u>
		97	G.B. <u>1/</u>
82	<u>Swedish</u>	97	U.K. <u>1/</u>
82	Swedish		
82	Swede		
82	Sweden		

1/ Tabulated with English.

<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>
98	Acadia <u>2/</u>	115-116	(not used)
98	Acadian <u>2/</u>	117	<u>Latvian</u>
98	Cajun <u>2/</u>	117	Latvian
99	(not used)	117	Latvia
		117	Latvi
100-199	<u>EASTERN EUROPE AND RUSSIA</u>	117	Lett
		117	Lettish
100	<u>Albanian</u>	118-119	(not used)
100	Albanian		
100	Albania	120	<u>Lithuanian</u>
100	Geg	120	Lithuanian
100	Gheg	120	Lithuania
100	Tosc	120	Jmoud
100	Tosk		
101	(not used)	121	(not used)
102-103	<u>Bulgarian</u>	122-124	<u>Polish</u>
102	Bulgarian	122	Polish
102	Bulgar	122	Pole
102	Bulgaria	122	Poland
102	Eastern Rumelian	122	Polonia
103	Macedonian	122	Polska
		122	Masurian
104-105	<u>Czechoslovakian</u>	123	Pomeranian
104	Czechoslovakian	123	Pommern
104	Czechoslovakia	123	Silesian
104	Czech	124	Kashube
104	Cekkh	124	Kashubian
104	Czech		
104	Tczechoslovakian	125-129	<u>Rumanian</u>
104	Tczechoslovakia	125	Rumanian
105	Bohemian	125	Romanian
105	Moravian	125	Roumanian
		125	Romania
106	<u>Slovak</u>	126	Bessarabian
106	Slovak	126	Bucovina
106	Slovakian	126	Bukovina
		126	Dobruja
107-110	(not used)	127	Moldavian
		128	Transylvanian
111	<u>Estonian</u>	129	Vlach
111	Estonian	129	Wallachian
111	Estonia		
112	(not used)	130	(not used)
113-114	<u>Hungarian</u>	131	<u>Yugoslavian (n.e.c.)</u>
113	Hungarian	131	Yugoslavian
113	Hungary	131	Yugoslav
114	Magyar		

2/ Tabulated with French.

<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>
131	Yugoslavia	142	Buriat
131	Jugoslavia	142	Buryat
131	Venezia Giulia	142	Balkar
132	(not used)	142	Dagestan
133	<u>Croatian</u>	142	Daghestan
133	Croatian	142	Komi
133	Croat	142	Mari
133	Croatia	142	Tuva
133	Dalmatian	142	Tuvinian
133	Zadar	142	Soviet Central Asia
133	Zara	143	Azerbaidzhan
134-135	(not used)	143	Adjerbaijani
136	<u>Serbian</u>	143	Azerbaijani
136	Serbian	143	Azeris
136	Serb	144	Bashkir
136	Bosnian	145	Chevash
136	Herzegovinian	145	Chuvash
136	Montenegrin	146	Yakut
137	<u>Slovene</u>	147	Kazak
137	Slovene	147	Kazakh
137	Slovenian	147	Cossack
138-139	(not used)	148	Kirghiz
140-156	<u>Russian</u>	148	Kirgiz
140	Russian	149	Mordovian
140	Russia	149	Mordva
140	Rossiya	150	Ossetian
140	Rusyn	151	Tadjik
140	Soviet Union	151	Tadzhik
140	U.S.S.R.	151	Tajik
140	Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics	152	Tartar
140	Black Russian	152	Tatar
140	Great Russian	153	Turcoman
141	Muscovite	153	Turkmen
141	Moscow	153	Turkmenian
141	Moskva	153	Turkmenistan
142	Crimean	153	Turkestani
142	Kuril Islander	153	Turkoman
142	Kurile Islander	153	Turkoman
142	Kurilian	153	Turkmen
142	Sakhalin Islander	154	Udmurt
142	Saghalien	155	Usbeg
142	Siber	155	Usbek
142	Siberian	155	Uzbek
		156	Votyak
		157-158	(not used)
		159	<u>Armenian</u>
		159	Armenian
		159	Armenia

<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>
160	(not used)	172	Luri
161	<u>Georgian</u>	172	Nat
161	Georgian	172	Senti
161	Georgia	173-174	<u>Other</u>
162	(not used)	173	Eastern European
163-164	<u>Ruthenian</u>	173	East Europe
163	Ruthenian	174	Central European
163	Ruthenia	174	Central Europe
163	Little Russian	175-199	(not used)
163	Malo-Russian	200-299	<u>SPANISH</u>
163	Red Russian	200-204	<u>Spaniard</u>
164	Carpathian	200	Spaniard
164	Carpatho	200	Spain
165	(not used)	200	Espanol (a)
166	<u>Ukrainian</u>	200	Espana
166	Ukrainian	200	Castilian
166	Ukraine	200	Castillian
167	(not used)	200	Castellano (a)
168	<u>Belorussian</u>	200	Castile
168	Belorussian	200	Ibero
168	Byelorussian	200	Iberian
168	White Russian	200	Valenciano (a)
169	(not used)	200	Valencian
170	<u>Slav</u>	201	Balearic Islander
170	Slav	201	Canarian
170	Slavic	201	Canario (a)
170	Slavish	201	Canary Islander
170	Slavonic	201	Majorcan
170	Slavonian	201	Majorca
171	(not used)	201	Mallorcan
172	<u>Gypsy</u>	201	Mallorquin (a)
172	Gypsy	201	Mallorca
172	Rom	202	Basque (Spanish)
172	Romani	202	Spanish Basque
172	Romany	202	Vasco (a)
172	Boyash	202	Euskalduna
172	Cali	203	Catalan (a)
172	Dom	203	Catalonian
172	Kalderash	204	Gallego (a)
		204	Galician
		205-208	<u>Spanish</u>
		205	Spanish
		206	Spanish American
		207	Hispanic
		207	Hispano (a)
		208	Californio

<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>
209-212	<u>Mexican</u>	214	<u>Cuban</u>
209	Mexican	214	Cuban
209	Mexicano (a)	214	Cubano (a)
209	Mexico	214	Cuba
210	Mexican-American	214	Guajiro (a)
211	Nuevo Mexicano	215	<u>Dominican</u>
211	Tejano (a)	215	Dominican
211	Aguascalientes	215	Dominicano (a)
211	Baja California	215	Dominican Republic
211	Campeche	215	D.R.
211	Chiapas	215	Santo Domingo
211	Chihuahua	215	
211	Coahuila		
211	Colima	216	<u>Argentinean</u>
211	Distrito Federal	216	Argentinean
211	Durango	216	Argentinian
211	Guanajuato	216	Argentino (a)
211	Guerrero	216	Argentine
211	Hidalgo	216	Argentina
211	Jalisco		
211	La Raza	217	<u>Bolivian</u>
211	Michoacan	217	Bolivian
211	Morelos	217	Boliviano (a)
211	Nahuatl	217	Bolivia
211	Nayarit		
211	Nuevo Leon	218	<u>Chilean</u>
211	Oaxaca	218	Chilean
211	Puebla	218	Chileno (a)
211	Queretaro	218	Chile
211	Quintana Roo		
211	San Luis Potosi	219	<u>Colombian</u>
211	Sinaloa	219	Colombian
211	Sonora	219	Colombiano (a)
211	Tabasco	219	Colombia
211	Tamaulipas		
211	Tlaxcala	220	(not used)
211	Tlaxkala		
211	Veracruz	221	<u>Costa Rican</u>
211	Vera Cruz	221	Costa Rican
211	Yucatan	221	Costarricense
211	Zacatecas	221	Costarriqueno (a)
212	Chicano (a)	221	Costa Rica
213	<u>Puerto Rican</u>	222	(not used)
213	Puerto Rican		
213	Puertorriqueno (a)	223	<u>Ecuadorian</u>
213	Puerto Rico	223	Ecuadorian
213	P.R.	223	Ecuadoran
213	Boricua	223	Ecuadoriano (a)
213	Borinqueno (a)	223	Ecuador
		223	Galapagos Islander

<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>
224	(not used)	237	Salvadoreno (a)
225	<u>Guatemalan</u>	237	El Salvador
225	Guatemalan	237	Salvador
225	Guatemalteco (a)	238	(not used)
225	Guatemala	239	<u>Uruguayan</u>
226	(not used)	239	Uruguayan
227	<u>Honduran</u>	239	Uruguayo (a)
227	Honduran	239	Uruguay
227	Hondureno (a)	240	(not used)
227	Honduras	241	<u>Venezuelan</u>
228	(not used)	241	Venezuelan
229	<u>Nicaraguan</u>	241	Venezolano (a)
229	Nicaraguan	241	Venezuela
229	Nicaragueno (a)	242	<u>Central American</u>
229	Nicaraguense	242	Central American
229	Nicaragua	242	Centroamericano (a)
230	(not used)	242	Central America
231	<u>Panamanian</u>	242	America Central
231	Panamanian	242	Latin American
231	Panameno (a)	242	Latinoamericano (a)
231	Panama	242	Latino (a)
231	Canal Zone	242	Latin
232	(not used)	242	America Latina
233	<u>Paraguayan</u>	243	<u>South American</u>
233	Paraguayan	243	South American
233	Paraguayano (a)	243	Sudamericano (a)
233	Paraguay (a)	243	South America
233	Paraguay	243	Sudamerica
234	(not used)	243	America del Sur
235	<u>Peruvian</u>	243	Criollo (a)
235	Peruvian	244-299	(not used)
235	Peruano (a)	300-399	<u>CARRIBBEAN, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICAN (EXCEPT SPANISH CATEGORIES)</u>
235	Peru	300	<u>Bahamian</u>
236	(not used)	300	Bahamian
237	<u>Salvadoran</u>	300	Bahamas
237	Salvadoran	300	Bahama Islander
237	Salvadorean	301-303	(not used)
237	Salvadorian		

<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>
304	<u>Cayman Islander</u>	321	<u>British Virgin Islander</u>
304	Cayman Islander	321	British Virgin Islander
305	(not used)	321	Barbuda Islander
		321	Barbudan
		321	Tortolan
306	<u>Haitian</u>	322	<u>Caribbean</u>
306	Haitian	322	Caribbean
306	Haiti	322	Caribbean Asian
306	Hayti	322	Caribbean East Indian
307	(not used)	322	West Indian Creole
308	<u>Jamaican</u>	323-326,	<u>Other British West Indian</u> (see
308	Jamaican	and 341	code 341, on page 13)
309	(not used)	323	British West Indian
		323	British West Indies
		324	Turks and Caicos Islander
310-312	<u>Dutch West Indies</u>	324	Grand Turk Islander
310	Dutch West Indies	324	Turk Islander
310	Black Dutch	324	Caicos Islander
310	Netherlands Antilles	325	Anguillan
311	Aruba Islander	325	Anguilla Islander
311	Aruban	325	Antiguan
311	Bonaire Islander	325	Antigua Islander
311	Curacao Islander	325	Montserrat Islander
312	Saba Islander	325	Nevis Islander
312	St. Eustatius Islander	325	Redonda Islander
312	St. Maarten Islander (Dutc	325	St. Kitts Islander
		325	Sobrero Islander
313	(not used)	326	St. Christopher Islander
		326	St. Vincent Islander
314-316	<u>Trinidadian/Tobagonian</u>	327-328	<u>Dominica Islander</u>
314	Trinidadian/Tobagonian	327	Dominica Islander
315	Trinidadian	328	Grenadian
315	Trinidad	328	Grenada Islander
316	Tobagonian	328	Grenadines Islander
316	Tobago		
317-319	(not used)	329	<u>St. Lucia Islander</u>
		329	St. Lucia Islander
320	<u>U.S. Virgin Islander</u>	330-332	<u>French West Indies</u>
320	U.S. Virgin Islander	330	French West Indies
320	Virgin Islander	331	Guadeloupe Islander
320	Cruzan	331	Martinicois
320	Santa Cruz	331	Martinique Islander
320	St. Croix Islander	331	St. Martin Islander (French)
320	St. John Islander		
320	St. Thomas Islander		

<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>
332	Cayenne	400	<u>Algerian</u>
332	Guienne	400	Algerian
332	Guyenne	400	Algeria
332	French Guiana		
332	French Guianese	401	(not used)
333-335	<u>Other West Indies/Caribbean/ Central American</u>	402	<u>Egyptian</u>
333	West Indian	402	Egyptian
333	West Indies	402	Egypt
333	Espanola Islander	402	Copt
334	Arawak	402	Copt
334	Black Carib	402	Fellah
334	Carib	402	Fellaheen
334	Carifuna	402	Fellahin
334	Carifuna	402	United Arab Republic
335	Belice		
335	Beliceno	403	(not used)
335	Belize		
335	Belizean	404	<u>Libyan</u>
335	British Honduran	404	Libyan
		404	Libya
336	<u>Brazilian</u>	404	Tripolitanian
336	Brazilian	404	Tripoli
336	Brazil		
		405	(not used)
337	<u>San Andres</u>		
		406-407	<u>Moroccan</u>
338	<u>Guyanese</u>	406	Moroccan
338	Guyanese	406	Morocco
338	Guyana	406	Tangier
338	British Guiana	407	Ifni
339	<u>Providencia</u>	408	<u>Tunisian</u>
339	Providencia	408	Tunisian
		408	Tunisia
340	<u>Surinam</u>	408	Tunis
340	Surinam		
340	Suriname	409	<u>Moor</u>
340	Dutch Guiana	409	Moor
340	Netherlands Guiana	409	Moorish
341	Barbadian <u>3/</u>	410	<u>Berber</u>
341	Barbados <u>3/</u>	410	Berber
342-399	(not used)	411-413	<u>Other North Africa</u>
400-499	<u>NORTH AFRICA AND SOUTHWEST ASIA</u>	411	North African
		412	Alhucemas
		412	Ceuta
		412	Melilla
		412	Chafarinas
		413	Rio de Oro
		413	Sanguia el Hamra

3/ Tabulated with Other British West Indian.

