
Data from other sources.—Comparability between the statistics presented in this report and statistics from other sources is frequently affected by the use of different classification systems, and by many of the differences in reporting described in the paragraphs on comparability with other data in the section on "Employment Status," page App-19. Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., are not directly comparable. Such listings may include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. Moreover, relatively few organizational listings attain complete coverage of membership in a particular occupation field.

ACTIVITY 5 YEARS AGO

The data on "activity 5 years ago" were obtained from answers to questions 37 (see facsimiles of questionnaire item and instructions, pages App-49 and 51).

The series of questions on activity in April 1965 were asked of all persons 14 years old and over in the 20-percent sample. In 1970, this question was asked for the first time in a decennial census. Data obtained from this question are presented in this report in connection with the subjects "Residence in 1965," "Labor mobility," and "Occupation 5 years ago."

A person was classified as a worker in 1965 if he answered "yes" to either (a) working or (b) in the Armed Forces. All other persons were classified as nonworkers in 1965. Since there were no imputation procedures for nonresponses to this question, the category "nonworkers in 1965" includes persons who failed to answer parts "a" and "b" of the question. Tests have shown that the number of persons who were working in April 1965 is probably understated to some extent since there is a tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment. To minimize this error, published data have been restricted to those age groups with the highest degree of reliability in reporting this information.

Data on labor mobility for males pertain to men who were 30 to 49 years old as of April 1, 1970. The tabulations cover the work status of these men in both 1965 and 1970. The category "worker in 1970" includes the employed plus members of the Armed Forces; "nonworker in 1970" includes the unemployed and persons not in the labor force. The terms "employed" and "labor force" are defined in the section on "Employment Status."

Data for females pertain to women 16 to 44 years old in April 1965 (21 to 49 years old in April 1970). The tabulations concentrate on the working patterns of women in child-bearing years with reference to marital status and the presence and age of children.

The definitions of workers and non-workers in 1965 and 1970 are the same for females as for males.

OCCUPATION 5 YEARS AGO

The data on "occupation 5 years ago" were derived from answers to question 38 (see facsimiles of questionnaire item and instructions, pages App-49 and 51).

This question, relating to industry, occupation, and class of worker in 1965, was asked of persons in the 5-percent sample who answered "Yes" to "Working at a job or business" in item 37a. The data on occupation were tabulated for persons 25 years old and over. There are indications that, because of failure of the respondent to recall accurately, the responses on occupation in 1965 are subject to greater error than those on current occupation. Therefore, the occupational classification in 1965 presented in this report is restricted to the major occupation group.

INCOME IN 1969

The data on income were derived from answers to questions 40 and 41 (see facsimiles of questionnaire items and instructions, pages App-49 and 51).

Information on money income received in the calendar year 1969 was requested from all persons 14 years old and over in the 20-percent sample. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported in item 40a (Wage or salary income), item 40b (Nonfarm net self-employment income), item 40c (Farm net self-employment income), item 41a (Social Security or railroad retirement income), item 41b (Public assistance or welfare income), and item 41c (All other income). "Earnings" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported as
wage or salary income and nonfarm
and farm net self-employment income.
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; ex-
change of money between relatives
living in the same household; gifts and
lump-sum inheritances, insurance pay-
ments, and other types of lump-sum
receipts.
Definitions
Type of income.—The six types of
income reported in the census are
defined as follows:
Wage or salary income.—Total money
earnings received for work performed
as an employee at any time during the
calendar year 1969. It includes wages,
salary, pay from Armed Forces, com-
missions, tips, piece-rate payments,
and cash bonuses earned.
Nonfarm net self-employment
income.—Net money income (gross
receipts minus business expenses)
received from a business, professional
enterprise, or partnership in which the
person was engaged on his own
account. Gross receipts include the
value of all goods sold and services
rendered. Business expenses include
the cost of goods purchased, rent, heat,
light, power, depreciation charges,
wages and salaries paid, business taxes
(not personal income taxes), etc.
Farm net self-employment income.—
Net money income (gross receipts
minus operating expenses) received
from the operation of a farm by a
person on his own account, as an
owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross
receipts include the value of all prod-
ucts sold, governmental subsidies,
money received from the rental of
farm equipment to others, and in-
cidental 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 farm-
hands, 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.
Social Security or railroad retirement
income.—Cash receipts of Social
Security pensions, survivors' benefits,
permanent disability insurance pay-
ments, 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" reimburse-
ments are not included. 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 re-
cipts 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.
Separate payments received for hospi-
tal or other medical care are excluded
from this item.
Income from all other sources.—
Money income received from sources
such as interest; dividends; net income
(or loss) from property rentals; net
receipts from roomers or boarders;
veteran’s payments; public or private
pensions; periodic receipts from
insurance policies or annuities; un-
employment insurance benefits; work-
men’s compensation cash benefits; net
royalties; periodic payments from
estates and trust funds; alimony or
child support from persons who are
not members of the household; 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 Manpower Development and
Training Act.
Income of families and unrelated
individuals.—This report includes in-
formation on income of families, un-
related individuals 14 years old and
over, and persons 14 years old and
over by detailed social and economic
characteristics. In compiling statistics
on family income, the incomes of all
members 14 years old and over in each
family are summed and treated as a
single amount. However, in compiling
the income data for unrelated individ-
uals and persons 14 years old and over,
the total amount of their own income
is used. Although the income statistics
cover the calendar year 1969, the
characteristics of persons and the

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APPENDIX B—Continued

The composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1970). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1969 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. On the other hand, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1969 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration were included. For most families, however, the income reported was received by persons who were members of the family throughout 1969.

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, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in this report for most small subgroups 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 in this report.

Index of income concentration.—The index of income concentration is a statistical measure derived from the Lorenz Curve. The Lorenz Curve is obtained by plotting the cumulative percent of units (families, unrelated individuals, or persons) on the abscissa against the cumulative percent of aggregate income on the ordinate as accounted for by these units. Aggregate income is obtained by multiplying the frequency in each income class interval by an assumed mean for that income class interval. Midpoints were used for income intervals below $15,000. For income distribution of families, adjusted mean values were used for the $15,000 to $19,999 interval and the $20,000 to $24,999 interval. In general, the means for the open-end intervals (25,000 or more for families and $15,000 or more for unrelated individuals and persons) were obtained by fitting a Pareto Curve to the data. When the use of the Pareto formula resulted in what appeared to be an extraneous mean value, exceeding $75,000 for families or exceeding $40,000 for unrelated individuals or persons, the assumed

Median, mean, and per capita income.—The median income was generally computed on the basis of the income intervals shown in each table; however, median incomes in some tables were calculated on the basis of more detailed income intervals. 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 medians are based on the distribution of persons 14 years old and over with income. The medians for wage or salary income, nonfarm self-employment income, farm self-employment income, Social Security income, public assistance income, and all other income are based on the distributions of families and unrelated individuals having these types of income. When the median income falls in the terminal category of a distribution, the method of presentation 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 "$25,000 or more," it is shown as "$25,000+".

The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe 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. For the six income types the means are based on families or unrelated individuals having those types of 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). 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. It should be noted that the maximum income amount that can be aggregated for each family or unrelated individual is 1.3 million dollars for total income and $995,000 for any one type of income. Thus, it is conceivable that the sum of the aggregates of all income types may exceed the aggregate of the total.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values...
mean was set at $36,000 for families and $23,000 for unrelated individuals or persons. If all units had exactly the same relative income, perfect equality would be represented by the diagonal shown in the diagram. Curves drawn to actual data invariably fall below this line and the greater the inequality in the distribution of income, the greater the area between the diagonal line and the Lorenz Curve.

![Lorenz Curve Diagram](image)

The index of income concentration is defined as the ratio of the area between the diagonal and the Lorenz Curve to the total area under the diagonal. This relationship can be expressed as follows, using the notation in the diagram above:

\[
\frac{A}{A+B} \times 100
\]

The index of income concentration ranges from 0.0 to 1.0. As the index approaches the limit of 1.0, the inequality of the income distribution increases. For more detailed information on this measure, see Trends in the Income of Families and Persons in the United States 1947 to 1964, Technical Paper No. 17, published in August 1967 by the Bureau of the Census.

Limitations of the Data

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. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the six income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of overreporting would have an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State. Telephone callback procedures were instituted in the coding operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of income data. Moreover, many reporting errors were 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 was improved. For example, if a person reported that he was self-employed on his own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, editing and allocation procedures were devised to impute appropriate values (either "none" or positive or negative dollar amounts) for the missing entries. These procedures are described in more detail in Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data."

In income tables for families and unrelated individuals, the lowest income group (less than $1,000) includes families and individuals that were classified as having no 1969 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 and unrelated individuals who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data in this report cover money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income 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. In comparing income data for 1969 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

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Comparability

Data from earlier censuses.—The income data collected in the 1960 and 1960 censuses are basically similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1960, information on income was obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in groups quarters. Each person was required to report (a) wage or salary income, (b) net self-employment income, and (c) income other than earnings received in 1959. Between the 1960 and 1970 censuses, there were also some changes in the processing of the data. In the 1960 census, an assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment income but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income. This person was considered as unallocated. In the 1970 census, this assumption was not made. Generally, all missing values were imputed either as “none” or as a dollar amount. If a person reported a dollar amount in (a) wage or salary income, (b) net nonfarm self-employment income, or (c) net farm self-employment income, he was designated as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries. Moreover, there was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts that were coded in tens, hundreds, and thousands in the coding operation. In the 1960 census processing, $5, $50, and $500, respectively, were added by the computer to the absolute value of each amount that was coded in tens, hundreds, or thousands of dollars. Entries of $25,000 or more were treated as $50,000, and losses of $9,000 or more were treated as minus $10,500. In the 1970 census, income amounts under $100,000 were coded in hundreds of dollars, and amounts of $100,000 or more were coded in tens of thousands; $50 was added by the computer to each amount coded in hundreds of dollars and $5,000 to each amount coded in tens of thousands of dollars. Entries of $990,000 or more were treated as $995,000, and losses of $9,000 or more were treated as minus $9,950, in all of the computer derivations of income aggregates. The coding schemes used in both the 1960 and 1970 censuses were developed to accommodate space limitations on the questionnaires.