<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>
414	<u>Bahraini</u>	427	<u>Saudi Arabian</u>
414	Bahraini	427	Saudi Arabian
414	Bahrain	427	Saudi
414	Bahrayn	427	Saudi Arabia
414	Bahreïn		
414	Bahreini	428	(not used)
415	<u>Iranian</u>	429-432	<u>Syrian</u>
415	Iranian	429	Syrian
415	Irani	429	Syria
415	Iran	429	Druse
415	Teheran	429	Drusean
415	Tehran	429	Drusian
415	Persian	429	Druze
415	Persia	430	Aramean
		431	Jebel Druse
416	(not used)	431	Djebel Druze
		431	Jebel Druze
417	<u>Iraqi</u>	431	Jebel ed Druz
417	Iraqi	432	Latakian
417	Iraq	432	Latakia
417	Irak		
		433	(not used)
418	(not used)		
		434	<u>Turkish</u>
419	<u>Israeli</u>	434	Turkish
419	Israeli	434	Turk
419	Israel	434	Turkey
		434	Gordian
420	(not used)	434	Hatay
		434	Asia Minor
421	<u>Jordanian</u>	435	<u>Yemeni</u>
421	Jordanian	435	Yemeni
421	Jordan	435	Yemen
421	Hashemite	435	Yemenite
421	Hashimite	435	Yemen Arab Republic
422	(not used)		
		436-448	<u>Other Southwest Asia</u>
423	<u>Kuwaiti</u>	436	Muscat
423	Kuwaiti	437	Omani
423	Kuwait	437	Oman
		438	Trucial Oman
424	(not used)	439	Qatar
		440	Aden
425	<u>Lebanese</u>	440	Aden Protectorate
425	Lebanese	441	Kuria Muria Islander
425	Lebanon	442	Bedouin
425	Beirut	443	Kurd
		443	Kurdish
426	(not used)		

<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>
444	Palestinian	502	Dahomey
444	Palestine	502	Dahomeyan
445	Trans-Jordan	502	Fon
445	Transjordan		
446	Gazan	503	(not used)
446	Gaza Strip		
447	West Bank	504	<u>Botswana</u>
448	People's Democratic Republic of Yemen	504	<u>Botswana</u>
448	South Yemen	504	Bechuana
		504	Botswanaland
		504	Bechuanaland
449	<u>Arabian</u>		
449	Arabian	505	(not used)
449	Arabia		
449	Arabic	506	<u>Burundian</u>
449	Arab	506	Burundian
		506	Burundi
		506	Urundi
450-451	<u>Middle Eastern</u>		
450	Middle Eastern		
450	Mideast	507	(not used)
451	United Arab Emirates		
451	Trucial States	508	<u>Cameroonian</u>
451	Abu Dhabi	508	<u>Cameroonian</u>
451	Ajman	508	Cameroon
451	Dubai	508	Cameroun
451	Fujairah	508	Fako
451	Ras al-Kaimah		
451	Umm al-Qaiwain	509	(not used)
452	<u>Assyrian</u>	510	<u>Cape Verdean</u>
452	Assyrian	510	Cape Verdean
452	Assyria	510	Cape Verde Islander
452	Chaldean	510	Brava
452	Jacobite		
452	Nestorian	511	(not used)
453-499	(not used)	512	<u>Central African Republic</u>
		512	Central African Republic
500-599	<u>SUBSAHARAN AFRICA</u>	512	Ubangi-Shari
500	<u>Angolan</u>	513	<u>Chadian</u>
500	Angolan	513	Chadian
500	Angola	513	Chad
500	Cabinda		
501	(not used)	514	(not used)
502	<u>Benin</u>	515-516	<u>Congolese</u>
502	Benin	515	Congolese
502	Dahoman	515	Congo
502	Dahomean	516	Congo-Brazzaville
		517-518	(not used)

<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>
519	<u>Djibouti</u>	531	<u>Guinea-Bissau</u>
519	Djibouti	531	Guinea-Bissau
519	Jibuti		
519	Afars and Issas	532	<u>Ivory Coast</u>
		532	Ivory Coast
520-521	<u>Equatorial Guinea</u>		
520	Equatorial Guinea	533	(not used)
520	Rio Muni		
521	Annobon Islander	534	<u>Kenyan</u>
521	Bioko Islander	534	Kenyan
521	Corsico Islander	534	Kenya
521	Elobeis Islander		
521	Fernando Po Islander	535-537	(not used)
522-523	<u>Ethiopian</u>	538	<u>Lesotho</u>
522	Ethiopian	538	Lesotho
522	Ethiopia	538	Basuto
522	Abyssinian	538	Basutoland
522	Abyssinia		
523	Eritrean	539-540	(not used)
523	Eritrea		
524	(not used)	541	<u>Liberian</u>
		541	Liberian
		541	Liberia
525	<u>Gabonese</u>	542	(not used)
525	Gabonese		
525	Gabon	543	<u>Madagascan</u>
525	Gaboon	543	Madagascan
525	Gabun	543	Madagascar
526	(not used)	544	(not used)
527	<u>Gambian</u>	545	<u>Malawian</u>
527	Gambian	545	Malawian
527	Gambia	545	Malawi
528	(not used)	546	<u>Malian</u>
		546	Malian
		546	Mali
529	<u>Ghanian</u>	547	<u>Mauritanian</u>
529	Ghanian	547	Mauritanian
529	Ghana	547	Mauritania
529	Ghanese		
529	Ghanaian		
529	Ashanti		
529	Gold Coast		
529	Twi	548	(not used)
530	<u>Guinean</u>	549	<u>Mozambican</u>
530	Guinean	549	Mozambican
530	Guinea	549	Mozambique

<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>
550	<u>Namibian</u>	568	Somali Republic
550	Namibian	568	Somalia
550	Namibia		
		569	<u>Swaziland</u>
551	<u>Niger</u>	569	Swaziland
551	Niger		
		570-574	<u>South African</u>
552	(not used)	570	South African
		570	South Africa
553-557	<u>Nigerian</u>	570	Republic of South Africa
553	Nigerian	571	Orange Free State
553	Nigeria	571	Pretoria
554	Fulah	571	Transkei
554	Fulani	571	Transvaal
555	Hausa	571	Union of South Africa
556	Ibo	572	Afrikander
557	Tiv	572	Afrikaner
557	Yoruba	572	Boer
		573	Natal
558	(not used)	573	Natalian
		574	Zulu
559	<u>Rhodesian</u>	574	Zululand
559	Rhodesian		
559	Rhodesia	575	(not used)
559	Southern Rhodesia		
559	Zimbabwe-Rhodesia	576-580	<u>Sudanese</u>
559	Zimbabwe	576	Sudanese
		576	Soudan
560	(not used)	576	Soudanese
		576	Sudan
561	<u>Rwandan</u>	577	Dinka
561	Rwandan	578	Nuer
561	Rwanda	579	Darfur
		579	Fur
562-563	(not used)	580	Baggara
564	<u>Senegalese</u>	581-583	(not used)
564	Senegal		
564	Dakar	584-586	<u>Tanzanian</u>
		584	Tanzanian
565	(not used)	584	Tanzania
		585	Tanganyikan
566	<u>Sierra Leonean</u>	585	Tanganyika
566	Sierra Leonean	586	Zanzibari
566	Sierra Leone	586	Zanzibar Islander
567	(not used)	587	(not used)
568	<u>Somalian</u>	588	<u>Togo</u>
568	Samalian	588	Togo
		588	Togoland

<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>
588	Togolander
588	Togolese
589	(not used)
590	<u>Ugandan</u>
590	Ugandan
590	Uganda
590	Lugbara
591-592	<u>Upper Voltan</u>
591	Upper Voltan
591	Upper Volta
592	Volta
593	<u>Zairian</u>
593	Zairian
593	Zaire
593	Belgian Congo
593	Congo-Kinshasa
593	Kinshasa
594	<u>Zambian</u>
594	Zambian
594	Zambia
595-599	<u>Other Subsaharan Africa</u>
595	African
595	Africa
595	Afro
596	Central African
596	Central Africa
596	Middle Congo
597	Eastern African
597	East Africa
597	Galla
597	Kikuyu
597	Masai
598	Western African
598	West Africa
599	Comoros Islander
599	Mauritian
599	Mauritius Islander
599	Principe Islander
599	Reunion Islander
599	Sao Tome Islander
599	Seychelles Islander
599	St. Helena Islander
599	St. Pierre Islander
599	Tristan da Cunha Islander

<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>
600-699	<u>SOUTH ASIA</u>
600-602	<u>Afghan</u>
600	Afghan
600	Afghanistan
601	Baluchi
601	Baluchistan
602	Pathan
603-604	(not used)
605	<u>Bengali</u>
605	Bengali
605	Bangladesh
605	Bengal
605	East Pakistan
606	(not used)
607	<u>Bhutanese</u>
607	Bhutanese
607	Bhutan
608	(not used)
609	<u>Nepali</u>
609	Nepali
609	Nepal
609	Nepalese
610-612	(not used)
613-625, 627-628	<u>Asian Indian</u>
613	Asian Indian
613	Indian (Asian)
613	India
613	Indic
613	East Indian
613	East Indies
613	Bharati
613	Bharat
613	Bihari
613	Behar
613	Bihar
613	Delhi
613	Dravidian
613	Dravidic
613	Indo-Aryan
613	Indo-Asian
613	Indo-Dravidian

<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>
613	Madhya Pradesh	630	Kashmiri
613	Orissa	630	Kashmirian
613	Rajasthani	630	Kashmir
613	Rajasthan	630	West Pakistan
613	Sikkim		
613	Uttar Pradesh	631-632	(not used)
614	Punjabi		
614	Punjab	633-635	<u>Ceylonese</u>
615	Andhra Pradesh	633	Ceylonese
616	Assamese	633	Ceylon
616	Assam	633	Shri Lankan
617	Gujarat	633	Shri Lanka
617	Gujarati	633	Sri Lankan
618	Karnatakan	633	Sri Lanka
618	Karnataka	634	Singhalese
619	Keralan	634	Sinhalese
619	Kerala	635	Vedda
620	Maharashtran	635	Veddah
620	Maharashtra	635	Veddoid
621	Naga		
621	Nagaland	636	(not used)
622	Tamil		
622	Tamil Nadu	637	<u>Maldivian</u>
622	Tamilian	637	Maldivian
622	Tamilic	637	Maldive Islander
623	Madrasi		
623	Madras	638-699	(not used)
624	Goanese		
624	Goa	700-799	<u>OTHER ASIA</u>
624	Goan		
625	Mizoram	700-702	<u>Burmese</u>
625	Mysore	700	Burmese
		700	Burma
626	(not used)	700	Chin
		700	Cachin
627	Pondicherry	700	Karen
627	Pondichery	700	Mon
		700	Palaung
628	Andaman	701	Burman
628	Andaman Islander	702	Shan
628	Andamanese		
628	Nicobar Islander	703-704	<u>Cambodian</u>
		703	Cambodian
629	(not used)	703	Cambodia
		703	Kampuchea
630	<u>Pakistani</u>	704	Khmer
630	<u>Pakistani</u>		
630	Pakistan	705	(not used)
630	Sind		
630	Jammu		

<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>
706-712	<u>Chinese</u>	717	Spice Islander
706	Chinese	717	Sumatran
706	China	717	Sumatra
706	Chino	717	Bangka
706	Jehol	717	Banka
706	Uigur	717	Billiton
706	Yao	717	Brunei
707	Cantonese	717	Borneo
707	Formosan	717	Dutch East Indian
707	Formosa	717	Portuguese Timor
708	Manchurian		
708	Manchuria	718	(not used)
709	Mongolian		
709	Mongolia	719-720	<u>Japanese</u>
709	Mongol	719	Japanese
709	Kalmuck	719	Japan
709	Kalmyk	719	Issei
710	Thibet	719	Nipponese
710	Tibetan	719	Nippon
710	Tibet	719	Nisei
711	Hong Kong	719	Sansei
712	Macao	719	Yonseï
712	Portuguese Macao	720	Northern Ryukyu Islander
		720	Ryukyu Islander
713	(not used)		
		721	<u>Okinawan</u>
714	<u>Filipino</u>	721	Okinawan
714	Filipino	721	Okinawa
714	Philipino		
714	Philippines	722	(not used)
714	Philippino Islander		
714	Pilipino	723	<u>Korean</u>
714	Cebuanos	723	Korean
714	Ilocanos	723	Korea
714	Tagalog	723	Chosen
714	Filipine Islander	723	North Korean
		723	South Korean
715-716	(not used)		
		724	(not used)
717	<u>Indonesian</u>		
717	Indonesian	725-727	<u>Laotian</u>
717	Indonesia	725	Laotian
717	Ascension Islander	725	Lao
717	Celebes Islander	725	Laos
717	Celebesian	726	Hmong
717	Sulawesi Islander	727	Meo
717	Javanese		
717	Java	728	(not used)
717	Moluccan		
717	Molucca Islander	729	<u>Malaysian</u>
		729	Malaysian
		729	Malaysia

<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>
729	Malay	755	Asian
729	Malayan	755	Asia
729	Sabah	755	Asiatic
729	Sakai	755	Oriental
729	Sarawak	755	Orient
729	Semang	756	Eastern Archipelago
729	Senoi	756	Riau Islander
730-739	(not used)	757-799	(not used)
740	<u>Singaporean</u>	800-899	<u>PACIFIC</u>
740	Singaporean	800-801	<u>Australian</u>
740	Singapore	800	Australian
741	(not used)	800	Australia
742-744	<u>Thai</u>	800	New South Wales
742	Thai	800	Northern Territory
742	Thailand	800	Queensland
742	Thailander	800	South Australia
742	Tai	800	Victoria
742	Siamese	800	Western Australia
742	Siam	801	Tasmanian
743	Thai Dam	801	Tasmania
743	Black Thai	802	(not used)
744	Western Lao	803	<u>Fijian</u>
745-746	(not used)	803	Fijian
747	<u>Taiwanese</u>	803	Fiji Islander
747	Taiwanese	803	Fiji
747	Taiwan	803	Fiji Indian
748-752	<u>Vietnamese</u>	803	Fiji Muslim
748	Vietnamese	804	(not used)
748	Vietnam	805-806	<u>New Zealander</u>
748	Annamese	805	New Zealander
748	Annamite	805	New Zealand
748	Anam	806	Maori
748	Annam	807	(not used)
748	North Vietnamese	808-809	<u>New Guinean</u>
748	South Vietnamese	808	New Guinean
749	Chom	809	Papuan
749	Montagnard	809	Papua
750	Katu	810-859	<u>Other Pacific</u>
751	Ma	810	American Samoan
752	Mnong	811	Tokelau Islander
753-756	<u>Other</u>	811	Tokelauan
753	Indo-Chinese		
753	Indo-China		
754	Eurasian		
754	Indo-European		

<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>
812	Tongan	841	French Samoa
812	Tonga	842	Palauan
812	Tonga Islander	843	Ulithian
813	Hawaiian	843	Faisian
813	Hawaiian Islander	844	Woleaian
814	Part-Hawaiian	844	Ifalukese
815	Guamanian	844	Eauripikese
815	Guam	845	Pulawatese
816	Chamorro	845	Pulasukese
816	Chamorro Islander	845	Pulapese
817	Marshallese	845	Tamatamian
817	Marshall Islander	846	Mortlockese
818	Carolinian	847	Ponapean
818	Caroline Islander	848	Pingelapese
819	Midway Islander	849	Mokilese
820	Wake Islander	850	Kosraean
821	Saipan Islander	851	Ngatikese
822	Northern Marianas Islander	852	Nukuoroan
823	U.S. Trust Territories of the Pacific	853	Kapingamarangan
824	Trukese	854	Gilbertese
824	Truk Islander	855	Nauruan
825	Yapese	856	Niuean
825	Yap Islander	857	Hall Islander
826	Solomon Islander	858	Namanouito
826	British Solomons	858	Ulul
827	Norfolk Islander	859	Lamotrekese
828	Cook Islander	859	Satawalese
829	Christmas Islander	860-899	(not used)
830	Campbell Islander	900-919	<u>NORTH AMERICA (EXCEPT SPANISH CATEGORIES)</u>
831	Kermadec Islander	900	(not used)
832	Phoenix Islander	901-902	<u>American</u>
833	New Caledonian	901	American
833	New Caledonia Islander	901	America
834	New Hebrides Islander	902	U.S.
835	Melanesian	902	U.S.A.
835	Melanesia Islander	902	United States
836	Micronesian	902	United States of America
836	Micronesia Islander	903	<u>Afro-American</u>
837	Polynesian	903	Afro-American
837	Polynesia	903	Bilalian
837	Polynesia Islander	903	Black
838	Pacific Islander	903	Black-American
838	Pacific	903	Colored
838	Oceania	903	Creole
838	Oceania		
839	Samoa		
839	Samoa		
840	French Polynesia		
840	Society Islander		
840	Tahitian		
840	Tahiti		

<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>
903	Mulatto	912	Quebecois
903	Negro	912	Quebec
903	Nigritian		
903	Nonwhite	913	<u>Bermudan</u>
		913	Bermudan
904-905	(not used)	913	Bermudian
		913	Bermuda
906	<u>White/Caucasian</u>	913	Bermudas
906	<u>White/Caucasian</u>	913	Bermuda Islander
906	Anglo		
906	Anglo-Saxon	914	(not used)
906	Appalachian		
906	Aryan	915	<u>North American</u>
906	Caucasian	915	North American
906	Hillbilly	915	North America
906	Swamp Yankee		
906	WASP	916	<u>American Indian</u>
906	White	916	Abenaki
906	White Anglo-Saxon Protestant	916	Abihka
906	Yankee	916	Abnaki
		916	Absaraka
907	(not used)		
		916	Absaroka
908	<u>Greenlander</u>	916	Absentee Delaware
908	Greenlander	916	Absentee Shawnee
		916	Acachin
909-911	<u>Canadian</u>	916	Accohanoc
909	Canadian		
909	Canadien	916	Accohanock
909	Canada	916	Achomawi
909	Albertan	916	Achumawi
909	British Columbian	916	Acoma
909	British Columbia	916	Acoma Pueblo
909	Labradorean		
909	Labradorian	916	Afognak
909	Labrador	916	Agai-Dicutta
909	Manitoban	916	Agua Caliente
909	Manitoba	916	Agua Caliente Cahuilla
909	New Brunswick	916	Agua Caliente Cupeno
909	Ontarian		
909	Ontario	916	Ahtena
909	Prince Edward Islander	916	Ahtna
909	Saskatchewan	916	Aiaktalik
909	Yukoner	916	Ak-Chin
909	Yukon	916	Akhiok
910	Newfoundland		
911	Nova Scotian	916	Akiachak
911	Nova Scotia	916	Akutan
		916	Akwasasne
912	<u>French Canadian</u>	916	Alabama Coushatta
912	French Canadian	916	Alabama Kosati

<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>
916	Alabama Quassarte	916	Andreafsky
916	Alagonquin	916	Androscoggin
916	Alakanuk	916	Aneth
916	Alamo	916	Angoon
916	Alaska Indian	916	Aniak
916	Alaska Native	916	Anishinaabe
916	Alaskan Athabaskan	916	Anishinaabeg
916	Alaskan Athabaskan	916	Anishnawbeg
916	Alaskan Athabaskin	916	Annette Island
916	Alaskan Athapaskan	916	Antelope Eaters
916	Alaskan Athapaskan	916	Anton
916	Alaskan Athapaskin	916	Antoniano
916	Alaskan Indian	916	Anton Larsen Bay
916	Alatna	916	Anvik
916	Aleknagik	916	Apache
916	Alexander Creek	916	Apalachicola
916	Alexander Valley	916	Aporige
916	Algaaciq	916	Applegate
916	Algonkin	916	Applegate Creek
916	Algonquian	916	Apwaruge
916	Algonquin	916	Arapaho
916	Alibamu	916	Arapahoe
916	Allakaeet	916	Araucanian
916	Allakaket	916	Arbeka
916	Alleghany	916	Arbeka Deep Fork
916	Alleghany Seneca	916	Arbeka North Fork
916	Allen Canyon	916	Arbekochee
916	Alpine	916	Arctic Slope
916	Alsca	916	Artic Village
916	Alsea	916	Arickara
916	Alturas	916	Arikara
916	Aleut	916	Arkansa
916	Ambler	916	Aroastoak
916	Amuzgo	916	Aroostook
916	Anadaca	916	Artussee
916	Anadahka	916	Aruaco
916	Anadarko	916	Assiniboïn
916	Anaktuvuk	916	Assiniboïne
916	Anaktuvuk Pass	916	Astarwawî
		916	Astuge

<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>
916	Atfalati	916	Barrow
916	Athabaskan	916	Barter Island
916	Athabaskan	916	Battle Mountain
916	Athabaskin	916	Bay Mills
916	Athapascan	916	Bear River
916	Athapaskan	916	Beaver
916	Athapaskin	916	Beceuti
916	Athna	916	Beclabito
916	Atikameg	916	Belkofsky
916	Atikamek	916	Bella Coola
916	Atka	916	Bells Flats
916	Atkasook	916	Benton
916	Atmautluak	916	Beowawoie
916	Atsina	916	Berry Creek
916	Atsuge	916	Bethel
916	Atsugewi	916	Bettles
916	Attacapa ^a	916	Bettles Field
916	Attakapa	916	Big Bend
916	Attikameg	916	Big Lagoon
916	Attikamek	916	Big Pine
916	Attu	916	Big Spring
916	Atwamsini	916	Big Valley
916	Atwume	916	Bill Moore's
916	Auberry	916	Biloxi
916	Auburn	916	Biorka
916	Augustine	916	Birch Creek
916	Auk	916	Bird Springs
916	Auraca	916	Bishop
916	Ayakulik	916	Black Bob
916	Aymara	916	Blackfeet
916	Aztec	916	Blackfoot
916	Baca	916	Blackfoot Sioux
916	Bad River	916	Blackhawk
916	Bannock	916	Black Mesa
916	Barbareno	916	Black River Chippewa
916	Barona	916	Blood
916	Barona Capitan Grande	916	Bloods
916	Barona Rancho	916	Blue Gap
916	Baron Long	916	Blue Lake
916	Barrio Libre	916	Bodaway

<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>
916	Bodega	916	Canoncito
916	Bodega Me-wuk	916	Cantwell
916	Bodega Miwok	916	Canyon Day
916	Boise Forte	916	Canyon Village
916	Bois Fort	916	Capitan Grande
916	Brass Ankles	916	Capote
916	Bread Springs	916	Carrizo
916	Brevig Mission	916	Carson
916	Bridgeport	916	Casamero Lake
916	Brighton	916	Cass and Winni
916	Bristol Bay	916	Caswell
916	Broken Arrow	916	Catawba
916	Broken Moccasins	916	Cathlamet
916	Brotherton	916	Cattaraugus
916	Brothertown	916	Cayuga
916	Brule	916	Cayuse
916	Brule Sioux	916	Cedar City
916	Buckland	916	Cedar Creek
916	Buena Vista	916	Cedarville
916	Burnham	916	Celilo
916	Burns	916	Celilo Village
916	Burnurwurbskek	916	Central California Digger
916	Bylas	916	Chaftan
916	Cabazon	916	Chafton
916	Cache Creek	916	Chalkyitsik
916	Cachil Dehe	916	Chaloonavick
916	Caddo	916	Chaloonawick
916	Cahto	916	Chandelar River
916	Cahuilla	916	Chanega
916	Calapooia	916	Chaneliak
916	Calapoola	916	Chanilut
916	Calapooya	916	Chaoctaw
916	Calapuya	916	Chasta Costa
916	Caliente	916	Chatino
916	California Mission Tribe	916	Chauee
916	Calista	916	Cheechilgeetoh
916	Campbell's Ranch	916	Chefornak
916	Campo	916	Chehalis
916	Canadian Indian	916	Chelan
916	Candle	916	Chemakum

<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>
916	Chemehuevi	916	Chocho
916	Chemetunne	916	Chocktaw
916	Chempho	916	Choctaw
916	Chempo	916	Choinimni
916	Chenega	916	Choinumnee
		916	Chongaskethon
916	Chepenafa		
916	Cher-Ae	916	Chongaskethon Dog
916	Cher-Ae Heights	916	Chookchancy
916	Cherfornak	916	Chickhansi
916	Chericahua	916	Chugach
		916	Chukchansi
916	Cherokee		
916	Cherokee Keetoowah	916	Chukwuktoligamute
916	Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma	916	Churarbalik
		916	Church Rock
916	Chetco	916	Cibecue
916	Chetko	916	Cibecue Apache
916	Chetlessington	916	Cibeque
916	Cheyarha	916	Cibeque Apache
916	Cheyenne	916	Circle
916	Cheyenne River	916	Citizen Band
916	Cheyenne River Sioux	916	Clackamas
916	Chickahominy	916	Clallam
916	Chickaloon	916	Clark's Point
916	Chickasaw	916	Clatskanie
916	Chicken Ranch	916	Clatsop
916	Chignik	916	Clear Lake
916	Chignik Lagoon	916	Clear Lake Pomo
916	Chignik Lake	916	Clear Lake Reservation
916	Chilchinbeto	916	Clifton Choctaw
916	Chilkat	916	Cloverdale
916	Chimakum	916	Clowewalla
916	Chimariko	916	Clowewalla
916	Chinantec	916	Coalmine Mesa
916	Chinook	916	Coast Indian
916	Chippewa	916	Coast Me-Wuk
916	Chippewa Cree	916	Coast Mi-Wok
916	Chiricahua	916	Coast Miwok
916	Chistochina	916	Coast Yuki
916	Chitemacha	916	Coast Yurok
916	Chitimacha	916	Cochiti
916	Chitina	916	Cochiti Pueblo

<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>
916	Cocopa	916	Coweta
916	Cocopah	916	Cowichan
916	Coeur D'Alene	916	Cowlitz
916	Coharie	916	Coyote Canyon
916	Cold Bay	916	Coyote Valley
916	Cold Springs	916	Craig
916	Colfax	916	Cree
916	Colorado River	916	Creek
916	Columbia River	916	Crescent City
916	Columbia River Chinook	916	Crise
916	Columbia River Tchinouk	916	Crooked Creek
916	Columbia River Tcinouk	916	Crow
916	Colusa	916	Crow Creek
916	Colville	916	Crownpoint
916	Comanche	916	Crystal
916	Comanche	916	Cudei
916	Concharty	916	Cuicatec
916	Concow	916	Cuitlatec
916	ConoY	916	Cuke
916	Coos	916	Cumberland County
916	Coosa	916	Cumumbah
916	Coosas	916	Cupeno
916	Coos Bay	916	Cussitah
916	Copper Center	916	Cuthead
916	Coppermine	916	Cuthead Sioux
916	Copper River	916	Cuyapaipse
916	Coquille	916	Dakota
916	Cordova	916	Dakota Sioux
916	Cornfields	916	Dakubetda
916	Cornplanter	916	Dalles
916	Corplanter Seneca	916	Dalton Pass
916	Cortina	916	Dania
916	Costo	916	Death Valley Timba-Sha
916	Costanoan	916	Deer Creek
916	Couer D'Alene	916	Deering
916	Council	916	Delaware of Western Oklahoma
916	Counselor	916	Delta Junction
916	Coushatta	916	Dena' ina
916	Covelo	916	Dennehotsso
916	Cow Creek	916	Desert

<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>
916	Detahurat	916	Elk Valley
916	Devil's Lake	916	Ely
916	Diegueno	916	Emmonak
916	Digger	916	Enteat
916	Digueno	916	Enterprise
916	Dilkon	916	Entiat
916	Dillingham	916	Entieat
916	Dine	916	Esaw
916	Dineh	916	Etakmur
916	Diomede	916	Etowah
916	Dot Lake	916	Euchees
916	Douglas	916	Zuchre Creek
916	Doyon	916	Eufala
916	Draanjik Gwich'in	916	Eufala Canadian
916	Dresslerville	916	Eufala Deep Fork
916	Dry Creek	916	Eyak
916	Duamish	916	Faircloth
916	Duck Valley	916	Fallon
916	Duck Water	916	False Pass
916	Duwanish	916	Farewell
916	Dwamish	916	Fish Pond
916	Eagle	916	Flandreau
916	Eagle Pass	916	Flandreau Santee
916	Eastern Cherokee	916	Flat
916	Eastern Chickahominy	916	Flathead
916	Eastern Creeks	916	Florida Eastern Creek
916	Eastern Pequot	916	Fond du Lac
916	Eastern Shawnee	916	Forest County
916	East Fork	916	Forest Lake
916	East Lake	916	Fort Apache
916	Edisto	916	Fort Belknap
916	Eek	916	Fort Berthold
916	Eel River	916	Fort Bidwell
916	Egegik	916	Fort Defiance
916	Eklutna	916	Fort Hall
916	Ekuk	916	Fort Independence
916	Ekwok	916	Fort McDermitt
916	Elem	916	Fort McDowell
916	Elim (Alaska)	916	Fort McDowell Mohave-
916	Elko		Apache
		916	Fort Mohave

<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>
916	Fort Mojave	916	Goshiute
916	Fort Peck	916	Goshute
916	Fort Sill	916	Grafton
916	Fort Sill Apache	916	Grande Ronde
916	Fort Thompson	916	Gand Portage
916	Fort Totten	916	Grand Rhonde
916	Fort Yates	916	Grand River
916	Fort Yukon	916	Grand Ronde
916	Fort Yuma	916	Grand Traverse
916	Four Holes	916	Granite Falls
916	Fox	916	Graton
916	Freetown Forest	916	Grayling
916	Friendly Poarch	916	Greasewood
916	Gabrieleno	916	Great Falls
916	Gabrielino	916	Greenleaf
916	Gakona	916	Greenville
916	Galeese Creek	916	Grindstone
916	Galena	916	Gros Ventres
916	Galic Creek	916	Gros Ventres Atsina
916	Galice Creek	916	Gros Ventres Hidatsa
916	Galie Creek	916	Guarani
916	Gambell	916	Guaymi
916	Ganado	916	Guidiville
916	Ganienka	916	Guildford Native
916	Gay Head	916	Gulkana
916	Gay Head Wampanoag	916	Gull Lake
916	Georgetown	916	Gwitchyaa Gwich'in
916	Georgetown (Alaska)	916	Haida
916	Georgetown (Washington)	916	Haines
916	Geyserville	916	Haliwa
916	Gidutikad	916	Haliwa-Saponi
916	Gila Bend	916	Hamilton
916	Gila River	916	Hammawi
916	Golden Hill	916	Han
916	Golovin	916	Hankutchin
916	Goodnews Bay	916	Hannahville
916	Goshee	916	Hano
916	Goshee Utes	916	Happy Camp
916	Goship	916	Hardrock
916	Goship Utes	916	Hasinai
		916	Hassanamisco
		916	Hat Creek
		916	Hattadare
		916	Hatteras Tuscarora
		916	Havasupai

<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>
916	Haycock	916	Hupa
916	Healy Lake	916	Huron
916	Henrya	916	Huron Potawatomi
916	Hewisedawi	916	Husatonic
916	Hickory Ground	916	Huslia
916	Hidatsa	916	Hutchachuppa
916	Hitchiti	916	Hutsnuwu
916	Hitchittee	916	Hydaburg
916	Ho-Chunk	916	Ichcatec
916	Hogback	916	Idaho Delaware
916	Hoh	916	Igiugig
916	Holikachuk	916	Iliamna
916	Hollywood	916	Illamawi
916	Holy Cross	916	Ilmawi
916	Hooma	916	Inaja Cosmit
916	Hoonah	916	Inca
916	Hoopa	916	Indian (American)
916	Hoopa Extension	916	Indian Island
916	Hoopa Valley	916	Indian Peaks
916	Hooper Bay	916	Indian Township
916	Hopi	916	Indian Wells
916	Hopi Pueblo	916	Ingalik
916	Hopi-Tewa	916	Inscription House
916	Hopland	916	Inupiaq
916	Houck	916	Inupiat
916	Houma	916	Ioway
916	Housatonic	916	Ipai
916	Hualapai	916	Iroquoian
916	Huastec	916	Iroquois
916	Huastecan	916	Isabella
916	Huave	916	Isanti
916	Huchnom	916	Island Carib
916	Huerfano	916	Isleta
916	Hughes	916	Isleta Pueblo
916	Huichol	916	Issa
916	Huma	916	Issati
916	Humbolt Bay	916	Itazipco
916	Humptulip	916	Itsatawi
916	Huna	916	Ivanof Bay
916	Hunkpapa	916	Ixatec

<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>
916	Iyanbito	916	Kashia
916	Jamestown	916	Kasigluk
916	Jamestown Clallam	916	Kasilof
916	Jamul	916	Kaskaskia
916	Jeddito	916	Katakitegoning
916	Jemez	916	Kathlamet
916	Jemez Pueblo	916	Kaviawach
916	Jena	916	Kaw
916	Jicarilla	916	Kawaiisu
916	Jicarilla Apache	916	Kawerak
916	Joseph's Band	916	Kawita
916	Joshua	916	Kayenta
916	Juaneno	916	Kechopatake
916	Kaguyak	916	Keetoowah
916	Kahmiltpah	916	Keetoowah Band Cherokees
916	Kaibab	916	Kenaitze
916	Kaibeto	916	Kere ^s
916	Kainah	916	Keresan
916	Kai-Pomo	916	Kern
916	Take	916	Kern River
916	Kaktovik	916	Ketchikan
916	Kalapooia	916	Keweenaw Bay
916	Kalapooya	916	Khoso
916	Kalapuia	916	Kialigee
916	Kalapuya	916	Kiana
916	Kalispel	916	Kichai
916	Kalispell	916	Kickapoo
916	Kalskag	916	Kikiallus
916	Kaltag	916	King Cove
916	Kamai	916	King Island
916	Kameyaay	916	Kinlechee
916	Kanatak	916	Kiowa
916	Kanosh	916	Kiowa Apache
916	Kansa	916	Kipnuk
916	Kappaws	916	Kitamat
916	Karluk		
916	Karok		
916	Karuk		
916	Kasaan		
916	Kashaya		