In both the 1960 and 1970 censuses, nonrespondents on income (whether heads of families or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics, as described in Appendix C, “Accuracy of the Data.”

In 1950, information on income was obtained from every fifth person 14 years old and over. If the sample person was the head of the family, the income questions were repeated for the other family members as a group in order to obtain the income of the whole family. In the tabulations of family income for the 1950 census, if only the head’s income was reported, it was assumed that there was no other income in the family.

In 1940, all persons 14 years old and over were asked to report (a) the amount of wages or salary received in 1939 and (b) whether income amounting to $50 or more was received in 1939 from sources other than wages or salaries.

Income tax data.—For several reasons, the income data shown in this report 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.

Social Security Administration earnings record data.—The earnings data shown in this report are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1969 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 $7,800 in 1969 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.
APPENDIX B—Continued

ment 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 this report would be 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 income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in this report, 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, 1970. 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 insurance.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1969

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same income definitions, above). Poverty statistics have not been published in previous decennial census reports. They have, however, been published annually since 1959 from data collected in the annual March Current Population Survey (CPS) by the Bureau of the Census. The population covered in the poverty statistics presented in this report excludes inmates of institutions, members of the Armed Forces living in barracks, college students living in dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 14 years old.

Definition.—The poverty statistics presented in this report are based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by a Federal Interagency Committee. The index provides a range of poverty income cutoffs adjusted by such factors as family size, sex of the family head, number of children under 18 years old, and farm and nonfarm residence. At the core of this definition of poverty is a nutritionally adequate food plan ("economy" plan) designed by the Department of Agriculture for "emergency or temporary use when funds are low." The index allows for differences in the cost of living between farm and nonfarm families by setting the poverty thresholds for farm families at 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families. The poverty income cutoffs are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. In 1969, the poverty thresholds ranged from $1,487 for a female unrelated individual 65 years old and over living on a farm to $6,116 for a nonfarm family with a male head and with seven or more persons (table A). The average poverty threshold for a nonfarm family of four headed by a male was $3,745.

Poverty thresholds are computed on a national basis only. No attempt has been made to adjust these thres-

Alternate poverty levels.—Because the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of the analysts of the data, two variations of the poverty definitions were created: one is set at 75 percent of the official government standard and the other at 125 percent of this standard. Some data based on these two alternate poverty levels are presented in this report.

Poverty thresholds.—The poverty cutoffs used by the Bureau of the Census to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals consist of a set of 124 thresholds based on size of family unit (from one person, i.e., unrelated individual, to seven-or-more-person family) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to six or more children present), sex of head, and farm and nonfarm residence. Unrelated individuals and 2-person families are further differentiated by age of head (under 65 years and 65 years and over). The total family income of each family in the sample is tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family. (If the family's total income is less than its corresponding poverty cutoff, the family is classified as poor. Otherwise, it is classified as nonpoor.) The average thresholds shown in table A, however, were weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, for a given size of family, sex of head, and residence category, the weighted average threshold for that group is

obtained by multiplying the dollar amount for each person and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the total aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that size of family.

Because family composition varies by farm and nonfarm residence, the weighted average thresholds at the poverty level for farm families, as shown in table A, will not be exactly 85 percent of the nonfarm levels. Moreover, since family composition does not remain constant from year to year, the weighted average thresholds for 1969 will not reflect exactly the increase in the Consumer Price Index between 1969 and earlier years.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those families and unrelated individuals classified as poor. Consequently, to obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below 75 percent and below 125 percent of the poverty level, the weighted poverty thresholds shown in table A may be multiplied directly by 0.75 and 1.25, respectively.


Poverty status of persons.—The poverty status of a person who is a family member is determined by the family income and its relation to the appropriate poverty threshold for that family. The poverty status of a person who is an unrelated individual is determined by his or her own income in relation to the appropriate poverty threshold.

The number of persons below the poverty level shown in chapter D may differ slightly from the number presented in chapter C for this State. This difference is caused in part by differences in the weighting procedures used to tabulate the sample data. In chapter D, the number of family members below the poverty level was calculated by adding the sample weights of all family members. In chapter C, the number of family members below the poverty level was calculated by multiplying the number of persons in the family by the sample weight of the family head. Since the sample weight of the family head is not necessarily identical with the sample weight of any other member of the family, the two weighting procedures may produce different results.

Households below poverty level.—Households below the poverty level are defined as households in which the total income of the family or primary individual is below the poverty level. The incomes of persons in the household other than members of the family or the primary individual are not included in the total income of the family or primary individual when determining poverty status of a household.

The number of households shown in the poverty status tables is the sum of the households for which rent and value data are shown. This number may be less than the total number of household heads (i.e., households) shown in other tables since the rent and value data are tabulated only for households in specified types of

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**TABLE A. Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level in 1969, by Size of Family Unit and Sex of Head, by Farm and Nonfarm Residence**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size of family unit</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Nofarm</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Farm</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Male head</td>
<td>Female head</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Male head</td>
<td>Female head</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All unrelated persons</td>
<td>$1,834</td>
<td>$1,840</td>
<td>$1,923</td>
<td>$1,792</td>
<td>$1,559</td>
<td>$1,657</td>
<td>$1,512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 65 years</td>
<td>1,868</td>
<td>1,893</td>
<td>1,974</td>
<td>1,826</td>
<td>1,641</td>
<td>1,678</td>
<td>1,552</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 years and over</td>
<td>1,749</td>
<td>1,757</td>
<td>1,773</td>
<td>1,751</td>
<td>1,498</td>
<td>1,506</td>
<td>1,487</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All families</td>
<td>3,388</td>
<td>3,410</td>
<td>3,451</td>
<td>3,062</td>
<td>2,954</td>
<td>2,985</td>
<td>2,757</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 persons</td>
<td>2,364</td>
<td>2,363</td>
<td>2,394</td>
<td>2,320</td>
<td>2,012</td>
<td>2,017</td>
<td>1,931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head under 65 years</td>
<td>2,441</td>
<td>2,458</td>
<td>2,473</td>
<td>2,373</td>
<td>2,063</td>
<td>2,100</td>
<td>1,984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head 65 years and over</td>
<td>2,194</td>
<td>2,216</td>
<td>2,217</td>
<td>2,202</td>
<td>1,882</td>
<td>1,883</td>
<td>1,861</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 persons</td>
<td>2,005</td>
<td>2,024</td>
<td>2,027</td>
<td>2,030</td>
<td>1,640</td>
<td>1,645</td>
<td>1,636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 persons</td>
<td>3,721</td>
<td>3,743</td>
<td>3,745</td>
<td>3,726</td>
<td>3,196</td>
<td>3,197</td>
<td>3,169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 persons</td>
<td>4,386</td>
<td>4,415</td>
<td>4,418</td>
<td>4,377</td>
<td>3,769</td>
<td>3,770</td>
<td>3,761</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 persons</td>
<td>4,921</td>
<td>4,958</td>
<td>4,962</td>
<td>4,917</td>
<td>4,244</td>
<td>4,245</td>
<td>4,206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 or more persons</td>
<td>6,034</td>
<td>6,101</td>
<td>6,116</td>
<td>6,052</td>
<td>5,182</td>
<td>5,185</td>
<td>5,129</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
housing units as described below in the paragraphs on value and gross rent.

Ratio of family income to poverty level.—This ratio is obtained by dividing the income of a family or unrelated individual by the corresponding poverty threshold.

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

Median income deficit.—The median income deficit is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal parts, one having an income deficit above the median and the other having an income deficit below the median.

Mean income deficit.—The mean income deficit is the amount obtained by dividing the aggregate income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families or unrelated individuals (as appropriate) in that group.

Percentage distribution by type of income.—Two percentage distributions by type of income are shown in table 212. In the first, which is a distribution of aggregate family income by type of income, a negative (−) sign denotes a net loss from that particular type of income. Some types of income may be shown as contributing more than 100 percent of the total aggregate because of losses from other types. In the second distribution, which is a percentage distribution of families by type of income received, the figures may add to more than 100 percent, since some families receive income from more than one source.

Housing Items Related to Poverty Status

Occupied housing unit.—A housing unit is a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters. A housing unit can be occupied by a family, a family and unrelated persons living together, a group of unrelated persons living together, or by one person.
For each occupied housing unit there is one household. The former term refers to a type of living quarters and the latter term refers to the persons who occupy the quarters. Thus, the total number of households in the United States is equal to the total number of occupied housing units in the United States.

Tenure.—The data on tenure were derived from answers to question H9. A housing unit is tabulated as "owner occupied" if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit, even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for; a cooperative or condominium is "owner occupied" only if the owner or co-owner lives in it. All other occupied units are classified as "renter occupied."

Value.—The data on value were derived from answers to question H11.
Value data are tabulated for owner-occupied one-family houses which are located on a place of less than 10 acres and which do not have a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. Cooperatives, condominiums, mobile homes, and trailers are excluded from the value tabulations.

Mean value is the sum of the individual values reported divided by the number of owner-occupied units for which value is shown. For purposes of computation, the midpoints of the intervals were used, except that a mean value of $3,800 was assigned to housing units in the interval "less than $5,000" and a mean of $80,000 was assigned units in the interval "$50,000 or more."

Gross rent.—The data on gross rent are based on the information reported for contract rent and the cost of utilities and fuel from questions H12 and H13.

Rent data are tabulated for renter-occupied units, excluding one-family houses on 10 acres or more.
Monthly gross rent is the summation of contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (water, electricity, gas) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these items are paid for by the renter. Thus, gross rent eliminates individual differences which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuel as part of the contract rental payment. While the estimated costs of water and fuel are reported on a yearly basis, they are converted to monthly figures in the computation process.

Mean gross rent is the sum of the individual rental amounts divided by the number of renter-occupied units, excluding one-family houses on 10 acres or more.

Plumbing facilities.—Data on plumbing facilities were derived from answers to questions H5, H6, and H7.
"With all plumbing facilities" consists of units which have hot and cold piped water, and also a flush toilet and a bathtub or shower inside the structure for the exclusive use of the occupants of the unit.