<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>
916	Kitanemuk	916	Kumeyaai
916	Kitkahaki	916	Kumeyaay
916	Kitoi	916	Kusa
916	Kivalina	916	Kusan
916	Klagetoh	916	Kuskokwim
916	Klallam	916	Kusotony
916	Klamath	916	Kusso
916	Klamath River	916	Kutcha
916	Klatskanie	916	Kutcha Kutchin
916	Klawock	916	Kutchin
916	Klickatat	916	Kutenai
916	Klikatat	916	Kutenay
916	Klinquilt	916	Kwakiutl
916	Kluckwan	916	Kwatami
916	Knik	916	Kwethluk
916	Knikatnu	916	Kwigillingok
916	Koasati	916	Kwiguk
916	Kobuk	916	Kwinhagak
916	Kodiak	916	Lacandon
916	Kogiganak	916	Lacandones
916	Kokhanok	916	Lac Courte Oreilles
916	Koliganek	916	Lac du Flambeau
916	Kongiganak	916	Lac Vieux Desert
916	Kongigonak	916	Laguna
916	Koniag	916	Laguna Pueblo
916	Konkau	916	La Jolla
916	Konkow	916	Lake Lena
916	Konomihu	916	Lake Methow
916	Koosharem	916	Lake Metlow
916	Kootenai	916	Lakes
916	Koso	916	Lake Superior
916	Kosunats	916	Lake Traverse
916	Kotlik	916	Lake Valley
916	Kotzebue	916	Lakmiut
916	Kotzebue Sound	916	Lakota
916	Kowwasayee	916	Lakota Sioux
916	Koyuk	916	Lanape
916	Koyukon	916	L'Anse
916	Koyukuk	916	Lantern Hill
916	Kuesa	916	La Pointe

<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>
916	La Pointe	916	Lower Brule
916	La Pointe du St. Esprit	916	Lower Chinook
916	La Posta	916	Lower Columbia River Tchinouk
916	Larsen Bay	916	Lower Coquille
916	Lassik	916	Lower Creek Muskogee
916	Las Vegas	916	Lower Elwha
916	Laytonville	916	Lower Kalskag
916	Lechee	916	Lower Lake
916	Leech Lake	916	Lower Muskogee
916	Leelanau	916	Lower Pend d'Oreilles
916	Leisnoi	916	Lower Sioux
916	Lemhi	916	Lower Skagit
916	Lemli	916	Lower Umpqua
916	Lenape	916	Lower Yanktonai
916	Lenni	916	Low Mountain
916	Lenni Lanape	916	Luiseno
916	Lenni Lenape	916	Lujeono
916	Lescheneaux	916	Lukachukai
916	Leupp	916	Lumbee
916	Levelock	916	Lumbi
916	Liaywas	916	Lumsee
916	Lime Village	916	Lummi
916	Lipan	916	Lupton
916	Lipan Apache	916	Lytton
916	Litnik	916	Machapunga
916	Little Afognak	916	MacKanutin
916	Little Diomede	916	Maddy
916	Little Lake	916	Madesi
916	Little Rockies	916	Mahican
916	Little Shell Tribe	916	Maidu
916	Little Water	916	Makah
916	Loafer	916	Makok
916	Lockapoka	916	Malecite
916	Long Pine	916	Malheur
916	Long Tom Creek	916	Maliseet
916	Lookout	916	Malseet
916	Los Coyotes	916	Manchester
916	Loucheux	916	Mandan
916	Lovelock	916	Manitoulin Island
916	Lower Band of Chinook	916	Manley Hot Springs

<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>
916	Manokotak	916	Mic-Mac
916	Manuelito	916	Micmac
916	Many Farms	916	Middletown
916	Manzanita	916	Midewakanton
916	Mapuche	916	Migueleno
916	Mariano Lake	916	Mikasuki
916	Maricopa	916	Mille Lac
916	Marin	916	Mille Lacs
916	Mark West	916	Mimbreno
916	Mary's Igloo	916	Minchumina Lake
916	Mary's River	916	Miniconjou
916	Mashpee	916	Minitaree
916	Mashpee Wampanoag	916	Minitari
916	Matanuska	916	Minnesota Chippewa
916	Matinecock	916	Minniconjou
916	Mattaponi	916	Minto
916	Mattapony	916	Mission
916	Mattole	916	Mission Creek
916	Mauneluk	916	Missisauga
916	Mazahua	916	Mississauga
916	Mazatec	916	Mississippi Chippewa
916	McGrath	916	Mississippi Choctaw
916	Mdewakanton	916	Mitchell Bay
916	Medfra	916	Mitchif
916	Meguedon	916	Mitchiff
916	Meherrin	916	Mitchiffs
916	Mekoryuk	916	Miwa
916	Menominee	916	Miwok
916	Mentasta Lake	916	Miwuk
916	Mequedon	916	Mixtec
916	Mesa Grande	916	Moache
916	Mescalero	916	Moapa
916	Mescalero Apache	916	Modoc
916	Mesquakie	916	Mohave
916	Metlakatla	916	Mohave-Apache
916	Metrolina	916	Mohawk
916	Me-Wuk	916	Mohegan
916	Mewuk	916	Mohican
916	Miami	916	Mojave
916	Miccosukee	916	Mokelumne

<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>
916	Molala	916	Nana
916	Molalla	916	Nansemond
916	Mole Lake	916	Nanticoke
916	Monache	916	Napaimute
916	Monachi	916	Napakiak
916	Mono	916	Napamute
916	Mono Lake	916	Napaskiak
916	Montagnais	916	Napa Valley
916	Montana Creek	916	Narraganset
916	Montauk	916	Narragansett
916	Montgomery Creek	916	Naschitti
916	Moose Creek	916	Naskapi
916	Moquelemme	916	Natani Nez
916	Moquelumnan	916	Natches
916	Moquenodua	916	Natchez
916	Morongo	916	Native American
916	Morton	916	Navaho
916	Mountain Maidu	916	Navajo
916	Mountain Village	916	Navajo Mountain
916	Muckleshoot	916	Navejo
916	Mulknomah	916	Nayantick
916	Multnomah	916	Nazlini
916	Mumtrak	916	Nebesna
916	Muncey	916	Nehalem
916	Muncie	916	Nehalim
916	Munsee	916	Nelson Lagoon
916	Munsey	916	Nenahnezad
916	Munzy	916	Nenana
916	Muscogee	916	Nepaimute
916	Muskogee	916	Ne-shoch-achee
916	Muskogee Tribe East of the Mississippi in Georgia	916	Nespelem
916	Musquakie	916	Nespehim
916	Na-Dene	916	Nestucca
916	Nageezi	916	Nestucka
916	Naknek	916	Nestuckah
916	Nakota	916	Nett Lake
916	Nakota Sioux	916	Newhalen
916	Naltunnetunne	916	New Stuyahok
916	Nambe	916	Newtok
916	Nambe Pueblo	916	Nez Perce

<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>
916	Nez Perces	916	Northern Molala
916	Nez Perse	916	Northern Molalla
916	Nez Pierce	916	Northern Okanagan
916	Neztucca	916	Northern Okanagon
916	Niantic	916	Northern Paiute
916	Niantique	916	North Fork
916	Niantuck	916	North Fork Apache
916	Nightmute	916	Norhway
916	Nikolai	916	Northwestern Shoshone
916	Nikolski	916	Nuiqsut
916	Ninilchik	916	Nulato
916	Nipmuc	916	Nunapitchuk
916	Nipmuck	916	Nuyaka
916	Nipmug	916	Nyantick
916	Nipmuk	916	Oaks Spring
916	Nisenan	916	Obispeno
916	Nishinam	916	Ochechotes
916	Nisquali	916	Odanah
916	Nisqualli	916	Odawa
916	Nisqually	916	Odgers Ranch
916	Noatak	916	Oglala
916	Nomalacki	916	Oglala Pine Ridge
916	Nomalaki	916	Oglala Sioux
916	Nome	916	Ohlone
916	Nomelaki	916	Ohogamiut
916	Nomlaki	916	Oil Springs
916	Nondalton	916	Ojibwa
916	Nongatl	916	Ojibway
916	Nooksut	916	Ojibwe
916	Nooksack	916	Ojo Encino
916	Nooksak	916	Oka Mohawk
916	Noorvik	916	Okanagan
916	Nooseopes	916	Okanagan
916	Nootka	916	Okanogan
916	Northeast Cape	916	Okchiye
916	Northern Arapaho	916	Okfuskee
916	Northern Arapahoe	916	Okfuskee Deep Fork
916	Northern Cherokee	916	Okinagan
916	Northern Cheyenne	916	Oklahoma Choctaw
916	Northern Michigan Ottawa	916	Oklahoma Creek

<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>
916	Oklahoma Kiowa	916	Pala
916	Oklahoma Pawnee	916	Palmer
916	Old Harbor	916	Palm Springs
916	Oljato	916	Paloos
916	Oneida	916	Palouse
916	Onondaga	916	Palus
916	Ontonagon	916	Pamunkey
916	Oohenonpa	916	Panamint
916	Oohenonpa Sioux	916	Pancas
916	Ooheumpa	916	Pannaiti
916	Ooheumpa Sioux	916	Papago
916	Opata	916	Papikaha
916	Original Bands of Sault Ste Marie Chippewa	916	Paradise
916	Orleans	916	Pasamaquoddy
916	Orleans Karok	916	Pascua Yaqui
916	Orleans Karuk	916	Paskenta
916	Osage	916	Passamaquoddy
916	Oscarville	916	Paugussett
916	Osochee	916	Pauloff Harbor
916	Oto	916	Paulof Harbor
916	Otoe	916	Pauma
916	Otoe-Missouria	916	Pauma-Yuima
916	Ottawa	916	Pa-Ute
916	Otter Tail	916	Pauvans
916	Otter Tail Pillager	916	Pauvant
916	Ouray	916	Paviotso
916	Outagami	916	Pawnee
916	Ouzinkie	916	Payson
916	Owens Valley	916	Payson Tonto Apache
916	Ozette	916	Peacott
916	Pabaska	916	Pechanga
916	Pabaska Sioux	916	Pecoit
916	Pacaha	916	Pedro Bay
916	Pagusett	916	Pee Dee
916	Pah-Ute	916	Peigan
916	Pahvant	916	Pelican City
916	Paimiute	916	Pema
916	Paimute	916	Pemas
916	Paiute	916	Pembena
916	Pakan Tallahasee	916	Pembina

<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>
916	Pembina Chippewa	916	Plains Cree
916	Penacook	916	Platinum
916	Penaubscott	916	Pleasant Point
916	Pend d'Oreille		Passamaquoddy
916	Penobscot	916	Poarch Band
		916	Pogagon Potawatomi
916	Penobscut		
916	Peoria	916	Pohoaque
916	Pequit	916	Pohoaque Pueblo
916	Pequot	916	Point Arena
916	Peridot	916	Point Arena-Manchester
		916	Point Barrow
916	Perry's Island		
916	Perryville	916	Point Hope
916	Person County	916	Point Lay
916	Person County Indians	916	Point Possession
916	Petahurst	916	Pojoaque
		916	Pojoaque Pueblo
916	Petersburg		
916	Piankashaw	916	Pojouque
916	Piaute	916	Pojouque Pueblo
916	Picayune	916	Pojuaque
916	Picuris	916	Pojuaque Pueblo
		916	Po-Lay-Quah
916	Picuris Pueblo		
916	Piegan	916	Pomacha
916	Pigeon River	916	Pomatcha
916	Pikakwanarats	916	Pomo
916	Pillager Chippewas	916	Ponca
		916	Poncas
916	Pilot Point		
916	Pilot Station	916	Ponkas
916	Pima	916	Poosepatuck
916	Pinedale	916	Poospatuck
916	Pine Nut	916	Pooyalup
		916	Popolucá
916	Pine Ridge		
916	Pine Ridge Sioux	916	Poquonock
916	Pinolville	916	Portage Creek
916	Pinon	916	Port Chilkoot
916	Pipestone	916	Port Gamble
		916	Port Gamble Clallam
916	Pipestone Sioux		
916	Piscataway	916	Port Graham
916	Pitka's Point	916	Port Heiden
916	Pit River	916	Port Lions
916	Piute	916	Port Madison
		916	Port Moller

<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>
916	Port Orford	916	Quechuan
916	Port Williams	916	Queets
916	Potawatomi	916	Quelen
916	Potawatomie	916	Queren
916	Potomac	916	Quijo
916	Potowatomi	916	Quilleute
916	Potawatomie	916	Quillayute
916	Potrero	916	Quillehute
916	Pottawatomi	916	Quilleyutes
916	Pottawatomie	916	Quilliutes
916	Pottawatomi of the Huron	916	Quinaielt
916	Potter Valley	916	Quinault
916	Pottowatomie	916	Quinayat
916	Powhatan	916	Quinhagak
916	Powhattan Renape	916	Qwapaws
916	Prairie Band of Potowatomi Indians	916	R-14 Crossing
916	Prairie Island Sioux	916	Ramah
916	Prescott	916	Ramapo
916	Pribilovians	916	Ramapoh
916	Priblovians	916	Ramapo Mountain
916	Principal Creek Indian Nation East of the Mississippi	916	Ramapough
916	Prior Lake	916	Ramapough Mountain
916	Pudding River	916	Ramona
916	Pueblo	916	Rampart
916	Pueblo of Laguna	916	Rappahanock
916	Pueblo Pintado	916	Red Bones
916	Puget Sound Salish	916	Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa
916	Purisimeno	916	Red Cliff Chippewa
916	Puyallop	916	Red Devil
916	Puyallup	916	Redding
916	Puyalup	916	Red Earth People
916	Pyramid Lake	916	Red Lake
916	Quapaw	916	Red Lake Chapter
916	Quartz Valley	916	Red Lake Chippewa
916	Quassarte	916	Red Legs
916	Quawpa	916	Red Mesa
916	Quebeqa	916	Red Rock
916	Quechan	916	Red Valley
916	Quechua	916	Redwood
		916	Redwood Huchnom

<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>
916	Redwood Valley	916	Sanak
916	Redwood Whilkut	916	San Carlos
916	Ree	916	San Carlos Apache
916	Rees River	916	Sandhill
916	Reno	916	Sand Hill
916	Reno-Sparks	916	Sandía
916	Requa	916	Sandía Pueblo
916	Resighini	916	Sand Point
916	Rincon	916	San Felipe
916	Roaring Creek	916	San Felipe Pueblo
916	Robinson	916	Sanford Catawba
916	Rock Point	916	San Gabriel
916	Rock Springs	916	San Gabrieleno
916	Rocky Boy Cree	916	San Ildefonso
916	Rocky Boy's	916	San Ildefonso Pueblo
916	Rogue River	916	San Juan
916	Rohnerville	916	San Juan Capistrano
916	Rosebud	916	San Juan de Guadalupe
916	Rosebud Sioux		Tiwa
916	Rough Rock	916	San Juan Pueblo
		916	San Juan Tribe
916	Round Rock		
916	Round Valley	916	San Lorenzo
916	Ruby	916	San Luiseno
916	Ruby Valley	916	San Luis Obispo
916	Ruffey's	916	San Manuel
		916	San Manuel
916	Runsey		
916	Sac	916	Sanostee
916	Sac and Fox	916	San Pascual
916	Sac-Fox	916	San Pasqual
916	Saginaw Chippewa	916	Sanpoel
		916	Sanpoil
916	Sahaptin		
916	Saluskee	916	Sans Arc
916	Salamatof	916	Sans Arc Sioux
916	Salamatoff	916	Santa Ana
916	Salinan	916	Santa Ana Pueblo
		916	Santa Barbareno
916	Salish		
916	Salmon River	916	Santa Clara
916	Salt River	916	Santa Clara Pueblo
916	Samamish	916	Santa Inezeno
916	Samish	916	Santa Isabel
		916	Santa Rosa

<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>
916	Santa Rosa Cahuilla	916	Seneca-Cayuga
916	Santa Ynez	916	Seneca Nation
916	Santa Ynezeno	916	Seri
916	Santa Ysabel	916	Serrano
916	Santee	916	Setauket
916	Santee Sioux	916	Seuvarits
916	Santiam	916	Seven Mile
916	Santo Domingo Pueblo	916	Seven Mile Wash
916	San Xavier Reservation	916	Shageluk
916	Saponi	916	Shahsweentowahs
916	Satsop	916	Shakopee Mdewakanton
916	Sauk		Sioux
916	Sauk and Fox	916	S'ha'ktabash
916	Sauk-Siattle	916	Shaktabsh
916	Sauk-Sulattle	916	Shaktoolik
		916	Shasta
916	Sault Band	916	Shasta Costa
916	Sault Chippewa	916	Shaugawaumikong
916	Sault Ste. Marie	916	Shawnee
	Tribe of Chippewa	916	Shawnee Nation United
916	Savonoski		Remnant
916	Savoonga	916	Sheep Ranch
916	Sawmill		
916	Saxman	916	Sheep Springs
916	Scammon Bay	916	Sheldon's Point
916	Scaticoke	916	Sherwood Valley
916	Scaticook	916	Shikene
		916	Shinacock
916	Schaghticoke		
916	Scoton	916	Shinecock
916	Scotts Valley	916	Shingle Springs
916	Scotts Valley Pomo	916	Shinicok
916	Scott Valley	916	Shinnecock
		916	Shiprock
916	Scott Valley Shasta		
916	Sealaska Corporation	916	Shishmaref
916	Sebastopol	916	Shivwits
916	Selawik	916	Sho-Ban
916	Seldovia	916	Shoalwater
		916	Shoalwater Bay
916	Sells		
916	Seminole	916	Shonto
916	Seminole Nation of	916	Shoshone
	Oklahoma	916	Shungnak
916	Seminole Tribe of Florida	916	Shushawap
916	Seneca	916	Shushwap

<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>
916	Shuswap	916	Sleetmute
916	Shuyak	916	Smiling
916	Shyiks	916	Smith Lake
916	Siapeats	916	Smith River
916	Siberian Yupik	916	Snake
916	Sihasapa	916	Snohomish
916	Siha Sapa Sioux	916	Snoqualamick
916	Siksekai	916	Snoqualimick
916	Siksika	916	Snoqualmie
916	Siksikai	916	Snoqualmu
916	Siletz	916	Soboba
916	Sinkiuse	916	Socokis
916	Sinkuise	916	Sokoagon Chippewa
916	Sinkyone	916	Sokoki
916	Sioux	916	Solomon
916	Sisseton Sioux	916	Somesbar
916	Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux	916	Songish
916	Sitka	916	Soo Band
916	Siuslaw	916	Soosabsh
916	Sixes	916	Soo Tribe
916	Skagit	916	Soquamish
916	Skagway	916	Southern Cheyenne
916	Skidi	916	Southern Molala
916	Skilloots	916	Southern Molalla
916	Skillute	916	Southern Molallah
916	Skilluts	916	Southern Mollalah
916	Skiloot	916	Southern Okanagan
916	Skilute	916	Southern Okanagin
916	Skiluts	916	Southern Okanagon
916	Skinpan	916	Southern Paiute
916	S'Klallam	916	Southern Ute
916	Skokomish	916	South Fork
916	Sko-Pabsh	916	South Naknek
916	Skopamish	916	Sparks
916	Skoton	916	Spokan
916	Skull Valley	916	Spokane
916	Skwawksin	916	Squaks'namish
916	Skwawksnamish	916	Squaw Harbor
916	Skykomish	916	Squaxin Island
916	Slana	916	Squaxon

<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>
916	St. Croix Chippewa	916	Sugpiaq
916	St. Francis	916	Suiattle
916	St. George	916	Suise-obsh
916	St. George Island	916	Suislaw
916	St. Lawrence Island	916	Sulphur Bank
916	St. Mary's	916	Summerville
916	St. Michael	916	Summit Lake
916	St. Michaels	916	Suquahmish
916	St. Paul	916	Suquamish
916	St. Paul Island	916	Suq'wubsh
916	St. Regis	916	Susanville
916	St. Regis Mohawk	916	Swaksen
916	Stakeen	916	Swan Creek and Black River Chippewas
916	Standing Rock	916	Swan Creek Chippewa
916	Standing Rock Chapter	916	Sweetwater
916	Standing Rock Sioux	916	Swinomish
916	Steamboat	916	Swo-Kwabish
916	Stebbins	916	Sycamore Valley
916	Steilacoom	916	Sycuan
916	Steilacoomanish	916	Table Bluff
916	Steilacoomish	916	Table Mountain
916	Steilaguamish	916	Tache
916	Steilakoom	916	Tachi
916	Steillaguamish	916	Tachi Yokuts
916	Sterling	916	Takelma
916	Stevens Village	916	Takhtam
916	Stewart's Point	916	Takotna
916	Stikin	916	Taku
916	Stikine	916	Talakamish
916	Stillaguamish	916	Tallahassochee
916	Stmahlkabsh	916	Ta-Miami Seminoles
916	Stmahlkamish	916	Tanacross
916	Stockbridge	916	Tanaina
916	Stockbridge-Munsee	916	Tanana
916	Stonyford	916	Taos
916	Stony River	916	Taos Pueblo
916	Strawberry Valley	916	Tarahumara
916	Stuck-absh	916	Tarascan
916	Stuck-amish	916	Tarasco
916	Sugar Bowl	916	Tatilek

<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>
916	Tatitlek	916	Tlatskanai
916	Tawa	916	Tlatskanaie
916	Tazlina	916	Tlatskanie
916	Tchinouk	916	Tlinget
916	Tcinook	916	Tlingit
916	Tcinouk	916	Togiak
916	Tecnospos	916	Tohatchi
916	Teesto	916	Tojolabal
916	Teeton	916	Tok
916	Teeton Sioux	916	Tokpafka
916	Tehon	916	Toksook Bay
916	Tejon	916	Tolani Lake
916	Telida	916	Tolowa
916	Teller	916	Toltec
916	Te-Moak Western Shoshone	916	Tonawanda
916	Tenakee Springs	916	Tonawanda Seneca
916	Tenino	916	Tongass
916	Tepehua	916	Tonkawa
916	Tequistlatec	916	Tonto Apache
916	Tesuque	916	Topenish
916	Tesuque Pueblo	916	Topinish
916	Tete de Boule	916	Toppenish
916	Tetlin	916	Torres-Martinez
916	Teton	916	Torreon-Star Lake
916	Teton Lakota	916	Traditional Kickapoos
916	Teon Sioux	916	Trinity Indians
916	Tewa	916	Trique
916	Tewa-Hopi	916	Tsailee-Wheatfields
916	Thlewahle	916	Tsayatoh
916	Thlopthlocco	916	Tselani
916	Thlopthloccos	916	Tsimshean
916	Thompson	916	Tsimshian
916	Thoreau	916	Tsimshian
916	Tigua	916	Tualatin
916	Tigua Ysleta del Sur Pueblo	916	Tuba City
916	Tikiakmuit	916	Tubatulabal
916	Tillamook	916	Tuckabachee
916	Tipai	916	Tulalip
916	Tiwa	916	Tule River
916	Tlapanec	916	Tulludega

<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>
916	Tulmochussee	916	Umatilla
916	Tulsa Canadian	916	Umkimute
916	Tulsa Little River	916	Umpqua
916	Tuluksak	916	Unalachtigo
916	Tulusak	916	Unalakleet
916	Tulwathlocco	916	Unalaska
916	Tumwater	916	Uncompahgre
916	Tunaxen	916	Unga
916	Tuntutliak	916	Unilathegoes
916	Tuntutuliak	916	United Cherokee Nation of Georgia
916	Tununak		
916	Tuolumne	916	United Keetoowah
916	Tupinamba	916	United Keetowah
916	Turkey Creek	916	Upper Chinook
916	Turtle Mountain	916	Upper Coquille
		916	Upper Fruitland
916	Tuscarora		
916	Tuscarorah	916	Upper Lake
916	Tuscarora of North Carolina	916	Upper Mattaponi
916	Tuscola	916	Upper Pend d'Oreilles
916	Tuskaroes	916	Upper Sioux
		916	Upper Skagit
916	Tuskegee		
916	Tusuque	916	Upper Tanana
916	Tututni	916	Upper Umpqua
916	Twana	916	Upper Yanktonai Sioux
916	Twenty-nine Palms	916	Ute
		916	Ute Mountain Ute
916	Twin Hills		
916	Twin Lakes	916	Utu Utu Gwaitu Benton Paiute
916	Two Gray Hills	916	Utu Utu Gwaitu Paiute
916	Two Kettle Sioux	916	Uyak
916	Tygh	916	Valdez
		916	Valley Maidu
916	Tyigh		
916	Tyonek	916	Vanyume
916	Tzeltal	916	Viejas
916	Tzotzil	916	Vieux Desert
916	Uganik	916	Wabenaki
		916	Wabnaki
916	Ugashik		
916	Uintah and Ouray	916	Waccamaw
916	Uintah Ute	916	Waccamaw-Siouan
916	Uinta Ute	916	Waco
916	Ukiah	916	Wahpekuta
		916	Wahpekute Sioux

<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>
916	Wahpetan Sioux	916	Whilkut
916	Wahpeton Sioux	916	Whippoorwik
916	Wailaki	916	White Cone
916	Wainwright	916	White Earth
916	Wakashan	916	White Earth Chippewa
916	Wakiakam Chinook	916	White Earth Mississippi
916	Wakiakum Chinook	916	White Earth Pembina
916	Walapai	916	White Earth Pillager
916	Walker River	916	White Horse Lake
916	Walla Walla	916	White Mountain
916	Walpapi	916	White Mountain Apache
916	Walula	916	White Oak Point
916	Wampanoag	916	White River
916	Wanapum	916	White River Apache
916	Wapato	916	White River Ute
916	Wappo	916	White Rock
916	Warm Springs	916	Wichita
916	Warm Springs Apache	916	Wicomico
916	Warner's Ranch	916	Wide Ruins
916	Warroad Chippewa	916	Wikchamni
916	Wasco	916	Willamette Tumwater
916	Wascopum	916	Willapa Chinook
916	Washakie	916	Willapah Chinook
916	Washo	916	Willopah Band
916	Washoe	916	Wilton Rancheria
916	Watersmeet	916	Wimimuche
916	Wa-zee-ja-achee	916	Wiminuche
916	Wazhaza Sioux	916	Wind River
916	Wazhaze Sioux	916	Wind Tribe
916	Wazhazha Sioux	916	Winnebago
916	Wea	916	Winnemucca
916	Wells	916	Wintoo
916	Wemenuchi	916	Wintu
916	Wenatchapam	916	Wintum
916	Wenatchee	916	Wintun
916	Wenatchi	916	Wisconsin Potawatomi
916	Weogufkee	916	Wisconsin Winnebago
916	Western Cherokee	916	Wiseman
916	Western Mono	916	Wishham
916	Western Tennessee Choctaw	916	Wishram
916	Wewoka		

<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>
916	Wiyot	916	Yuima
916	Wolf Point	916	Yuki
916	Woll-pah-pe	916	Yuma
916	Woodfords	916	Yumbo
916	Woody Island	916	Yupik
916	Wrangell	916	Yupik Eskimo
916	Wukchumni	916	Yupiktat Bista
916	Wyandot	916	Yurok
916	Wyandotte	916	Zaparo
916	Wylacki	916	Zapotecan
916	Wylaki	916	Zia
916	X-L Rancheria	916	Zia Pueblo
916	Yahooskin	916	Zoque
916	Yahuskin Band of Snake Indians	916	Zozil
916	Yakima	916	Zuni
916	Yakima Cowlitz	917	<u>Aleut</u>
916	Yakutat	917	Aleutian
916	Yamel	917	Aleutian Islander
916	Yamhill	918	<u>Eskimo</u>
916	Yampa	918	Eskimo
916	Yana	919	(not used)
916	Yanktonai Sioux	920-936	<u>UNIQUE THREE-ORIGIN MULTIPLE ANCESTRY CATEGORIES</u>
916	Yankton Sioux	920	American Indian-English-French
916	Yaqui	920	Indian-English-French
916	Yaquina	921	American Indian-English-German
916	Yaudanchi	921	Indian-English-German
916	Yavapai	922	American Indian-English-Irish
916	Yavapai Apache	922	Indian-English-Irish
916	Yavapai Tonto Apache	923	American Indian-German-Irish
916	Yepitcha	923	Indian-German-Irish
916	Yerington Paiute	924	Dutch-French-Irish
916	Yokayo	925	Dutch-German-Irish
916	Yokuts	926	Dutch-Irish-Scotch (or Scottish)
916	Yomba	927	English-French-German
916	Yoncalla	928	English-French-Irish
916	Yonkalla		
916	Yowdanchi		
916	Ysleta		
916	Ysleta del Sur Pueblo		
916	Yuchi		

<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>
929	English-German-Irish
930	English-German-Swedish
931	English-Irish-Scotch (or Scottish)
932	English-Scotch (or Scottish)-Welsh
933	French-German-Irish
934	German-Irish-Italian
935	German-Irish-Scotch (or Scottish)
936	German-Irish-Swedish

937-999 RESIDUAL CATEGORIES AND
NO RESPONSE

937-994 (not used)

995 NOT CLASSIFIED

996 Bi racial (Biracial)

996 Combination

996 Everything

996 Heinz 57

996 Homo Sapien

996 Human Being

996 Many

996 Mixed

996 Mixture

996 Multiple

996 Multi-national

996 Several

996 Various

997 (not used)

998 Adventist

998 Agnostic

998 Amish

998 Apostolic

998 Ashkenazim

<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>
998	Seventh-Day Adventist	406-407	Moroccan
998	Shiite	429-432	Syrian
998	Sikh	450-451	Middle Eastern
998	Unitarian	515-516	Congolese
998	Zoroastrian	520-521	Equatorial Guinea
		522-523	Ethiopian
999	<u>No response (Blank)</u>	553-557	Nigerian
999	Adopted	570-574	South African
999	None	576-580	Sudanese
999	No response (Blank)	584-586	Tanzanian
		591-592	Upper Voltan
1-911	<u>CODE RANGES FOR COMMON ANCESTRY</u>	600-602	Afghan
1-2	Austrian	613-625,	Asian Indian
5-7	Belgian	627 and	
8-10	Cypriot	628	
14-15	Dutch		
16-18,	English	633-635	Ceylonese
96,97		700-702	Burmese
		703-704	Cambodian
		706-712	Chinese
24-27	Finnish	719-720	Japanese
		725-727	Laotian
28-31,	French	742-744	Thai
98		748-752	Vietnamese
32-44	German	800-801	Australian
46-48	Greek	805-806	New Zealander
52-73	Italian	808-809	New Guinean
79-81	Portuguese	901-902	American
83-87	Swiss	909-911	Canadian
90-91	Alsatian		
102-103	Bulgarian		
104-105	Czechoslovakian		
113-114	Hungarian		
122-124	Polish		
125-129	Rumanian		
140-156	Russian		
163-164	Ruthenian		
200-204	Spaniard		
205-208	Spanish		
209-212	Mexican		
310-312	Dutch West Indies		
314-316	Trinidadian/Tobagonian		
327-328	Dominica Islander		
330-332	French West Indies		

APPENDIX B4

CODE LIST FOR TYPE OF GROUP QUARTERS

Note: The population is divided into "noninstitutional" and "institutional" persons. To determine the appropriate classification, the type of living quarters (i.e., housing unit, institutional group quarters, or noninstitutional group quarters) and sometimes relationship (inmate or noninmate) must be considered. All persons in housing units, all persons in noninstitutional group quarters, and persons who are not inmates but who live in institutional group quarters are classified as "noninstitutional." Only those persons in institutional group quarters with a relationship of "inmate" are classified as "institutional."