Units "lacking some or all plumbing facilities" may lack hot water, bathtub (or shower), or flush toilet, or all of these facilities. Also included in this category are units having no piped water inside the structure and units with toilet or bathing facilities which are also used by another household.
APPENDIX B—Continued

List A. Intermediate Occupational Classification for Males (158 Items) with Component Detailed Items

This listing presents the relationship between the detailed occupation stub (e.g., table 170) and the intermediate occupation stub (e.g., table 173). The occupation groups marked with an asterisk (*) are not shown in the tables using the intermediate classification but can be derived by subtraction.

1. Accountants
2. Architects
3. Computer specialists
   - Computer programers
   - Computer systems analysts
4. Engineers, aeronautical and astronautical
5. Engineers, civil
6. Engineers, electrical and electronic
7. Engineers, mechanical
8. Other engineers
   - Engineers, chemical
   - Engineers, industrial
   - Engineers, metallurgical and materials
   - Engineers, mining
   - Engineers, petroleum
   - Engineers, sales
9. Lawyers and judges
   - Judges
10. Life and physical scientists
11. Chemists
12. Dentists
13. Pharmacists
14. Physicians, medical and osteopathic
15. Other related practitioners
   - Chiropractors
   - Optometrists
   - Podiatrists
   - Veterinarians
   - Health practitioners, n.e.c.
   - Health technologists and technicians
     - Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians
     - Dental hygienists
     - Health record technologists and technicians
     - Radiologic technologists and technicians
     - Therapists and assistants
   - Health technologists and technicians
   - Social workers
   - Religious workers
   - Clergy
   - Religious workers, n.e.c.
   - Social workers
   - Economists
   - Political scientists
   - Psychologists
   - Sociologists
   - Urban and regional planners
   - Social scientists, n.e.c.
19. Social and recreation workers
20. Teachers
21. College and university
   - Biology
   - Chemistry
   - Engineering
   - Physics
   - Other life and physical sciences
   - Mathematics
   - Economics
   - English
   - History
   - Miscellaneous social sciences
   - Other specified teachers
   - Not specified teachers
22. Elementary and prekindergarten
   - Elementary school
   - Prekindergarten and kindergarten
23. Secondary
   - Other teachers
     - Adult education teachers
     - Teachers, except college and university, n.e.c.
24. Engineering and science technicians
25. Draftsmen and surveyors
26. Electrical and electronic engineering technicians
   - Other engineering and science technicians
     - Agriculture and biological, except health
     - Chemical
     - Industrial engineering
     - Mechanical engineering
     - Mathematical
27. Technicians, except health, and engineering and science
28. Airliner pilots
   - Other technicians, except health, and engineering and science
     - Air traffic controllers
     - Embarlers
     - Flight engineers
     - Radio operators
     - Tool programers, numerical control
     - Technicians, n.e.c.
29. Writers, artists, and entertainers
   - Actors
   - Athletes and kindred workers
   - Authors
   - Designers
   - Editors and reporters
   - Musicians and composers
   - Painters and sculptors
   - Photographers
   - Public relations and publicity writers
   - Radio and television announcers
   - Writers, artists, and entertainers, except actors
30. Other professional, technical, and kindred workers
   - Actuaries
   - Archivists and curators
   - Dietitians
   - Farm management advisors
   - Foresters and conservationists
   - Home management advisors
   - Mathematicians
   - Operations and systems analysts
   - Personnel and labor relations workers
   - Registered nurses
   - Research workers, not specified
   - Statisticians
   - Therapists
   - Vocational and educational counselors
   - Professional, technical, and kindred workers—allocated
31. Buyers, purchasing agents, and sales managers
   - Buyers and shippers, farm products
   - Buyers, wholesale and retail trade
   - Purchasing agents and buyers, n.e.c.
   - Sales managers and department heads
   - Sales managers, except retail trade
32. School administrators
   - School administrators, college
   - School administrators, elementary and secondary
33. Specified managers and administrators, public administration
34. Other specified managers and administrators
   - Bank officers and financial managers
   - Credit man
   - Funeral directors
   - Health administrators
   - Managers and superintendents, building
   - Officers, pilots, and pursers, ship
   - Officials of lanes, lodges, and unions
   - Railroad conductors
   - Repairmen, cafes, and bar managers
   - Managers and administrators, except farm—allocated
35. Managers and administrators, n.e.c.—selected
36. Manufacturing
37. Wholesale and retail trade
   - Wholesale trade
     - Hardware, farm equipment, and building material retailing
     - General merchandise stores
     - Food stores
   - Motor vehicles and accessories retailing
   - Gasoline service stations
     - Apparel and accessories stores
   - Furniture, home furnishings, and equipment stores
   - Other retail trade
38. Transportation, communications, and public utilities
   - Transportation
   - Communications, and utilities and sanitary services
   - Other industries
   - Construction
   - Finance, insurance, and real estate
   - Business and repair services
   - Personal services
   - All other industries
39. Managers and administrators, n.e.c.—self-employed
40. Construction
41. Manufacturing
42. Wholesale and retail trade
43. Transportation
   - Wholesale trade
     - Hardware, farm equipment, and building material retailing
     - General merchandise stores
     - Food stores
   - Motor vehicles and accessories retailing
     - Gasoline service stations
     - Apparel and accessories stores
   - Furniture, home furnishings, and equipment stores
   - Motor vehicles and accessories retailing
44. All other industries
   - Transportation
   - Communications, and utilities and sanitary services
   - Finance, insurance, and real estate
   - Business and repair services
   - Personal services
   - All other industries
45. Insurance agents, brokers, and underwriters
APPENDIX B—Continued

List A—Continued

46. Real estate agents and brokers
47. Sales representatives, manufacturing industries
48. Sales representatives, wholesale trade
49. Sales clerks, retail trade
50. Salesmen, retail trade
51. Salesmen of services and construction
52. Other sales workers
53. Advertising agents and salesmen
54. Advertising representatives
55. Aviators
56. Demonsators
57. Huskers and puddlers
58. Newsboys
59. Stock and bond salesmen
60. Sales workers—allocated
61. Bank tellers and cashiers
62. Bank tellers
63. Cashiers
64. Bookkeepers and billing clerks
65. Billing clerks
66. Bookkeepers
67. Mail handlers and postal clerks
68. Mail clerks, post office
69. Mail handlers, except post office
70. Postal clerks
71. Other clerical and kindred workers
72. Clerical assistants; social welfare
73. Clerical supervisors, n.e.c.
74. Collectors, bill and statement
75. Counter clerks, except food
76. Dispatchers and starters, vehicle
77. Enumerators and interviewers
78. Estimators and investigators, n.e.c.
79. Experimeters and production controlers
80. File clerks
81. Insurance adjusters, examiners, and investigators
82. Library attendants and assistants
83. Messengers, including telegraph, and office boys
84. Meter readers, utilities
85. Bookkeeping and billing machine operators
86. Calculating machine operators
87. Computer and peripheral equipment operators
88. Duplication machine operators
89. Key punch operators
90. Tabulating machine operators
91. Office machine operators, n.e.c.
92. Payroll and timekeeping clerks
93. Proofreaders
94. Real estate appraisers
95. Receptionists
96. Secretaries
97. Shipping and receiving clerks
98. Statistical clerks
99. Stock clerks and storekeepers
100. Teacher aides, except school monitors
101. Telegram operators
102. Telephone operators
103. Ticket, station, and express agents
104. Typists
105. Weighers
106. Miscellaneous clerical workers
107. Not specified clerical workers
108. Clerical and kindred workers—allocated
109. Apparel craftsmen and upholstery workers
110. Furriers
111. Tailors
112. Bakers
113. Cabinetmakers
114. Carpenters
115. Electricians
116. Masons and tile setters
117. Brickmasons and stonemasons
118. Tile setters
119. Painters, construction and maintenance; and paperhangers
120. Painters, construction and maintenance
121. Paperhangers
122. Plasterers and cement finishers
123. Cement and concrete finishers
124. Plasterers
125. Plumbers and pipe fitters
126. Other construction craftsmen; floor layers, except tile setters
127. Roofers and stokers
128. Structural metal craftsmen
129. Foremen, n.e.c., manufacturing
130. Durable goods
131. Nondurable goods
132. Foremen, n.e.c., nonmanufacturing industries
133. Construction
134. Transportation, communications, and other public utilities
135. All other industries
136. Linemen and service men, telephone and power
137. Electric power line men and cable men
138. Telephone installers and repairmen
139. Telephone linemen and splicers
140. Locomotive engineers and firemen
141. Locomotive firemen
142. Mechanics and repairmen, air-conditioning, heating, and refrigeration
143. Mechanics and repairmen, aircraft
144. Mechanics and repairmen, automobile, excluding body
145. Automobile body repairmen
146. Automobile mechanics
147. Mechanics and repairmen, radio and television
148. Other mechanics and repairmen
149. Data processing machine repairmen
150. Farm implement mechanics
151. Heavy equipment mechanics, incl. diesel
152. Household appliance and accessory installers and mechanics
153. Loom fixers
154. Office machine mechanics
155. Railroad and air shop mechanics
156. Miscellaneous mechanics and repairmen
157. Not specified mechanics and repairmen
158. Machinists and job and die setters
159. Job and die setters, metal
160. Machinists
161. Sheet metal workers and tinsmiths
162. Tool and die makers
163. Other metal craftsmen
164. Blacksmiths
165. Boilermakers
166. Forgers and hammermen
167. Heat treaters, annealers, and temperers
168. Millwrights
169. Molders, metal
170. Pattern and model makers, except paper
171. Riveters and finishers, metal
172. Shipfitters
173. Printing craftsmen
174. Compositors and typesetters
175. Pressmen and plate printers, printing
176. Other printing craftsmen
177. Bookbinders
178. Electrostatics and stereotypers
179. Photosetters and lithographers
180. Stationary engineers and power station operators
181. Power station operators
182. Stationary engineers
183. Other craftsmen and kindred workers
184. Automobile accessories installers
185. Carpet installers
186. Drapers, dressmakers, and holstmen
187. Decorators and window dressers
188. Dental laboratory technicians
189. Engravers, except photomechanical
190. Furniture and wood finishers
191. Glaziers
192. Inspectors, scaleaters, and graders
193. Construction, n.e.c.
194. Construction laborers
195. Construction laborers
196. Railroad and railway express service
197. Jewellers and watchmakers
198. Millers, grinders, and feed
199. Motion picture projectionists
200. Opticians, and lens grinders and polishers
201. Piano and organ tuners and repairmen
202. Shoe repairmen
203. Sign painters and letterers
204. Stone cutters and stone carvers
205. Craftsmen and kindred workers, n.e.c.
206. Former members of the Armed Forces
207. Craftsmen and kindred workers—allocated
208. Assemblers
209. Checkers, examiners, and inspectors
210. Manufacturing
211. Meat cutters and butchers
212. Meat cutters and butchers, except manufacturing
213. Dress cutters and butchers, manufacturing
214. Meats and meat products
215. Pastry and confectionery
216. Painters, manufactured articles
217. Precision machine operators
218. Drill press operators
219. Grinding machine operators
220. Lathes and milling machine operators
221. Precision machine operators, n.e.c.
222. Sewers
223. Stationary fireman
224. Textile operatives
225. Carding, weaving, and knitting
226. Operatives
227. Knitters, loomers, and twisters
228. Spinners, twistlers, and winders
229. Weavers
230. Knitwear operatives, n.e.c.
231. Weavers and flannelers
232. Other metal working operatives
233. Fitters, polishers, sanders, and buffers
234. Furnace men, enameler, and pourers
235. Heaters, metal
236. Metal platers
237. Punch and stamping press operatives
238. Riveters and fasteners
239. Solderers
240. Other specified operatives, n.e.c.
241. Asbestos and insulation workers
242. Blasters and powders
243. Bottling and canning operatives
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List A.—Continued</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boatmen and canaliers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conductors and motormen, urban rail transit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Park夫s and tow motor operatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parking attendants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railroad brakemen, Railroad switchmen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport equipment operatives—allocated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction laborers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpenters' helpers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction laborers, except carpenter's helpers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freight, stock, and material handlers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freight and material handlers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garbage collectors, except farm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longshoremen and stevedores</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warehousemen, n.o.c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other specified laborers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal caretakers, except farm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishermen and oystermen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gard’ners and groundkeepers, except farm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lumberjacks, raftsmen, and woodchoppers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teamsters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle washers and equipment cleaners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laborers, except farm—allocated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous labors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous and not specified laborers by industry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood products, including furniture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lumber and wood products, except furniture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture and fixtures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary metal industries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling and finishing mills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other primary metal industries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fabricated metal industries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machinery, including electrical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machinery, except electrical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ordinance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous manufacturing industries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durable goods—allocated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apparel and other fabricated textile products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper and allied products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemicals and allied products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other nondurable goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco manufactures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing, publishing, and allied industries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petroleum and coal products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leather and leather products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nondurable goods—allocated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not specified manufacturing industries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation, communications, and other public utilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale and retail trade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other industries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business and repair services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other industries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bus drivers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxi drivers and chauffeurs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Truck drivers and deliverymen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deliverymen and route men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Truck drivers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other transport equipment operatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communications, and utilities and sanitary services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale and retail trade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other industries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business and repair services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmers and farm managers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All occupations in this major group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paid farm laborers and farm foremen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm laborers, wage workers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm laborers, self-employed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm laborers and farm foremen—allocated (class of worker other than unpaid family worker)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unpaid family workers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unpaid family workers—allocated (unpaid family class of worker other than unpaid family worker)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service workers, except private household</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleaning service workers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chambermaids and maids, except private household</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleaners and chairwomen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Janitors and secretaries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food service workers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooks, except private household</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Busboys and dishwashers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dishwashers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other food service workers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bartenders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food counter and fountain workers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waiters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food service workers, n.o.c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health service workers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dentists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health aides, except nursing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health trainers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lay midwives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal service workers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Airline porters and bellhops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baggage porters and bellhops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boarding and lodging house keepers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bootblacks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child care workers, except private household</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elevator operators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hairdressers and cosmetologists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housekeepers, except private household</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School monitors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ushers, recreation and amusement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Welfare service aides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protective service workers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firemen, fire protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guards and watchmen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policemen and detectives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other protective service workers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crossing guards, and bridge tenders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marshals and constables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheriffs and bailiffs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service workers, except private household—allocated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private household workers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(All occupations in this major group)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX B—Continued