<u>Code</u>	<u>Group Quarters</u>
1-75	INSTITUTIONAL GROUP QUARTERS
1-17	Homes, Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for Juveniles
1	Specific type of homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for juveniles not known
2-4	Orphanage, home, or residential care for neglected and dependent children
2	Public/private not known
3	Public
4	Private
5	Residential treatment center--including psychiatric care for emotionally disturbed children
6-9	not used
10	Detention center or receiving home for either neglected or delinquent children, providing temporary care pending court disposition of case or placement
11-17	Residential training school or home for juvenile delinquents, including industrial schools or camps
11	Public/private not known
12-14	Public
12	Sex of inmates not known
13	Male inmates
14	Female inmates
15-17	Private
15	Sex of inmates not known
16	Male inmates
17	Female inmates
18-19	not used
20-27	Correctional Institutions 1/
20	Specific types of correctional institutions not known
21-23	Federal prisons
21	Sex of inmates not known
22	Male inmates
23	Female inmates

1/ Wards in mental or general hospitals for the criminally insane are included under the appropriate governmental level if the ward is operated by a prison. Wards that are not operated by a prison are shown under Mental Hospitals.

<u>Code</u>	<u>Group Quarters</u>
24-26	State prisons
24	Sex of inmates not known
25	Male inmates
26	Female inmates
27	Local (county, city) jails, chain gangs, and workhouses
28	not used
29	Homes for Unwed Mothers
30-39	Homes, Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped
30	Specific type of homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped not known
31-33	Orthopedic wards and places for crippled and other physically handicapped--including those suffering from poliomyelitis, cerebral palsy, or muscular dystrophy
31	Public/private not known
32	Public
33	Private
34-36	Places for the blind
34	Public/private not known
35	Public
36	Private
37-39	Places for the deaf
37	Public/private not known
38	Public
39	Private
40-42	Homes, Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Handicapped Mentally Defective, Feebleminded, etc.
40	Public/private not known
41	Public
42	Private
43-44	not used
45-48	Mental (psychiatric) Hospitals or Wards--including patients in psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals, and alcoholic treatment and drug addiction centers, and in wards where psychiatric care for the mentally handicapped (mental defectives and feebleminded) is combined with other services <u>2/</u>
45	Federal/state/private not known
46	Federal
47	State or local
48	Private
49	not used

2/ If the ward is for the criminally insane and is operated by a prison, it is shown under correctional institutions.

<u>Code</u>	<u>Group Quarters</u>
50-53	Hospitals or Wards for Tubercular Patients--including patients in the TB wards of general or VA hospitals
50	Federal/state/private not known
51	Federal
52	State or local
53	Private
54	not used
55	Hospitals or Wards for Chronically Ill--excluding mental and TB--including wards in general, military, and VA hospitals for the chronically ill; neurological wards; wards for patients with Hansen's disease (leprosy) and incurable diseases
56-59	not used
60-75	Nursing, Convalescent, and Rest Homes, for the Aged and Dependent--including County homes, almshouses, poor farms, soldiers', sailors', fraternal or religious homes for the aged
60	Public/private not known
61-65	Public
61	Federal/state or county/city not known
62-63	Federal and State
62	Known to have nursing care
63	Not known to have nursing care
64-65	County and City
64	Known to have nursing care
65	Not known to have nursing care
66-70	not used
71-75	Private
71	Nonprofit/Proprietary not known
72-73	Private Non-profit
72	Known to have nursing care
73	Not known to have nursing care
74-75	Private Proprietary
74	Known to have nursing care
75	Not known to have nursing care
76-79.	not used
80-98	NONINSTITUTIONAL GROUP QUARTERS
80	Rooming and Boarding Houses, Tourist Homes
81	Communes
82	Missions, Flophouses, Salvation Army Shelters, Railroad Stations, etc.
83-85	Halfway houses
83	Public/private not known
84	Public
85	Private
86	General Hospitals--including nurses' dormitories and interns' dormitories
87	College Student Dormitories--including Fraternity and Sorority Houses and residential quarters for college students in religious orders
88	Group Quarters Conversion
89	Religious Group Quarters, Convents, Monasteries, Rectories <u>3/</u>

3/ Members of religious orders who work as resident staff members of a school or hospital are classified according to the type of group quarters in which they live (e.g., the living quarters of nuns who are nurses and live at a general hospital are coded 86 instead of 89).

<u>Codes</u>	<u>Group Quarters</u>
90	not used
91	Crews of Civilian Vessels
92	Agricultural Workers' Dormitories on Farms--including migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, including those on "tree farms"
93	Other Workers' Dormitories--including logging camps, construction workers' camps, job training camps, and nonfarm migratory workers' camps that are not on farms
94	not used
95	Casual Count--including nonhousehold living situations not covered by any other existing GQ code such as parks, campsites, racetracks, and transient sites, etc.
96-98	Military
96-97	On base
96	Transient quarters for temporary residents--including military or civilian
97	Other in military barracks
98	Military ships
99	not used

APPENDIX B5

INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION CODES

(Numbers in parentheses are the 1972 SIC code equivalents; see Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972 and the 1977 Supplement. "Pt" means part; "n.e.c." means not elsewhere classified.)

<u>Code</u>	<u>Industry</u>
0-9	not used
10-31	AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES
10	Agricultural production, crops (01)
11	Agricultural production, livestock (02)
12-19	not used
20	Agricultural services, except horticultural (07, except 078)
21	Horticultural services (078)
22-29	not used
30	Forestry (08)
31	Fishing, hunting, and trapping (09)
32-39	not used
40-50	MINING
40	Metal mining (10)
41	Coal mining (11, 12)
42	Crude petroleum and natural gas extraction (13)
43-49	not used
50	Nonmetallic mining and quarrying, except fuel (14)
51-59	not used
60	CONSTRUCTION (15, 16, 17)
61-99	not used
100-392	MANUFACTURING
100-222	Nondurable Goods
100-122	Food and kindred products
100	Meat products (201)
101	Dairy products (202)
102	Canned and preserved fruits and vegetables (203)
103-109	not used
110	Grain mill products (204)
111	Bakery products (205)
112	Sugar and confectionery products (206)
113-119	not used
120	Beverage industries (208)
121	Miscellaneous food preparations and kindred products (207, 209)
122	Not specified food industries
123-129	not used
130	Tobacco manufactures (21)
131	not used
132-150	Textile mill products
132	Knitting mills (225)
133-139	not used
140	Dyeing and finishing textiles, except wool and knit goods (226)

<u>Code</u>	<u>Industry</u>
141	Floor coverings, except hard surface (227)
142	Yarn, thread, and fabric mills (228, 221-224)
143-149	not used
150	Miscellaneous textile mill products (229)
151-152	Apparel and other finished textile products
151	Apparel and accessories, except knit (231-238)
152	Miscellaneous fabricated textile products (239)
153-159	not used
160-162	Paper and allied products
160	Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills (261-263, 266)
161	Miscellaneous paper and pulp products (264)
162	Paperboard containers and boxes (265)
163-170	not used
171-172	Printing, publishing, and allied industries
171	Newspaper publishing and printing (271)
172	Printing, publishing, and allied industries, except newspapers (272-279)
173-179	not used
180-192	Chemicals and allied products
180	Plastics, synthetics, and resins (282)
181	Drugs (283)
182	Soaps and cosmetics (284)
183-189	not used
190	Paints, varnishes, and related products (285)
191	Agricultural chemicals (287)
192	Industrial and miscellaneous chemicals (281, 286, 289)
193-199	not used
200-201	Petroleum and coal products
200	Petroleum refining (291)
201	Miscellaneous petroleum and coal products (295, 299)
202-209	not used
210-212	Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products
210	Tires and inner tubes (301)
211	Other rubber products, and plastics footwear and belting (302-304, 306)
212	Miscellaneous plastics products (307)
213-219	not used
220-222	Leather and leather products
220	Leather tanning and finishing (311)
221	Footwear, except rubber and plastic (313, 314)
222	Leather products, except footwear (315-317, 319)
223-229	not used
230-391	Durable Goods
230-241	Lumber and wood products, except furniture
230	Logging (241)
231	Sawmills, planing mills, and millwork (242, 243)
232	Wood buildings and mobile homes (245)
233-240	not used
241	Miscellaneous wood products (244, 249)
242	Furniture and fixtures (25)
243-249	not used

<u>Code</u>	<u>Industry</u>
250-262	Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products
250	Glass and glass products (321-323)
251	Cement, concrete, gypsum, and plaster products (324, 327)
252	Structural clay products (325)
253-260	not used
261	Pottery and related products (326)
262	Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral and stone products (328, 329)
263-269	not used
270-301	Metal industries
270	Blast furnaces, steelworks, rolling and finishing mills (331)
271	Iron and steel foundries (332)
272	Primary aluminum industries (3334, part 334, 3353-3355, 3361)
273-279	not used
280	Other primary metal industries (3331-3333, 3339, part 334, 3351, 3356, 3357, 3362, 3369, 339)
281	Cutlery, handtools, and other hardware (342)
282	Fabricated structural metal products (344)
283-289	not used
290	Screw machine products (345)
291	Metal forgings and stampings (346)
292	Ordnance (348)
293-299	not used
300	Miscellaneous fabricated metal products (341, 343, 347, 349)
301	Not specified metal industries
302-309	not used
310-332	Machinery, except electrical
310	Engines and turbines (351)
311	Farm machinery and equipment (352)
312	Construction and material handling machines (353)
313-319	not used
320	Metalworking machinery (354)
321	Office and accounting machines (357, except 3573)
322	Electronic computing equipment (3573)
323-330	not used
331	Machinery, except electrical, n.e.c. (355, 356, 358, 359)
332	Not specified machinery
333-339	not used
340-350	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies
340	Household appliances (363)
341	Radio, T.V., and communication equipment (365, 366)
342	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies, n.e.c. (361, 362, 364, 367, 369)
343-349	not used
350	Not specified electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies

<u>Code</u>	<u>Industry</u>
351-370	Transportation equipment
351	Motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment (371)
352	Aircraft and parts (372)
353-359	not used
360	Ship and boat building and repairing (373)
361	Railroad locomotives and equipment (374)
362	Guided missiles, space vehicles, and parts (376)
363-369	not used
370	Cycles and miscellaneous transportation equipment (375, 379)
371-382	Professional and photographic equipment, and watches
371	Scientific and controlling instruments (381, 382)
372	Optical and health services supplies (383, 384, 385)
373-379	not used
380	Photographic equipment and supplies (386)
381	Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (387)
382	Not specified professional equipment
383-389	not used
390	Toys, amusement, and sporting goods (394)
391	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries (39 except 394)
392	Not specified manufacturing industries <u>1/</u>
393-399	not used
400-472	TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES
400-432	Transportation
400	Railroads (40)
401	Bus service and urban transit (41 except 412)
402	Taxicab service (412)
403-409	not used
410	Trucking service (421, 423)
411	Warehousing and storage (422)
412	U.S. Postal Service (43)
413-419	not used
420	Water transportation (44)
421	Air transportation (45)
422	Pipe lines, except natural gas (46)
423-431	not used
432	Services incidental to transportation (47)
433-439	not used
440-442	Communications
440	Radio and television broadcasting (483)
441	Telephone (wire and radio) (481)
442	Telegraph and miscellaneous communication services (482, 489)
443-459	not used
460-472	Utilities and sanitary services
460	Electric light and power (491)
461	Gas and steam supply systems (492, 496)
462	Electric and gas, and other combinations (493)
463-469	not used

1/ When shown separately, "Not specified manufacturing" is at the same level as "Nondurable goods" and "Durable goods." When not shown, it is tallied with "Durable goods."

<u>Code</u>	<u>Industry</u>
470	Water supply and irrigation (494, 497)
471	Sanitary services (495)
472	Not specified utilities
473-499	not used
500-571	WHOLESALE TRADE
500-532	Durable Goods
500	Motor vehicles and equipment (501)
501	Furniture and home furnishings (502)
502	Lumber and construction materials (503)
503-509	not used
510	Sporting goods, toys, and hobby goods (504)
511	Metals and minerals, except petroleum (505)
512	Electrical goods (506)
513-520	not used
521	Hardware, plumbing and heating supplies (507)
522	Not specified electrical and hardware products
523-529	not used
530	Machinery, equipment, and supplies (508)
531	Scrap and waste materials (5093)
532	Miscellaneous wholesale, durable goods (5094, 5099)
533-539	not used
540-571	Nondurable Goods
540	Paper and paper products (511)
541	Drugs, chemicals, and allied products (512, 516)
542	Apparel, fabrics, and notions (513)
543-549	not used
550	Groceries and related products (514)
551	Farm products - raw materials (515)
552	Petroleum products (517)
553-559	not used
560	Alcoholic beverages (518)
561	Farm supplies (5191)
562	Miscellaneous wholesale, nondurable goods (5194, 5198, 5199)
563-570	not used
571	Not specified wholesale trade
572-579	not used
580-691	RETAIL TRADE
580	Lumber and building material retailing (521, 523)
581	Hardware stores (525)
582	Retail nurseries and garden stores (526)
583-589	not used
590	Mobile home dealers (527)
591	Department stores (531)
592	Variety stores (533)
593-599	not used
600	Miscellaneous general merchandise stores (539)
601	Grocery stores (541)
602	Dairy products stores (545)
603-609	not used
610	Retail bakeries (546)
611	Food stores, n.e.c. (542, 543, 544, 549)

<u>Code</u>	<u>Industry</u>
612	Motor vehicle dealers (551, 552)
613-619	not used
620	Auto and home supply stores (553)
621	Gasoline service stations (554)
622	Miscellaneous vehicle dealers (555, 556, 557, 559)
623-629	not used
630	Apparel and accessory stores, except shoe (56, except 566)
631	Shoe stores (566)
632	Furniture and home furnishings stores (571)
633-639	not used
640	Household appliances, TV, and radio stores (572, 573)
641	Eating and drinking places (58)
642	Drug stores (591)
643-649	not used
650	Liquor stores (592)
651	Sporting goods, bicycles, and hobby stores (5941, 5945, 5946)
652	Book and stationery stores (5942, 5943)
653-659	not used
660	Jewelry stores (5944)
661	Sewing, needlework, and piece goods stores (5949)
662	Mail order houses (5961)
663-669	not used
670	Vending machine operators (5962)
671	Direct selling establishments (5963)
672	Fuel and ice dealers (598)
673-680	not used
681	Retail florists (5992)
682	Miscellaneous retail stores (593, 5947, 5948, 5993, 5994, 5999)
683-690	not used
691	Not specified retail trade
692-699	not used
700-712	FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE
700	Banking (60)
701	Savings and loan associations (612)
702	Credit agencies, n.e.c. (61, except 612)
703-709	not used
710	Security, commodity brokerage, and investment companies (62, 67)
711	Insurance (63, 64)
712	Real estate, including real estate-insurance-law offices (65, 66)
713-720	not used
721-760	BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES
721	Advertising (731)
722	Services to dwellings and other buildings (734)
723-729	not used
730	Commercial research, development, and testing labs (7391, 7397)
731	Personnel supply services (736)
732	Business management and consulting services (7392)
733-739	not used