List B. Intermediate Occupational Classification for Females (86 Items) with Component Detailed Items

This listing presents the relationship between the detailed occupation stub (e.g., table 170) and the intermediate occupation stub (e.g., table 173). The occupation groups marked with an asterisk (*) are not shown in the tables using the intermediate classification but can be derived by subtraction.

1. Accountants
2. Computer specialists
3. Librarians
4. Mathematical specialists
5. Life and physical scientists
6. Nurses, dietitians, and therapists
7. Dietitians
8. Registered nurses
9. Health technologists and technicians
10. Social scientists
11. Social and recreation workers
12. Teachers: College and university
13. Teachers: Secondary
14. Teachers: Elementary and prekindergarten
15. Other teachers
16. Engineering and science technicians
17. Technicians, except health, and engineering and science
18. Flight engineers
19. Writers, artists, and entertainers
20. Authors, editors, and reporters
21. Other professional, technical, and kindred workers
22. Buyers, purchasing agents, and sales managers
23. Restaurant, cafeteria, and bar managers
24. School administrators
25. Other specified managers and administrators

- Flight engineers
- Radio operators
- Tool programmers, numerical control
- Technicians, n.e.c.
- Writers, artists, and entertainers
- Authors, editors, and reporters
- Other writers, artists, and entertainers
- Architects and curators
- Chiropractors
- Dentists
- Engineers, aeronautical and astronautical
- Engineers, chemical
- Engineers, civil
- Engineers, electrical and electronic
- Engineers, industrial
- Engineers, mechanical
- Engineers, metallurgical and materials
- Engineers, mining
- Engineers, petroleum
- Engineers, sales
- Farm management advisors
- Forest and conservationists
- Health practitioners, n.e.c.
- Home management advisors
- Lawyers
- Operations and systems researchers and analysts
- Optometrists
- Personal and labor relations workers
- Pharmacists
- Physicians, medical and osteopathic
- Podiatrists
- Religious workers, n.e.c.
- Research workers, not specified
- Veterinarians
- Vocational and educational counselors
- Professional, technical, and kindred workers—allocated
- Buyers, purchasing agents, and sales managers
- Buyers and shippers, farm products
- Buyers, wholesale and retail trade
- Purchasing agents and buyers, n.e.c.
- Sales managers and department heads, retail trade
- Sales managers, except retail trade
- School administrators, college
- School administrators, elementary and secondary
- Other specified managers and administrators
- Assurers, controllers, and treasurers
- Bank officers and financial managers
- Credit men
- Funeral directors
- Health administrators
- Construction inspectors, public administration
- Inspectors, except construction, public administration
- Managers and superintendents, building
- Officers, pilots, and pursers; ship
- Officers and administrators; public administration, n.e.c.
- Officers of lodges, societies, and unions
- Postmasters and mail superintendents
- Railroad conductors
- Managers and administrators, except farm—allocated
- Managers and administrators, n.e.c.—allocated
- Wholesale and retail trade
- Wholesale trade
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### APPENDIX B—Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List B—Continued</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>32. Salesclerks, retail trade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. Salesmen, retail trade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. Other sales workers; advertising agents and salesmen; auctioneers; newspaper; stock and bond salesmen; sales representatives, manufacturing industries; sales representatives, wholesale trade; salesmen of services and construction; sales workers—allocated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. Bank tellers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. Stockkeepers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37. Cashiers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38. Counter clerks, except food; order fillers, fillers, and packers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39. Enumerators and interviewers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40. File clerks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41. Office machine operators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42. Bookkeeping and billing machine operators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43. Key punch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Other office machine operators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44. Payroll and timekeeping clerks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45. Receptionists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46. Secretaries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47. Stenographers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48. Telephone operators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49. Typists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50. Other clerical and kindred workers; billing clerks; clerical assistants, social welfare; clerical supervisors, n.e.c.; collectors, bill and account; dispatchers and starters, vehicle; estimators and investigators, n.e.c.; expediters and production controlters; insurance adjusters, examiners, and investigators; library, attendants and assistants; mail carriers, post office; mail handlers, including telegraph, and office boys; mineral readers, utilities; postal clerks; proplife clerks; real estate appraisers; shipping and receiving clerks; statistical clerks; stock clerks and storkeeps; teacher aids, except school monitors; telegraph operators; ticket, station, and express agents; weighers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51. Craftmen and kindred workers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52. Foremen, n.e.c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53. Assemblers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54. Bottling and canning operatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55. Checkers, examiners, and inspectors; manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56. Dressmakers and seamstresses, except factory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57. Laundry and drycleaning operatives, including ironers; clothing ironers and pressers; laundry and drycleaning operatives, n.e.c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58. Graders and sorters, manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59. Packers and wrappers, except produce; meat wrappers, retail trade; packers and wrappers, except meat and produce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60. Sawers and strachers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61. Textile operatives; carding, twisting, and combing operatives; knitters, loomers, and spinners; spinners, twisters, and winders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62. Other specified operatives; asbestos and insulation workers; blasters and powdermen; chainmen, rodders, and axmen; surveying; cutting operatives, n.e.c.; drillers, earth; dry wall installers and laborers; dryers, filters, polishers, sanders, and buffer; furnacemen, smeltiemen, and pourers; garage workers and gas station attendants; foundry grinders and packers, except factory and farm; heaters, metal; meatcutters and butchers, except manufacturing; meat cutters and butchers, manufacturing; metal platers; milliners; mine operatives, n.e.c.; mixing operatives; oilers and greasers, except auto; painters, manufacturing articles; photographic process workers; print press operatives; grinding machine operatives; laithes and milling machine operatives; precision machine operatives, n.e.c.; punch and stamping press operatives; riveters and fasteners; sailors and deckhands; sewers; shoe and leather operatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63. Machinery, including electrical; machinery, except electrical; electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies; furniture and fixtures; stone, clay, and glass products; primary metal industries; fabricated metal industries; transportation equipment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Professional and photographic equipment, and watches

| Professional and photographic equipment, and watches |
| Services and watchmaking |
| 65. Durable goods—allocated |
| 66. Food and kindred products |
| 67. Apparel and other fabricated textile products; textile mill products; apparel and other fabricated textile products—allocated |
| * Other nondurable goods |
| Tobacco products |
| Paper and allied products; printing, publishing, and allied industries; chemicals and allied products; petroleum and coal products; rubber and miscellaneous plastic products; leather and leather products; nondurable goods—allocated; not specified manufacturing |
| 68. Nonmanufacturing industries; construction; transportation, communications, and other public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; business and repair services; public administration; all other industries |
| 69. Transport equipment operatives; (all occupations in this major group) |
| 70. Laborers, except farm (all occupations in this major group) |
| 71. Farmers and farm managers; (all occupations in this major group) |
| 72. Paid farm laborers and farm foremen; farm foremen |
| 73. Unpaid family workers |
| 74. Service workers, except private household |
| 75. Cleaning service workers |
| 76. Chambermaids and maids, except private household |
| * Other cleaning service workers; cleaners and janitors |
| 77. Food service workers |
| 78. Cooks, except private household |
| 79. Waiters and food counter workers |
| 80. Health service workers |
| 81. Dental aids, orderlies, and attendants |
| 82. Other health service workers |
| Dental assistants; health aides, except nursing; health trainees |