<u>Code</u>	<u>Industry</u>
740	Computer and data processing services (737)
741	Detective and protective services (7393)
742	Business services, n.e.c. (732, 733, 735, 7394, 7395, 7396, 7399)
743-749	not used
750	Automotive services, except repair (751, 752, 754)
751	Automotive repair shops (753)
752	Electrical repair shops (762, 7694)
753-759	not used
760	Miscellaneous repair services (763, 764, 7692, 7699)
761-791	PERSONAL SERVICES
761	Private households (88)
762	Hotels and motels (701)
763-769	not used
770	Lodging places, except hotels and motels (702, 703, 704)
771	Laundry, cleaning, and garment services (721)
772	Beauty shops (723)
773-779	not used
780	Barber shops (724)
781	Funeral service and crematories (726)
782	Shoe repair shops (725)
783-789	not used
790	Dressmaking shops (part 729)
791	Miscellaneous personal services (722, part 729)
792-799	not used
800-802	ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES
800	Theaters and motion pictures (78, 792)
801	Bowling alleys, billiard and pool parlors (793)
802	Miscellaneous entertainment and recreation services (791, 794, 799)
803-811	not used
812-892	PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES
812	Offices of physicians (801, 803)
813-819	not used
820	Offices of dentists (802)
821	Offices of chiropractors (8041)
822	Offices of optometrists (8042)
823-829	not used
830	Offices of health practitioners, n.e.c. (8049)
831	Hospitals (806)
832	Nursing and personal care facilities (805)
833-839	not used
840	Health services, n.e.c. (807, 808, 809)
841	Legal services (81)
842	Elementary and secondary schools (821)
843-849	not used
850	Colleges and universities (822)
851	Business, trade, and vocational schools (824)
852	Libraries (823)
853-859	not used
860	Educational services, n.e.c. (829)

<u>Code</u>	<u>Industry</u>
861	Job training and vocational rehabilitation services (833)
862	Child day care services (835)
863-869	not used
870	Residential care facilities, without nursing (836)
871	Social services, n.e.c. (832, 839)
872	Museums, art galleries, and zoos (84)
873-879	not used
880	Religious organizations (866)
881	Membership organizations (861-865, 869)
882	Engineering, architectural, and surveying services (891)
883-889	not used
890	Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping services (893)
891	Noncommercial educational and scientific research (892)
892	Miscellaneous professional and related services (899)
893-889	not used
900-932	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
900	Executive and legislative offices (911-913)
901	General government, n.e.c. (919)
902-909	not used
910	Justice, public order, and safety (92)
911-920	not used
921	Public finance, taxation, and monetary policy (93)
922	Administration of human resources programs (94)
923-929	not used
930	Administration of environmental quality and housing programs (95)
931	Administration of economic programs (96)
932	National security and international affairs (97)
933-990	not used
991	Assigned to persons whose labor force status is unemployed and whose last job was Armed Forces since 1975.
992	Assigned to persons whose labor force status is unemployed and who last worked in 1974 or earlier.
993+	not used

APPENDIX B6

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION CODES FOR DETAILED OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES

(Numbers in parentheses are the 1980 SOC code equivalent; see U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, Standard Occupational Classification Manual, 1980. "Pt" means part; "n.e.c." means not elsewhere classified.)

<u>Code</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
0-2	not used
3-199	MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS
3-37	Executive, Administrative, and Managerial Occupations
3	Legislators (111)
4	Chief executives and general administrators, public administration (112)
5	Administrators and officials, public administration (1132-1139)
6	Administrators, protective services (1131)
7	Financial managers (122)
8	Personnel and labor relations managers (123)
9	Purchasing managers (124)
10-12	not used
13	Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations (125)
14	Administrators, education and related fields (128)
15	Managers, medicine and health (131)
16	Managers, properties and real estate (1353)
17	Postmasters and mail superintendents (1344)
18	Funeral directors (pt 1359)
19	Managers and administrators, n.e.c. (121, 126, 127, 132-139, exc. 1344, 1353, pt 1359)
20-22	not used
23-37	Management Related Occupations
23	Accountants and auditors (1412)
24	Underwriters (1414)
25	Other financial officers (1415, 1419)
26	Management analysts (142)
27	Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists (143)
28	Purchasing agents and buyers, farm products (1443)
29	Buyers, wholesale and retail trade except farm products (1442)
30-32	not used
33	Purchasing agents and buyers, n.e.c. (1449)
34	Business and promotion agents (145)
35	Construction inspectors (1472)
36	Inspectors and compliance officers, exc. construction (1473)
37	Management related occupations, n.e.c. (149)
38-42	not used

<u>Code</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
43-199	Professional Specialty Occupations
43-63	Engineers, Architects, and Surveyors
43	Architects (161)
44-59	Engineers
44	Aerospace (1622)
45	Metallurgical and materials (1623)
46	Mining (1624)
47	Petroleum (1625)
48	Chemical (1626)
49	Nuclear (1627)
50-52	not used
53	Civil (1628)
54	Agricultural (1632)
55	Electrical and electronic (1633, 1636)
56	Industrial (1634)
57	Mechanical (1635)
58	Marine and naval architects (1637)
59	Engineers, n.e.c. (1639)
60-62	not used
63	Surveyors and mapping scientists (164)
64-68	Mathematical and Computer Scientists
64	Computer systems analysts and scientists (171)
65	Operations and systems researchers and analysts (172)
66	Actuaries (1732)
67	Statisticians (1733)
68	Mathematical scientists, n.e.c. (1739)
69-83	Natural Scientists
69	Physicists and astronomers (1842, 1843)
70-72	not used
73	Chemists, except biochemists (1845)
74	Atmospheric and space scientists (1846)
75	Geologists and geodeists (1847)
76	Physical scientists, n.e.c. (1849)
77	Agricultural and food scientists (1853)
78	Biological and life scientists (1854)
79	Forestry and conservation scientists (1852)
80-82	not used
83	Medical scientists (1855)
84-89	Health Diagnosing Occupations
84	Physicians (261)
85	Dentists (262)
86	Veterinarians (27)
87	Optometrists (281)
88	Podiatrists (283)
89	Health diagnosing practitioners, n.e.c. (289)
90-94	not used
95-106	Health Assessment and Treating Occupations
95	Registered nurses (29)
96	Pharmacists (301)
97	Dietitians (302)
98-105	Therapists
98	Inhalation therapists (3031)
99	Occupational therapists (3032)

<u>Code</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
100-102	not used
103	Physical therapists (3033)
104	Speech therapists (3034)
105	Therapists, n.e.c. (3039)
106	Physicians' assistants (304)
107-112	not used
113-154	Teachers, Postsecondary
113	Earth, environmental, and marine science teachers (2212)
114	Biological science teachers (2213)
115	Chemistry teachers (2214)
116	Physics teachers (2215)
117	Natural science teachers, n.e.c. (2216)
118	Psychology teachers (2217)
119	Economics teachers (2218)
120-122	not used
123	History teachers (2222)
124	Political science teachers (2223)
125	Sociology teachers (2224)
126	Social science teachers, n.e.c. (2225)
127	Engineering teachers (2226)
128	Mathematical science teachers (2227)
129	Computer science teachers (2228)
130-132	not used
133	Medical science teachers (2231)
134	Health specialties teachers (2232)
135	Business, commerce, and marketing teachers (2233)
136	Agriculture and forestry teachers (2234)
137	Art, drama, and music teachers (2235)
138	Physical education teachers (2236)
139	Education teachers (2237)
140-142	not used
143	English teachers (2238)
144	Foreign language teachers (2242)
145	Law teachers (2243)
146	Social work teachers (2244)
147	Theology teachers (2245)
148	Trade and industrial teachers (2246)
149	Home economics teachers (2247)
150-152	not used
153	Teachers, postsecondary, n.e.c. (2249)
154	Postsecondary teachers, subject not specified
155-159	Teachers, Except Postsecondary
155	Teachers, prekindergarten and kindergarten (231)
156	Teachers, elementary school (232)
157	Teachers, secondary school (233)
158	Teachers, special education (235)
159	Teachers, n.e.c. (236, 239)
160-162	not used

<u>Code</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
163	Counselors, educational and vocational (24)
164-165	Librarians, Archivists, and Curators
164	Librarians (251)
165	Archivists and curators (252)
166-173	Social Scientists and Urban Planners
166	Economists (1912)
167	Psychologists (1915)
168	Sociologists (1916)
169	Social scientists, n.e.c. (1913, 1914, 1919)
170-172	not used
173	Urban planners (192)
174-177	Social, Recreation, and Religious Workers
174	Social workers (2032)
175	Recreation workers (2033)
176	Clergy (2042)
177	Religious workers, n.e.c. (2049)
178-179	Lawyers and Judges
178	Lawyers (211)
179	Judges (212)
180-182	not used
183-199	Writers, Artists, Entertainers, and Athletes
183	Authors (321)
184	Technical writers (398)
185	Designers (322)
186	Musicians and composers (323)
187	Actors and directors (324)
188	Painters, sculptors, craft-artists, and artist print-makers (325)
189	Photographers (326)
190-192	not used
193	Dancers (327)
194	Artists, performers, and related workers, n.e.c. (328, 329)
195	Editors and reporters (331)
196	not used
197	Public relations specialists (332)
198	Announcers (333)
199	Athletes (34)
200-202	not used
203-389	TECHNICAL, SALES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS
203-235	Technicians and Related Support Occupations
203-208	Health Technologists and Technicians
203	Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians (362)
204	Dental hygienists (363)
205	Health record technologists and technicians (364)
206	Radiologic technicians (365)
207	Licensed practical nurses (366)
208	Health Technologists and technicians, n.e.c. (369)

<u>Code</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
209-212	not used
213-235	Technologists and Technicians, Except Health
213-218	Engineering and Related Technologists and Technicians
213	Electrical and electronic technicians (3711)
214	Industrial engineering technicians (3712)
215	Mechanical engineering technicians (3713)
216	Engineering technicians, n.e.c. (3719)
217	Drafting occupations (372)
218	Surveying and mapping technicians (373)
219-222	not used
223-225	Science Technicians
223	Biological technicians (382)
224	Chemical technicians (3831)
225	Science technicians, n.e.c. (3832, 3833, 384, 389)
226-235	Technicians; Except Health, Engineering, and Science
226	Airplane pilots and navigators (825)
227	Air traffic controllers (392)
228	Broadcast equipment operators (393)
229	Computer programmers (3971, 3972)
230-232	not used
233	Tool programmers, numerical control (3974)
234	Legal assistants (396)
235	Technicians, n.e.c. (399)
236-242	not used
243-285	Sales Occupations
243	Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations (40)
244-252	not used
253-257	Sales Representatives, Finance and Business Services
253	Insurance sales occupations (4122)
254	Real estate sales occupations (4123)
255	Securities and financial services sales occupations (4124)
256	Advertising and related sales occupations (4153)
257	Sales occupations, other business services (4152)
258-259	Sales Representatives, Commodities Except Retail
258	Sales engineers (421)
259	Sales representatives, mining, manufacturing, and wholesale (423, 424)
260-262	not used
263-278	Sales Workers, Retail and Personal Services
263	Sales workers, motor vehicles and boats (4342, 4344)
264	Sales workers, apparel (4346)
265	Sales workers, shoes (4351)
266	Sales workers, furniture and home furnishings (4348)
267	Sales workers; radio, TV, hi-fi, and appliances (4343, 4352)
268	Sales workers, hardware and building supplies (4353)
269	Sales workers, parts (4367)
270-273	not used
274	Sales workers, other commodities (4345, 4347, 4354, 4356, 4359, 4362, 4369)

<u>Code</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
275	Sales counter clerks (4363)
276	Cashiers (4364)
277	Street and door-to-door sales workers (4366)
278	News vendors (4365)
279-282	not used
283-285	Sales Related Occupations
283	Demonstrators, promoters and models, sales (445)
284	Auctioneers (447)
285	Sales support occupations, n.e.c. (444, 446, 449)
286-302	not used
303-389	Administrative Support Occupations, Including Clerical
303-307	Supervisors, Administrative Support Occupations
303	Supervisors, general office (4511, 4513, 4514, 4516, 4519, 4529)
304	Supervisors, computer equipment operators (4512)
305	Supervisors, financial records processing (4521)
306	Chief communications operators (4523)
307	Supervisors; distribution, scheduling, and adjusting clerks (4522, 4524-4528)
308-309	Computer Equipment Operators
308	Computer operators (4612)
309	Peripheral equipment operators (4613)
310-312	not used
313-315	Secretaries, Stenographers and Typists
313	Secretaries (4622)
314	Stenographers (4623)
315	Typists (4624)
316-323	Information Clerks
316	Interviewers (4642)
317	Hotel clerks (4643)
318	Transportation ticket and reservation agents (4644)
319	Receptionists (4645)
320-322	not used
323	Information clerks, n.e.c. (4649)
324	not used
325-336	Records Processing Occupations, Except Financial
325	Classified-ad clerks (4662)
326	Correspondence clerks (4663)
327	Order clerks (4664)
328	Personnel clerks, except payroll and timekeeping (4692)
329	Library clerks (4694)
330-334	not used
335	File clerks (4696)
336	Records clerks (4699)
337-344	Financial Records Processing Occupations
337	Bookkeepers, accounting, and auditing clerks (4712)
338	Payroll and timekeeping clerks (4713)
339	Billing clerks (4715)
340-342	not used

<u>Code</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
343	Cost and rate clerks (4716)
344	Billing, posting, and calculating machine operators (4718)
345-347	Duplicating, Mail and Other Office Machine Operators
345	Duplicating machine operators (4722)
346	Mail preparing and paper handling machine operators (4723)
347	Office machine operators, n.e.c. (4729)
348-353	Communications Equipment Operators
348	Telephone operators (4732)
349	Telegraphers (4733)
350-352	not used
353	Communications equipment operators, n.e.c. (4739)
354-357	Mail and Message Distributing Occupations
354	Postal clerks, exc. mail carriers (4742)
355	Mail carriers, postal service (4743)
356	Mail clerks, exc. postal service (4744)
357	Messengers (4745)
358	not used
359-374	Material Recording, Scheduling, and Distributing Clerks, n.e.c.
359	Dispatchers (4751)
360-362	not used
363	Production coordinators (4752)
364	Traffic, shipping, and receiving clerks (4753)
365	Stock and inventory clerks (4754)
366	Meter readers (4755)
367	not used
368	Weighers, measurers, and checkers (4756)
369	Samplers (4757)
370-372	not used
373	Expeditors (4758)
374	Material recording, scheduling, and distributing clerks, n.e.c. (4759)
375-378	Adjusters and Investigators
375	Insurance adjusters, examiners, and investigators (4782)
376	Investigators and adjusters, except insurance (4783)
377	Eligibility clerks, social welfare (4784)
378	Bill and account collectors (4786)
379-389	Miscellaneous Administrative Support Occupations
379	General office clerks (463)
380-382	not used
383	Bank tellers (4791)
384	Proofreaders (4792)
385	Data-entry keyers (4793)
386	Statistical clerks (4794)
387	Teachers aides (4795)
388	not used
389	Administrative support occupations, n.e.c. (4787, 4799)
390-402	not used

<u>Code</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
403-469	SERVICE OCCUPATIONS
403-407	Private Household Occupations
403	Launderers and ironers (503)
404	Cooks, private household (504)
405	Housekeepers and butlers (505)
406	Child care workers, private household (506)
407	Private household cleaners and servants (502, 507, 509)
408-412	not used
413-427	Protective Service Occupations
413-415	Supervisors, Protective Service Occupations
413	Supervisors, firefighting and fire prevention occupations (5111)
414	Supervisors, police and detectives (5112)
415	Supervisors, guards (5113)
416-417	Firefighting and Fire Prevention Occupations
416	Fire inspection and fire prevention occupations (5122)
417	Firefighting occupations (5123)
418-424	Police and Detectives
418	Police and detectives, public service (5132)
419-422	not used
423	Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers (5134)
424	Correctional institution officers (5133)
425-427	Guards
425	Crossing guards (5142)
426	Guards and police, exc. public service (5144)
427	Protective service occupations, n.e.c. (5149)
428-432	not used
433-469	Service Occupations, Except Protective and Household
433-444	Food Preparation and Service Occupations
433	Supervisors, food preparation and service occupations (5211)
434	Bartenders (5212)
435	Waiters and waitresses (5213)
436	Cooks, except short order (5214)
437	Short-order cooks (5215)
438	Food counter, fountain and related occupations (5216)
439	Kitchen workers, food preparation (5217)
440-442	not used
443	Waiters'/waitresses' assistants (5218)
444	Miscellaneous food preparation occupations (5219)
445-447	Health Service Occupations
445	Dental assistants (5232)
446	Health aides, except nursing (5233)
447	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants (5236)
448-455	Cleaning and Building Service Occupations, except Household
448	Supervisors, cleaning and building service workers (5241)
449	Maids and housemen (5242,5249)
450-452	not used
453	Janitors and cleaners (5244)
454	Elevator operators (5245)
455	Pest control occupations (5246)