**App.40**
### APPENDIX B—Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List B—Continued</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>83. Lay midwives</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>84. Hairdressers and cosmetologists</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other personal service workers</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Airline stewardesses</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Attendants, recreation and amusement</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Attendants, personal service, n.e.c.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Baggage porters and bellhops</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Barbers</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Boarding and lodging house keepers</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bootblack</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Child care workers, except private household</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Elevator operators</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Housekeepers, except private household</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>School monitors</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ushers, recreation and amusement</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Welfare service aids</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Service workers, except private household—allocated, and protective service workers</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>85. Private household workers—living in</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Child care workers, private household</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cooks, private household</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Housekeepers, private household</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Laundresses, private household</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Maids and servants, private household</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Private household workers—allocated</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>86. Private household workers—living out</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Child care workers, private household</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cooks, private household</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Housekeepers, private household</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Laundresses, private household</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Maids and servants, private household</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Private household workers—allocated</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX B—Continued

LIST C. Condensed Occupational Classification Used for Total Employed in Chapter C as Related to Component Detailed Items Presented in List A

(Numbers in parentheses refer to items in List A.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Professional, technical, and kindred workers</th>
<th>Secretaries, stenographers, and typists (Items 53, part item 54, item 54, part item 56)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physicians, dentists, and related practitioners (Items 2-10)</td>
<td>Other clerical workers (Items 53, part item 54, item 54, part item 56)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health workers, except practitioners (Items 2-10)</td>
<td>Craftsman and kindred workers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teachers, elementary and secondary school (Items 22, 23)</td>
<td>Automobile mechanics, including body repairmen (Item 74)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technicians, except health (Items 24, 27)</td>
<td>Mechanics and repairmen, except auto (Items 72, 73, 75, 76)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other professional workers (Items 1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 17, 18, 19, part 20, 29, 30)</td>
<td>Machinists (Part item 77)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Managers and administrators, except farm (Items 31-38, 40)</td>
<td>Metal craftsmen, except mechanics and machinists (Part item 77, 78, 79, 80)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaried:</td>
<td>Carpenters (Item 60)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>Construction craftsmen, except carpenters (Items 61-67)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail trade</td>
<td>Other craftsmen (Items 57, 58, 59, 68, 71, 81, 84, 85)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Industries</td>
<td>Operatives, except transport (Items 86-104)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-employed:</td>
<td>Durable goods, manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail trade</td>
<td>Nonnondurable goods, manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Industries</td>
<td>Nonmanufacturing industries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales workers (Items 45-62)</td>
<td>Transport equipment operatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing and wholesale trade</td>
<td>Truck drivers (Part item 123)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail trade</td>
<td>Other transport equipment operatives (Items 121, 122, part item 123, 124)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other industries</td>
<td>Laborers, except farm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical and kindred workers</td>
<td>Construction laborers (Item 125)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bookkeepers (Part item 54)</td>
<td>Freight, stock, and material handlers (Item 126)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other transport equipment operatives (Items 125, 126, part item 127, 128)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LIST D. Condensed Occupational Classification Used for Female Employed in Chapter C as Related to Component Detailed Items Presented in List B

(Numbers in parentheses refer to items in List B.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Professional, technical, and kindred workers</th>
<th>Secretaries, stenographers, and typists (Items 46, 47, 48)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nurses (Item 8)</td>
<td>Other clerical workers (Items 35, 37-41, 44, 46, 48, 50)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health workers, except nurses (Items 6, 7, 8)</td>
<td>Craftsman, foremen, and kindred workers (Item 51)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teachers, elementary and secondary schools (Items 13, 14)</td>
<td>Operatives, except transport (Items 53-62, 63, 64, 65, 66)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technicians, except health (Items 16, 17)</td>
<td>Durable goods, manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other professional workers (Items 1-8, 10, 11, 12, 15, 18, 21)</td>
<td>Nonnondurable goods, manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Managers and administrators, except farm (Items 22-26, 28)</td>
<td>Nonmanufacturing industries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales workers (Items 30-34)</td>
<td>Retail trade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail trade</td>
<td>Transport equipment operatives (Item 69)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other than retail trade</td>
<td>Laborers, except farm (Item 70)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical and kindred workers</td>
<td>Farmers and farm managers (Item 71)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bookkeepers (Item 36)</td>
<td>Farm laborers and farm foremen (Items 72, 73)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other transport equipment operatives (Items 74, 75)</td>
<td>Service workers, except private household (Item 76)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food service workers (Item 77)</td>
<td>Cleaning service workers (Item 78)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal service workers (Item 83)</td>
<td>Protective service workers (Part item 74)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private household workers (Items 85, 86)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Intermediary Industrial Classification with Component Detailed Items