<u>Code</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
456-469	Personal Service Occupations
456	Supervisors, personal service occupations (5251)
457	Barbers (5252)
458	Hairdressers and cosmetologists (5253)
459	Attendants, amusement and recreation facilities (5254)
460-462	not used
463	Guides (5255)
464	Ushers (5256)
465	Public transportation attendants (5257)
466	Baggage porters and bellhops (5262)
467	Welfare service aides (5263)
468	Child care workers, except private household (5264)
469	Personal service occupations, n.e.c. (5258, 5269)
470-472	not used
473-499	FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING OCCUPATIONS
473-476	Farm Operators and Managers
473	Farmers, except horticultural (5512-5514)
474	Horticultural specialty farmers (5515)
475	Managers, farms, except horticultural (5522-5524)
476	Managers, horticultural specialty farms (5525)
477-489	Other Agricultural and Related Occupations
477-484	Farm Occupations, Except Managerial
477	Supervisors, farm workers (5611)
478	not used
479	Farm workers (5612-5617)
480-482	not used
483	Marine life cultivation workers (5618)
484	Nursery workers (5619)
485-489	Related Agricultural Occupations
485	Supervisors, related agricultural occupations (5621)
486	Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm (5622)
487	Animal caretakers, except farm (5624)
488	Graders and sorters, agricultural products (5625)
489	Inspectors, agricultural products (5627)
490-493	not used
494-496	Forestry and Logging Occupations
494	Supervisors, forestry and logging workers (571)
495	Forestry workers, except logging (572)
496	Timber cutting and logging occupations (573, 579)
497-499	Fishers, Hunters, and Trappers
497	Captains and other officers, fishing vessels (pt 8241)
498	Fishers (583)
499	Hunters and trappers (584)
500-502	not used

<u>Code</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
503-699	PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR OCCUPATIONS
503-549	Mechanics and Repairers
503	Supervisors, mechanics and repairers (60)
504	not used
505-549	Mechanics and Repairers, Except Supervisors
505-517	Vehicle and Mobile Equipment Mechanics and Repairers
505	Automobile mechanics (pt 6111)
506	Automobile mechanic apprentices (pt 6111)
507	Bus, truck, and stationary engine mechanics (6112)
508	Aircraft engine mechanics (6113)
509	Small engine repairers (6114)
510-513	not used
514	Automobile body and related repairers (6115)
515	Aircraft mechanics, exc. engine (6116)
516	Heavy equipment mechanics (6117)
517	Farm equipment mechanics (6118)
518	Industrial machinery repairers (613)
519	Machinery maintenance occupations (614)
520-522	not used
523-533	Electrical and Electronic Equipment Repairers
523	Electronic repairers, communications and industrial equipment (6151, 6153, 6155)
524	not used
525	Data processing equipment repairers (6154)
526	Household appliance and power tool repairers (6156)
527	Telephone line installers and repairers (6157)
528	not used
529	Telephone installers and repairers (6158)
530-532	not used
533	Miscellaneous electrical and electronic equipment repairers (6152, 6159)
534	Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics (616)
535-549	Miscellaneous Mechanics and Repairers
535	Camera, watch, and musical instrument repairers (6171, 6172)
536	Locksmiths and safe repairers (6173)
537	not used
538	Office machine repairers (6174)
539	Mechanical controls and valve repairers (6175)
540-542	not used
543	Elevator installers and repairers (6176)
544	Millwrights (6178)
545-546	not used
547	Specified mechanics and repairers, n.e.c. (6177, 6179)
548	not used
549	Not specified mechanics and repairers
550-552	not used
553-599	Construction Trades
553-558	Supervisors, construction occupations
553	Supervisors; brickmasons, stonemasons, and tile setters (6312)
554	Supervisors, carpenters and related workers (6313)
555	Supervisors, electricians and power transmission installers (6134)
556	Supervisors; painters, paperhangers, and plasterers (6315)

<u>Code</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
557	Supervisors; plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters (6316)
558	Supervisors, n.e.c. (6311, 6318)
559-562	not used
563-599	Construction Trades, Except Supervisors
563	Brickmasons and stonemasons (pt 6412, pt 6413)
564	Brickmason and stonemason apprentices (pt 6412, pt 6413)
565	Tile setters, hard and soft (6414, pt 6462)
566	Carpet installers (pt 6462)
567	Carpenters (pt 6422)
568	not used
569	Carpenter apprentices (pt 6422)
570-572	not used
573	Drywall installers (6424)
574	not used
575	Electricians (pt 6432)
576	Electrician apprentices (pt 6432)
577	Electrical power installers and repairers (6433)
578	not used
579	Painters, construction and maintenance (6442)
580-582	not used
583	Paperhangers (6443)
584	Plasterers (6444)
585	Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters (pt 645)
586	not used
587	Plumber, pipefitter, and steamfitter apprentices (pt 645)
588	Concrete and terrazzo finishers (6463)
589	Glaziers (6464)
590-592	not used
593	Insulation workers (6465)
594	Paving, surfacing, and tamping equipment operators (6466)
595	Roofers (6468)
596	Sheetmetal duct installers (6472)
597	Structural metal workers (6473)
598	Drillers, earth (6474)
599	Construction trades, n.e.c. (6467, 6475, 6476, 6479)
600-612	not used
613-617	Extractive Occupations
613	Supervisors, extractive occupations (632)
614	Drillers, oil well (652)
615	Explosives workers (653)
616	Mining machine operators (654)
617	Mining occupations, n.e.c. (656)
618-632	not used
633-699	Precision Production Occupations
633	Supervisors, production occupations (67, 71)
634-655	Precision Metal Working Occupations
634	Tool and die makers (pt 6811)
635	Tool and die maker apprentices (pt 6811)
636	Precision assemblers, metal (6812)
637	Machinists (pt 6813)

<u>Code</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
638	not used
639	Machinist apprentices (pt 6813)
640-642	not used
643	Boilermakers (6814)
644	Precision grinders, fitters, and tool sharpeners (6816)
645	Patternmakers and model makers, metal (6817)
646	Lay-out workers (6821)
647	Precious stones and metals workers (jewelers) (6822, 6866)
648	not used
649	Engravers, metal (6823)
650-652	not used
653	Sheet metal workers (pt 6824)
654	Sheet metal worker apprentices (pt 6824)
655	Miscellaneous precision metal workers (6829)
656-659	Precision Woodworking Occupations
656	Patternmakers and model makers, wood (6831)
657	Cabinet makers and bench carpenters (6832)
658	Furniture and wood finishers (6835)
659	Miscellaneous precision woodworkers (6839)
660-665	not used
666-674	Precision Textile, Apparel, and Furnishings Machine Workers
666	Dressmakers (pt 6852, pt 7752)
667	Tailors (pt 6852)
668	Upholsterers (6853)
669	Shoe repairers (6854)
670-672	not used
673	Apparel and fabric patternmakers (6856)
674	Miscellaneous precision apparel and fabric workers (6859, pt 7752)
675-684	Precision Workers, Assorted Materials
675	Hand molders and shapers, except jewelers (6861)
676	Patternmakers, lay-out workers, and cutters (6862)
677	Optical goods workers (6864, pt 7477, pt 7677)
678	Dental laboratory and medical appliance technicians (6865)
679	Bookbinders (6844)
680-682	not used
683	Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers (6867)
684	Miscellaneous precision workers, n.e.c. (6869)
685	not used
686-688	Precision Food Production Occupations
686	Butchers and meat cutters (6871)
687	Bakers (6872)
688	Food batchmakers (6873, 6879)
689-693	Precision Inspectors, Testers, and Related Workers
689	Inspectors, testers, and graders (6881, 828)
690-692	not used
693	Adjusters and calibrators (6882)
694-699	Plant and System Operators
694	Water and sewage treatment plant operators (691)
695	Power plant operators (pt 693)
696	Stationary engineers (pt 693, 7668)
697-698	not used
699	Miscellaneous plant and system operators (692, 694, 695, 696)
700-702	not used

<u>Code</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
703-889	OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS
703-799	Machine Operators, Assemblers, and Inspectors
703-779	Machine Operators and Tenders, except Precision
703-715	Metalworking and Plastic Working Machine Operators
703	Lathe and turning machine set-up operators (7312)
704	Lathe and turning machine operators (7512)
705	Milling and planing machine operators (7313, 7513)
706	Punching and stamping press machine operators (7314, 7317, 7514, 7517)
707	Rolling machine operators (7316, 7516)
708	Drilling and boring machine operators (7318, 7518)
709	Grinding, abrading, buffing, and polishing machine operators (7322, 7324, 7522)
710-712	not used
713	Forging machine operators (7319, 7519)
714	Numerical control machine operators (7326)
715	Miscellaneous metal, plastic, stone, and glass working machine operators (7329, 7529)
716	not used
717	Fabricating machine operators, n.e.c. (7339, 7539)
718	not used
719-725	Metal and Plastic Processing Machine Operators
719	Molding and casting machine operators (7315, 7342, 7515, 7542)
720-722	not used
723	Metal plating machine operators (7343, 7543)
724	Heat treating equipment operators (7344, 7544)
725	Miscellaneous metal and plastic processing machine operators (7349, 7549)
726-733	Woodworking Machine Operators
726	Wood lathe, routing, and planing machine operators (7431, 7432, 7631, 7632)
727	Sawing machine operators (7433, 7633)
728	Shaping and joining machine operators (7435, 7635)
729	Nail and tacking machine operators (7636)
730-732	not used
733	Miscellaneous woodworking machine operators (7434, 7439, 7634, 7639)
734-737	Printing Machine Operators
734	Printing machine operators (7443, 7643)
735	Photoengravers and lithographers (6842, 7444, 7644)
736	Typesetters and compositors (6841, 7642)
737	Miscellaneous printing machine operators (6849, 7449, 7649)
738-749	Textile, Apparel, and Furnishings Machine Operators
738	Winding and twisting machine operators (7451, 7651)
739	Knitting, looping, taping, and weaving machine operators (7452, 7652)
740-742	not used
743	Textile cutting machine operators (7654)
744	Textile sewing machine operators (7655)
745	Shoe machine operators (7656)
746	not used
747	Pressing machine operators (7657)

<u>Code</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
748	Laundering and dry cleaning machine operators (6855, 7658)
749	Miscellaneous textile machine operators (7459, 7659)
750-752	not used
753-779	Machine Operators, Assorted Materials
753	Cementing and gluing machine operators (7661)
754	Packaging and filling machine operators (7462,7662)
755	Extruding and forming machine operators (7463, 7663)
756	Mixing and blending machine operators (7664)
757	Separating, filtering, and clarifying machine operators (7476, 7666, 7676)
758	Compressing and compacting machine operators (7467, 7667)
759	Painting and paint spraying machine operators (7669)
760-762	not used
763	Roasting and baking machine operators, food (7472, 7672)
764	Washing, cleaning, and pickling machine operators (7673)
765	Folding machine operators (7474, 7674)
766	Furnace, kiln, and oven operators, exc. food (7675)
767	not used
768	Crushing and grinding machine operators (pt 7477, pt 7677)
769	Slicing and cutting machine operators (7478, 7678)
770-772	not used
773	Motion picture projectionists (pt 7479)
774	Photographic process machine operators (6863, 6868, 7671)
775-776	not used
777	Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c. (pt 7479, 7665, 7679)
778	not used
779	Machine operators, not specified
780-782	not used
783-795	Fabricators, Assemblers, and Hand Working Occupations
783	Welders and cutters (7332, 7532, 7714)
784	Solderers and brazers (7333, 7533, 7717)
785	Assemblers (772, 774)
786	Hand cutting and trimming occupations (7753)
787	Hand molding, casting, and forming occupations (7754, 7755)
788	not used
789	Hand painting, coating, and decorating occupations (7756)
790-792	not used
793	Hand engraving and printing occupations (7757)
794	Hand grinding and polishing occupations (7758)
795	Miscellaneous hand working occupations (7759)
796-799	Production Inspectors, Testers, Samplers, and Weighers
796	Production inspectors, checkers, and examiners (782,787)
797	Production testers (783)
798	Production samplers and weighers (784)
799	Graders and sorters, exc. agricultural (785)
800-802	not used
803-859	Transportation and Material Moving Occupations
803-814	Motor Vehicle Operators
803	Supervisors, motor vehicle operators (8111)
804	Truck drivers, heavy (8212, 8213)
805	Truck drivers, light (8214)

<u>Code</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
806	Driver-sales workers (8218)
807	not used
808	Bus drivers (8215)
809	Taxicab drivers and chauffeurs (8216)
810-812	not used
813	Parking lot attendants (874)
814	Motor transportation occupations, n.e.c. (8219)
815-822	not used
823-834	Transportation Occupations, Except Motor Vehicles
823-826	Rail Transportation Occupations
823	Railroad conductors and yardmasters (8113)
824	Locomotive operating occupations (8232)
825	Railroad brake, signal, and switch operators (8233)
826	Rail vehicle operators, n.e.c. (8239)
827	not used
828-834	Water Transportation Occupations
828	Ship captains and mates, except fishing boats (pt 8241, 8242)
829	Sailors and deckhands (8243)
830-832	not used
833	Marine engineers (8244)
834	Bridge, lock, and lighthouse tenders (8245)
835-842	not used
843-859	Material Moving Equipment Operators
843	Supervisors, material moving equipment operators (812)
844	Operating engineers (8312)
845	Longshore equipment operators (8313)
846-847	not used
848	Hoist and winch operators (8314)
849	Crane and tower operators (8315)
850-852	not used
853	Excavating and loading machine operators (8316)
854	not used
855	Grader, dozer, and scraper operators (8317)
856	Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators (8318)
857-858	not used
859	Miscellaneous material moving equipment operators (8319)
860-862	not used
863-889	Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, Helpers, and Laborers
863	Supervisors, handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers, n.e.c. (85)
864	Helpers, mechanics and repairers (863)
865-867	Helpers, Construction and Extractive Occupations
865	Helpers, construction trades (8641-8645, 8648)
866	Helpers, surveyor (8646)
867	Helpers, extractive occupations (865)
868	not used
869	Construction laborers (871)
870-872	not used
873	Production helpers (861, 862)
874	not used

<u>Code</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
875-883	Freight, Stock, and Material Handlers
875	Garbage collectors (8722)
876	Stevedores (8723)
877	Stock handlers and baggers (8724)
878	Machine feeders and offbearers (8725)
879-882	not used
883	Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c. (8726)
884	not used
885	Garage and service station related occupation (873)
886	not used
887	Vehicle washers and equipment cleaners (875)
888	Hand packers and packagers (8761)
889	Laborers, except construction (8769)
890-904	not used
905	Assigned to persons whose labor force status is unemployed and whose last job was Armed Forces since 1975.
906-908	not used
909	Assigned to persons whose labor force status is unemployed and who last worked in 1974 or earlier.
910+	not used

APPENDIX B7

1980 CENSUS LABOR FORCE STATUS CATEGORIES

<u>Description</u>	<u>Code</u>
In labor force:	
Civilian labor force:	
Employed:	
At work	1
With a job, but not at work	2
Unemployed	3
Armed Forces:	
At work	4
With a job, but not at work	5
Not in labor force	6

Note 1: For tabulations of Place-of-work items, the concept "workers" is defined as code 1 and code 4 above.

Note 2: For the derived measure, "Nonworkers per 100 workers," the denominator "worker" is defined as codes 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. The numerator is defined as code 6 plus all persons under 16 years of age.

Note 3: The concept "Workers in 1979" does not refer to the above codes.