**List E**

This listing presents the relationship between the detailed industry sub (e.g., in table 184) and the intermediary industry sub (e.g., in table 186). The industry groups marked with an asterisk (*) are not shown in the tables using the intermediate classification but can be derived by subtraction. Numbers in parentheses following the industry categories are the SIC definitions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Agriculture</th>
<th>18. Not specified electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural production (01)</td>
<td>19. Motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment (371)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural services, except horticultural (07) except 0713 and 0712</td>
<td>20. Other transportation equipment (372)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horticultural services (073)</td>
<td>Ship and boat building and repairing (376)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries—allocated</td>
<td>Railroad locomotives and equipment (377)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Forestry and Fishery</td>
<td>Mobile dwellings and campers (3791)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forestry (08)</td>
<td>Cycles and miscellaneous transportation equipment (3795, 3799)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fisheries (09)</td>
<td>21. Professional and photographic equipment (380)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining</td>
<td>Scientific and controlling instruments (381, 382)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(All industries in this major group) (10-14)</td>
<td>Optical and health services supplies (383, 384, 396)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Construction</td>
<td>Photographic equipment and supplies (386)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(All industries in this major group) (15-19)</td>
<td>Watches, clocks, and clockwork-operated devices (387)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Logging (241)</td>
<td>Not specified professional equipment (389)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sawmills, planing mills, and mill work (242, 243)</td>
<td>22. Ordinance (19)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous wood products (244, 246)</td>
<td>Miscellaneous manufactures and durable goods—allocated (390)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture and fixtures (25)</td>
<td>Miscellaneous manufacturing industries (391)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stone, clay, and glass products (29)</td>
<td>Manufacturing, durable goods—allocated (392)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Cement, concrete, gypsum, and plaster products (294, 295)</td>
<td>24. Meat products (201)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other stone, clay, and glass products</td>
<td>25. Canning and preserving produce, sea foods, and beverages (202)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glass and glass products (231-2323)</td>
<td>Canning and preserving fruits, vegetables, and sea foods (203)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structural clay products (232)</td>
<td>Beverage industries (208)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pottery and related products (236)</td>
<td>Bakery products (209)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous nonmetallic minerals and stone products (239-249)</td>
<td>26. Other food industries (210)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Primary iron and steel industries</td>
<td>Dairy products (211)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blast furnaces, steel works, rolling, and finishing mills (3312, 3313)</td>
<td>Grain-mill products (204, 0713)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other primary iron and steel industries (3313-3317, 332, 3391, part 3399)</td>
<td>Confectionery and related products (207)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Primary nonferrous industries</td>
<td>Miscellaneous food preparation and kindred products (206, 209)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary aluminum industries (3334, part 334, 3352, 3351, part 3392, part 3399)</td>
<td>Not specified food industries (210)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other primary nonferrous industries (3331-3333, 3339, part 334, 3351, 3356, 3357, 3362, 3369, part 3392, part 3399)</td>
<td>28. Yarn, thread, and fabric mills (211-224, 228)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Fabricated metal industries</td>
<td>29. Other textile mill products (220)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Including not specified metal</td>
<td>Knitting mills (220)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cutlery, hand tools, and other hardware (342)</td>
<td>Dyeing and finishing textiles, except wool and knitted goods (225)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fabricated structural metal products (344)</td>
<td>Floor coverings, except hard surface (227)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Screw machine products (345)</td>
<td>Miscellaneous textile mill products (228)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metal stamping (346)</td>
<td>Miscellaneous textile mill products (220)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous fabricated metal products (341, 343, 347, 348, 349)</td>
<td>Apparel and other fabricated textile products (229)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Not specified metal industries</td>
<td>Apparel and accessories (231-238)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Machinery, except electrical</td>
<td>Miscellaneous fabricated textile products (239)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office and accounting, and computing machines</td>
<td>30. Paper and allied products (240)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office and accounting equipment (397 except 3673)</td>
<td>Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills (241-243, 249)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronic computing equipment (3973)</td>
<td>Miscellaneous paper and pulp products (246)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Other machinery, except electrical</td>
<td>Paperboard containers and boxes (250)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engines and turbines (361)</td>
<td>31. Printing, publishing, and allied industries (271)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm machinery and equipment (362)</td>
<td>Newspaper publishing and printing (271)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction and material handling machines (363)</td>
<td>Printing, publishing, and allied industries (272-279)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measuring machinery (364)</td>
<td>Chemicals and allied products (370)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machinery, except electrical, n.a.c. (365, 366, 367, 368, 369)</td>
<td>Industrial chemicals (281)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies</td>
<td>Plastics, synthetic, and resin, except fibers (282, except 2823 and 2824)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Household appliances (363)</td>
<td>Synthetic fibers (2823, 2824)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies, n.a.c. (361, 362, 364, 367, 369)</td>
<td>Drugs and medicines (283)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Radio, television, and communication equipment (366, 368)</td>
<td>Soaps and cosmetics (284)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Other electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies</td>
<td>Paints, varnishes, and related products (285)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Chemicals and allied products</td>
<td>Agricultural chemicals (297)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Industrial chemicals (281)</td>
<td>Miscellaneous chemical products (286, 289)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Chemicals and allied products</td>
<td>Petroleum refining (293)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Industrial chemicals (281)</td>
<td>Miscellaneous petroleum and coal products (286, 289)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Petroleum and coal products</td>
<td>Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products (295)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petroleum refining (293)</td>
<td>Rubber products (290-303, 306)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous petroleum and coal products (286, 289)</td>
<td>Miscellaneous plastic products (307)</td>
</tr>
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<td>16. Tobacco and related products</td>
<td>Footwear, except rubber (310, 314)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco manufactures (311, 312, 313, 315-317, 319)</td>
<td>Other nonrubber goods—allocated (311, 312, 313, 315-317, 319)</td>
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<tr>
<td>17. Leather products, except footwear</td>
<td>Manufacturing, nonrubber goods—allocated</td>
</tr>
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<td>Leather products (321-324, 329)</td>
<td>38. Not specified manufacturing industries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Wood and related products</td>
<td>39. Transportation, communications, and other public utilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood and related products (330)</td>
<td>40. Railroads and railway express service (40)</td>
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<tr>
<td>19. Building materials and products</td>
<td>41. Street railways and bus lines (410, 413-419, 417)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building materials and products (340)</td>
<td>42. Trucking service and warehousing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation and warehousing (421, 422)</td>
<td>43. Warehousing and storage (422)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Other transportation equipment</td>
<td>44. Water transportation (44)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trucking service and warehousing (421, 422)</td>
<td>45. Air transportation (45)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Transportation and warehousing</td>
<td>46. All other transportation (46)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation and warehousing (421, 422)</td>
<td>47. Telecommunications services (423)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Communications</td>
<td>Telegraphic and miscellaneous communication services (425, 426)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephones and radio (421, 425)</td>
<td>48. Electric and gas utilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Electric and gas utilities</td>
<td>Electric light and power (421)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric and gas utilities (421)</td>
<td>Electric gas utilities (423)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Gas and steam supply systems (426)</td>
<td>49. Water supply, sanitary services, and other utilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Waste disposal and treatment services (427)</td>
<td>Water supply (428)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. Sanitary services (429)</td>
<td>Sanitary services (429)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. Other utilities</td>
<td>51. Food and farm products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. Electric and gas utilities</td>
<td>Food and related products (504)</td>
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<tr>
<td>29. Water and sewage systems (430)</td>
<td>Farm products—raw materials (505)</td>
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<tr>
<td>30. Transportation, communications, and other public utilities—allocated</td>
<td>52. Other wholesale trade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. Miscellaneous trade</td>
<td>Motor vehicles and equipment (501)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. Food and farm products</td>
<td>Drugs, chemicals, and allied products (502)</td>
</tr>
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<td>33. Chemicals and allied products</td>
<td>Dry goods and apparel (503)</td>
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<td>Industrial chemicals (281)</td>
<td>Electrical goods (504)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Plastics, synthetic, and resin, except fibers (282, except 2823 and 2824)</td>
<td>Hardware, plumbing, and heating supplies (505)</td>
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<td>Synthetic fibers (2823, 2824)</td>
<td>Not specified electrical and hardware products</td>
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<td>Drugs and medicines (283)</td>
<td>Machinery, equipment, and supplies (506)</td>
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<td>34. Other wholesale trade</td>
<td>Metals and minerals, n.a.c. (5091)</td>
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<td>Motor vehicles and equipment (501)</td>
<td>Petroleum products (5093)</td>
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<td>Drugs, chemicals, and allied products (502)</td>
<td>Soap and waste material (5093)</td>
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<td>Dry goods and apparel (503)</td>
<td>Alcoholic beverages (5095)</td>
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**Appendix**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List E—Continued</th>
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<tbody>
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<td><strong>APPENDIX B—Continued</strong></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
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<td>Paper and its products (5096)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lumber and construction materials (5098)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wholesale, n.a. (5094, 5097, 5099)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Not specified wholesale trade</td>
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<td>Wholesale trade—allocated</td>
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<tr>
<td>51. Hardware, farm equipment, and building material retailing</td>
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<td>Lumber and building material retailing (521-524)</td>
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<td>Hardware and farm equipment stores (525)</td>
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<td>52. General merchandise stores</td>
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<td>Department and mail order establishments (531, 533)</td>
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<td>Limited-price variety stores (533)</td>
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<td>Vending machine operators (534)</td>
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<td>Direct-selling establishments (535)</td>
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<td>Miscellaneous general merchandise stores (539)</td>
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<td>53. Food stores</td>
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<td>Grocery stores (541)</td>
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<td>Dairy products stores (545)</td>
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<td>Retail bakeries (548)</td>
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<td>Food stores, n.a. (542, 544, 546)</td>
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<td>54. Motor vehicles and accessories retailing</td>
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<td>Motor vehicle dealers (551, 552)</td>
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<td>Tire, battery, and accessory dealers (553)</td>
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<td>Miscellaneous vehicle dealers (559)</td>
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<td>55. Gasoline service stations (554)</td>
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<td>Apparel and accessories stores</td>
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<td>Apparel and accessories stores, except shoe stores (565 except 566)</td>
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<td>Shoe stores (566)</td>
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<td>57. Furniture, home furnishings, and equipment stores</td>
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<td>Furniture and home furnishings stores (571)</td>
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<td>Household appliances, television, and radio stores (572, 573)</td>
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<td>58. Eating and drinking places</td>
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<td>Drug stores (591)</td>
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<td>59. Other retail trade</td>
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<td>Liquor stores (592)</td>
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<td>Farm and garden supply stores (596)</td>
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<td>Jewelry stores (597)</td>
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<td>Fuel (521-524)</td>
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<td>Retail florists (599)</td>
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<td>Miscellaneous retail stores (593-595, 599 except 5999)</td>
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<td>Also specified retail trade</td>
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<td>Retail trade—allocated</td>
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<td>61. Banking and credit agencies</td>
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<td>Banking (60)</td>
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<td>Credit agencies (61)</td>
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<td>62. Insurance (63, 64)</td>
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<td>63. Other finance and real estate</td>
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<td>Security, commodity brokerage, and investment companies (62, 67)</td>
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<td>Real estate, including real estate - insurance - law offices (66, 65)</td>
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<td>Finance, insurance, and real estate—allocated</td>
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<td>64. Advertising (731)</td>
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<td>65. Commercial research, management, and programming services</td>
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<tr>
<td>Commercial research, development, and testing labs (731, 739)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Business management and consulting services (part 7360)</td>
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<td>Computer programming services (part 7390)</td>
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<td>66. Automobile services</td>
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<td>Automobile services, except repair (751, 752, 754)</td>
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<td>Automobile repair and related services (753)</td>
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<td>67. Other business and repair services</td>
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<td>Services to dwellings and other buildings (754)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Employment and temporary help agencies (756, 758)</td>
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<td>Detective and protective services (756)</td>
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<td>Business services, n.a. (732, 733, 735, 739, 7390, 7391, 7392)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Electrical repair shops (762, 763)</td>
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<td>Miscellaneous repair services (763, 764, 766 except 7664)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Business and repair services—allocated</td>
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<td>68. Private households (88)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hotels and lodging places</td>
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<td>69. Other matches (701)</td>
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<td>Lodging places, except hotels and motels (702, 703, 704)</td>
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<td>70. Laundering, dry cleaning, and other garment services (721, 727)</td>
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<td>71. Barber and beauty shops</td>
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<td>Beauty shops (723)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Barber shops (724)</td>
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<td>72. Other personal services</td>
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<td>Shoe repair shops (725)</td>
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<td>Dressmaking shops (part 722)</td>
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<td>Miscellaneous personal services (722, 726, part 728)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Personal services—allocated</td>
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<tr>
<td>73. Employment and recreation services (All those in this major group)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>(78, 79)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>74. Health services</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offices of physicians (801, 803)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Offices of dentists (802)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Offices of chiropractors (804)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hospitals (806)</td>
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<td>Convalesent institutions (8092)</td>
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<td>Offices of health practitioners, n.a. (part 8099)</td>
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<td>Health services, n.a. (807, part 8099)</td>
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<td>75. Educational services, government</td>
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<td>Elementary and secondary schools (821)</td>
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<td>Colleges and universities (822)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Libraries (823)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Educational services, n.a. (824, 825)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Not specified educational services (These categories include all class of</td>
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<tr>
<td>worker entries of federal, state, and local government.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>76. Educational services, private</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>(This group includes all of the industries shown in number 75 with class</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of worker entries other than federal, state, and local government.)</td>
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<td>77. Welfare, religious, and nonprofit membership organizations</td>
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<td>Religious organizations (866)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Welfare services (part 867)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nonprofit membership organizations (867)</td>
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<td>867. Nonprofit membership organizations (861-866, 869)</td>
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<td>78. Other professional and related services</td>
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<tr>
<td>Legal services (81)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libraries, art galleries, and zoos (84)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineering and architectural services (891)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Housing, auditing, and bookkeeping services (892)</td>
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<td>79. Professional and related services—allocated</td>
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<tr>
<td>80. Postal service (part 9100)</td>
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<td>81. Other public administration (part 9100, 9460)</td>
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<tr>
<td>82. State and local public administration</td>
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<tr>
<td>State public administration (9220)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Local public administration (9300)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Public administration—allocated</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
LIST F. Condensed Industrial Classification Used in Chapter C  
as Related to Component Detailed Items Presented in List E

(Numbers in parentheses refer to items in List E.)

| Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries (Items 1, 2) |
| Mining (Item 3) |
| Construction (Item 4) |
| Manufacturing |
| Furniture and lumber and wood products (Items 5, 6, 7, 8) |
| Primary metal industries (Items 11, 12) |
| Fabricated metal industries (including not specified metal) (Item 13) |
| Machinery, except electrical (Item 14) |
| Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies (Item 16) |
| Motor vehicles and other transportation equipment (Items 18, 19, 20) |
| Other durable goods (Items 9, 21, 22, 23) |
| Food and kindred products (Items 24, 25, 26, 27) |
| Textile mill and other fabricated textile products (Items 28, 29, 30) |
| Printing, publishing, and allied industries (Item 32) |
| Chemicals and allied products (Item 33) |
| Other nongear durable goods (including not specified manufacturing industries) (Items 31, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38) |
| Railroads and railway express services (Item 40) |
| Trucking service and warehousing (Item 42) |
| Other transportation (Items 41, 43, 44, 45) |
| Communications (Item 46) |
| Utilities and sanitary services (Items 47, 48) |
| Wholesale trade (Item 49) |
| Food, bakery, and dairy stores (Item 53) |
| Eating and drinking places (Item 55) |
| General merchandise retailing (Item 52) |
| Motor vehicle retailing and service stations (Items 54, 55) |
| Other retail trade (Items 51, 56, 57, 59, 60) |
| Banking and credit agencies (Item 61) |
| Insurance, real estate, and other financial services (Items 62, 63) |
| Business services (Items 64, 65, part Item 67) |
| Repair services (Items 66, part Item 67) |
| Private households (Item 68) |
| Other personal services (Items 69, 70, 71, 72) |
| Entertainment and recreation services (Item 73) |
| Hospitals (Part Item 74) |
| Health services, except hospitals (Item 74) |
| Elementary and secondary schools and colleges |
| Government (Part Item 75) |
| Private (Part Item 76) |
| Other education and kindred services (Residual of Items 75 and 76, and Museums, art galleries, and zoos from 78) |
| Welfare, religious, and nonprofit membership organizations (Item 77) |
| Legal, engineering, and miscellaneous professional services (Part Item 78) |
| Public administration (Item 79) |
APPENDIX B—Continued

FACSIMILES OF THE POPULATION QUESTIONS ON THE 1970 CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRES
(Questions on this page appeared on all questionnaires)

1. WHAT IS THE NAME OF EACH PERSON who was living here on Wednesday, April 1, 1970 or who was staying or visiting here and had no other home?

2. HOW IS EACH PERSON RELATED TO THE HEAD OF THIS HOUSEHOLD?

   Fill circle.

   If "Other relative to head," also give exact relationship, for example, partner, maid, etc.

   ○ Head of household
   ○ Wife of head
   ○ Son or daughter of head
   ○ Other relative of head—Print exact relationship

   ○ Other not related to head

   ○ Roomer, boarder, lodger
   ○ Patient or inmate

3. SEX

4. COLOR OR RACE

5. Month and year of birth

6. Month of birth

7. Year of birth

8. WHAT IS EACH PERSON'S MARITAL STATUS?

   Fill one circle.

   ○ Married
   ○ Single
   ○ Separated
   ○ Divorced
   ○ Widowed
   ○ Never married

Note: On the questionnaires used in Alaska, the categories "Aleut" and "Eskimo" were substituted for "Hawaiian" and "Korean" in question 4.

FACSIMILE OF THE RESPONDENT INSTRUCTIONS FOR POPULATION QUESTIONS 1 TO 8

1. If you are not sure about whether to list a person, see the rules on the flap of the census form.

2. If two or more unrelated people live together and share the rest, mark the first one you list Head of household. Mark the rest Other not related to head and print "partner" in the space.

3. A stepchild or legally adopted child of the head should be marked Son or daughter.

5. If the month or year of birth, or the age, is not known, give your best estimate.

6. If you are not sure how to fill these circles, look at the examples shown above.

7. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark Never married.

App-46
# Facsimiles of the Population Questions on the 1970 Census Questionnaires

(Percent indicates sample size)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of person on line 1 of page 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Last name</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 13a. Where was this person born?
- If born in hospital, give State or country where mother lived. If born outside U.S., see instruction sheet; distinguish Northern Ireland from Ireland (Eire).
  - This State
  - OR
  - (Name of year or foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)

#### b. Is this person's origin or descent?
- (Fill one circle)
  - Mexican
  - Central or South American
  - Puerto Rican
  - Other Spanish
  - Cuban
  - No, none of these

### 14. What country was his father born in?
- United States
- OR
- (Name of foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)

### 15. What country was his mother born in?
- United States
- OR
- (Name of foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)

### 16. For persons born in a foreign country:
#### a. Is this person naturalized?
- Yes, naturalized
- No, alien
- Born abroad of American parents

#### b. When did he come to the United States to stay?
- 1965 to 70
- 1950 to 54
- 1925 to 34
- 1960 to 64
- 1945 to 49
- 1915 to 24
- 1955 to 59
- 1935 to 44
- Before 1915

### 17. What language, other than English, was spoken in this person's home when he was a child? (Fill one circle)
- Spanish
- Other
- French
- German
- None, English only

### 18. When did this person move into this house (or apartment)?
- Fill circle for date of last move:
  - 1969 or 70
  - 1965 or 66
  - 1949 or earlier
  - 1968
  - 1960 to 64
  - Always lived in this house or apartment
  - 1967
  - 1950 to 59
  - This house before 1949

#### b. Where did he live on April 1, 1965?
  1. State, foreign country, U.S. possession, etc.
  2. County
  3. Inside limits of a city, town, village, etc.
  4. Yes

### 20. Since February 1, 1970, has this person attended regular school or college at any time? Count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree.
- No
- Yes, public
- Yes, parochial
- Yes, other private

### 21. What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school he has ever attended?
- Fill one circle. (If now attending, mark grade he is in).
  - Never attended school—Skip to 25
  - Nursery school
  - Kindergarten
  - Elementary through high school (grade or year)
  - College (academic year)

### 22. Did he finish the highest grade (or year) he attended?
- Yes
- No
- Finished this grade (or year)
- Did not finish this grade (or year)

### 23. When was this person born?
- Born before April 1966—Please go on with questions 24 through 41.
- Born April 1966 or later—Please omit questions 24 through 41 and go to the next page for the next person.

### 24. If this person has ever been married—Has this person been married more than once?
- Yes
- No
- More than once

#### b. When did he get married?
- Month
- Year

#### c. If married more than once—Did the first marriage and because of the death of the husband (or wife)?
- Yes
- No

### 25. If this is a girl or a woman—How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths?
- Do not count live children or children she has adopted.

### 26. If this is a man—Has he ever served in the Army, Navy, or other Armed Forces of the United States?
- Yes
- No

#### b. Was it during?
- Fill the circle for each period of service:
  - Korean War (June 27, 1950 to July 27, 1953)
  - World War II (Sept. 1941 to Aug. 1945)
  - World War II (Apr. 7, 1917 to Nov. 11, 1918)
  - Any other time

---

Appendix 47
APPENDIX B–Continued

FACSIMILES OF THE POPULATION QUESTIONS ON THE 1970 CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRES
(Percent indicates sample size)

27a. Has this person ever completed a vocational training program?
   For example, is in high school; as apprentice; in school
   of business, nursing, or trade; technical institute;
   or Armed Forces schools.
   [ ] Yes [ ] No—Skip to 28

b. What was his main field of vocational training? Fill one circle.
   [ ] Business, office work
   [ ] Nursing, other health fields
   [ ] Trades and crafts (mechanic, electrician, beautician, etc.)
   [ ] Engineering or science technician; draftsmen
   [ ] Agriculture or home economics
   [ ] Other fields—Specify [ ]

---

27b. Does this person have a health or physical condition which
limits the kind or amount of work he can do at a job?
If 65 years old or over, skip to question 29.
   [ ] Yes [ ] No

b. Does his health or physical condition keep him from
   holding any job at all?
   [ ] Yes [ ] No

---

c. If "Yes" in a or b—How long has he been limited
   in his ability to work?
   [ ] Less than 6 months
   [ ] 6 to 11 months
   [ ] 1 to 2 years
   [ ] 10 years or more

---

28a. How did he work last week? Fill one circle (or close)
   means used on the last day he worked at the address given.
   [ ] Driver, private auto
   [ ] Passenger, private auto
   [ ] Bus or streetcar
   [ ] Subway or elevated
   [ ] Railroad
   [ ] Taxi
   [ ] Walked only
   [ ] Worked at home
   [ ] Other means—Specify [ ]

---

29a. Did this person work at any time last week?
   [ ] Yes—Fill this circle if this person did full-
   or part-time work.
   [ ] No—Fill this circle if this person did not work,
   or if he has been limited own housework,
   school work, or volunteer work.

   [ ] Skip to 30

b. How many hours did he work last week (at all jobs)?
   Subtract any time off and add overtime or extra hours worked.
   [ ] 1 to 14 hours
   [ ] 15 to 29 hours
   [ ] 30 to 34 hours
   [ ] 35 to 39 hours
   [ ] 40 hours
   [ ] 41 to 48 hours
   [ ] 49 to 59 hours
   [ ] 60 hours or more

---

c. Where did he work last week?
   [ ] If he worked in more than one place, print
   where he worked most last week.
   [ ] If he worked at home, print
   the city, town, or village, etc.
   [ ] If he traveled to work or if the place does not
   have a number address, see instruction sheet.

   (1) Address (Number
   and street name)

   (2) Name of city, town, village, etc.

   (3) Inside the limits of this city, town, village, etc.? [ ] Yes [ ] No

   (4) County

---

(5) State

---

(6) ZIP

---

30. Does this person have a job or business from which he was
   temporarily absent or on layoff last week?
   [ ] Yes [ ] No—Skip to 32

---

31a. Has he been looking for work during the past 4 weeks?
   [ ] Yes [ ] No—Skip to 32

b. Was there any reason why he could not take a job last week?
   [ ] Yes, already has a job
   [ ] Yes, because of this person's temporary illness
   [ ] Yes, for other reasons (in school, etc.)
   [ ] No, could have taken a job

---

32. When did he last work at all, even for a few days?
   [ ] In 1970 [ ] 1969 [ ] 1968
   [ ] In 1967 [ ] 1966 [ ] 1965 [ ] 1964 to 1967
   [ ] In 1960 to 1963
   [ ] Never worked

---

App 48
APPENDIX B—Continued

FACSIMILES OF THE POPULATION QUESTIONS ON THE 1970 CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRES
(Percent indicates sample size)

33. Industry
   a. For whom did he work? [If now on active duty in the Armed
      Forces, print "APF" and skip to question 36.]
   b. What kind of business or industry was this?
      Describe activity at location where employed.
      (For example: Junior high school, rural supermarket, dairy farm,
      TV and radio service, auto assembly plant, road construction.)
   c. Is this main—[Fill one circle]
      —Manufacturing
      —Retail trade
      —Wholesale trade
      —Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)

34. Occupation
   a. What kind of work was he doing?
      (For example: Typist, keeps accounts, book, teller, car
      cleaner, printing press, school buildings, factories various.)
   b. What were his most important activities or duties?
      (For example: Typing, keeping accounts books, file, tolls, car
      cleaner, printing press, school buildings, factories various.)
   c. What was his job title?

35. Was this person—[Fill one circle]
   —Employee of private company, business, or individual
   —Federal government employee
   —State government employee
   —Local government employee (Cities, counties, etc.)
   —Self-employed in own business, professional practice, or farm
   —Own business not incorporated
   —Own business incorporated
   —Working without pay in family business or farm

36. In April 1965, what State did this person live in?
   —This State
   —[Name of State or foreign country; in Panamian Box.]

37. In April 1965, was this person—[Fill three circles]
   a. Working at a job or business (full or part-time)?
      —Yes
      —No
   b. In the Armed Forces?
      —Yes
      —No
   c. Attending college?
      —Yes
      —No

38. [If "Yes" for "Working at a job or business" in question 37—
   Describe this person’s chief activity or business in April 1965.
   a. What kind of business or industry was this?
   b. What kind of work was he doing (occupation)?
   c. Was he—
      —An employee of a private company or government agency
      —Self-employed or an unpaid family worker

39a. Last year (1969), did this person work at all, even for a few days?
   —Yes
   —No—Skip to 41

39b. How many weeks did he work in 1969, either full-time or part-time?
   —13 weeks or less
   —40 to 47 weeks
   —14 to 25 weeks
   —26 to 39 weeks
   —50 to 52 weeks

40. Earnings in 1969—[Fill parts a, b, and c for everyone who
   worked any time in 1969 even if he had no income.
   (If not answered, in Panamian Box.)]
   a. How much did this person earn in 1969
      in wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs?
      —Before deductions for taxes, heads,
      —Dues, or other taxes)
      —(Dollars only)
      —None
   b. How much did he earn in 1969 from his
      own nonfarm business, professional
      practice, or partnership?
      —(Not after business expenses. If business
      lost money, write "Loss" above account.)
      —(Dollars only)
      —None
   c. How much did he earn in 1969 from
      his own farm?
      —(Not after operating expenses. Include earnings
      as rental farmer or sharecropper. If farm lost money,
      write "Loss" above account.)
      —(Dollars only)
      —None

41. Income other than earnings in 1969—[Fill parts a, b, and c.
   If not answered, in Panamian Box.]
   a. How much did this person receive in
      1969 from Social Security or
      Railroad Retirement?
      —(Dollars only)
      —None
   b. How much did he receive in 1969 from
      public assistance or welfare payments?
      —Include aid for dependent children, old
      age assistance, general assistance, aid
      to the blind or totally disabled.
      —(Dollars only)
      —None
   c. How much did he receive in 1969 from
      all other sources?
      —Include interest, dividends, rent, purchase, pensions,
      and other regular payments.
      —(See instruction sheet)
      —(Dollars only)
      —None
FACSIMILES OF THE RESPONDENT INSTRUCTIONS FOR POPULATION QUESTIONS IN THE 1970 CENSUS

13. Mark the circle for this state if he now lives in the same state as he was born in. If born in a different state, print name of state. If born outside U.S., print name of country, U.S. possession, etc. Use international boundaries as now recognized by the U.S.

15. Mark one circle in part A and one circle in part B for persons born outside the 50 States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Canal Zone, Guam, or Virgin Islands of U.S.

17. If more than one language other than English was spoken, mark principal language.

18. Mark the date for the last time he moved into this particular house or apartment.

19a. Mark Yes if he lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1965, even if he moved away and came back between then and now. Mark No if he lived in a different apartment, even if this was not the last time he moved into this particular house or apartment.

b. If he moved somewhere else on April 1, 1965, give the address of his usual residence at that time.

Part (2) For addresses in Louisiana, print the parish name.
For addresses in Alaska, print the borough name.
For addresses in Independent Cities, print the name of the city and “city,” for example, Baltimore city.

Part (3) Mark Yes if you know that the address is now inside the limits of a city, town, village, or other incorporated place, even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1965.

20. Do not count trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless you think he could get credit for it at a regular school or college.

21. Mark the highest grade he attended even if he did not finish it. If he is in school, mark the grade he is in now.
If he skipped or repeated grades, mark the grade he ever attended, regardless of how long it took to get there.
If he finished high school, but did not go to college, mark 12.
For college, mark the highest academic year attended.

22. Mark Finished this grade (or year) only if he finished the entire grade or year shown in question 21.

24a. If exact dates of marriage are unknown, estimate as closely as possible.

25. Count all children the girl or woman has ever had, even if some of them have died or are no longer live with her.

26. Mark Yes if he was ever on active duty in the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, or National Guard.

29a. Mark Yes if he worked on any day Sunday through Saturday of last week.

Count as work
Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payment "in kind"
Work in own business, professional practice, or farm
Any work in a family business or farm, paid or unpaid
Any part-time work
Active duty in the Armed Forces

Do not count as work
Housework or yard work at own home
Unpaid volunteer work
Work done as an inmate of an institution.

b. Give the actual number of hours he worked at all jobs last week, even if that was more or fewer hours than he usually works.

C. For a person who travels about in his work or who works in more than one place—if he usually checks in, or out at the same place every day, give the address of that place.

If he does not check in or out at the same place, give the address of the place where he worked the most hours last week.
Give the exact address of the location or branch where he works if his employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system).
When you cannot give the number or street name, print the name of the building, if any, or the name of the company for which he works.

d. Mark Worked at home for a person who worked on a farm where he lives or in an office or shop in his home.

30. Mark No if he works only during certain seasons or is "on call" to work when needed.

31a. Mark Yes if he tried to get a job or to start a business or profession at any time in the past four weeks; for example, if he registered at an employment office, went for a job interview, or did anything toward starting a business. Mark Yes if he was waiting to hear from places he had applied to or registered with within the past four weeks.

b. Mark Yes, already has a job if he was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.

Mark Yes, because of this person's temporary illness if he expects to be able to work within 30 days.

Mark Yes, for other reasons for reasons such as going to school or taking care of children.

32. Look at the instructions for 29a to see what work means. Mark Never worked if he: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part-time, (2) never did any unpaid work in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.

33a. If he worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, and the name of his supervisor. If he worked for a person or a small business that has no company name, print the name of the person he worked for.

b. Write two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or occupation was.
APPENDIX B—Continued


33a. Mark Manufacturing if the factory, plant, mill, etc. makes things, even if it also sells them.
Mark Wholesale trade if a business does not make things but buys them to sell in stores or other places.
Mark Retail trade if the business only sells things (not services) to individuals.
Mark Other if the main purpose of the employer is not making or selling things. Some examples of "Other" are services, such as those given by hotels, dry cleaners, repair shops, schools, and banks. Farming and building houses, bridges, roads, are also examples of "Other" kinds of businesses.

34a. Write two or more words to tell the kind of work he does. If he is a trainee, apprentice, or helper, write that down too. See examples of acceptable answers on the Census form and here.

Acceptable
Sales clerk
Carpenter's helper
Practical nurse

Unacceptable
Saler
Clerk
Helper
Nurse

b. Write the most important things that he does on the job. Some examples are shown on the Census form.
c. Print his job title (what his employer calls his job). If he has no job title, print None.

35. If he was an employee of a private non-profit organization, mark the first circle.
Mark Local government employee for a teacher in a local public school.
Mark This State if he now lives in the same State as he did in April 1965.

37. If he had two or more activities during the same period, mark Yes for each of these activities.

39. Look at the instructions for question 29a to see what work means. Count every week in which he did any work at all, even for a few hours.

40. Enter the amount or fill the None circle in a, b, and c. Part 40a includes "sick leave" pay. Part 40a excludes military bonuses, reimbursement for business expenses, and pay "in kind." The owner of an unincorporated sole proprietorship business should include his net earnings in part 40b. If the business or firm is incorporated, his earnings should be included in part 40c.

41. Enter the amount or fill the None circle in a, b, and c.

a. Social Security or Railroad Retirement — include U.S. Government payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, or to disabled workers. Include "Medicare" premiums, exclude receipts.
b. Public assistance or public welfare payments — include amounts received from Federal, State, or local public programs. Exclude private welfare payments.
c. Interest, dividends — include amounts received or credited to your account.
d. Veterans' payments — include money paid for service-connected disabilities, to survivors of deceased veterans, for education and on-the-job training subsistence allowances, and for "infants" on "GI" insurance premiums.
e. Retirement pensions — include amounts paid by former private employers and by unions, and amounts paid by Federal, State, county, or other governmental agencies.
f. Other regular payments — include each periodic income, or net rental income, unemployment insurance benefits, workers' compensation, private welfare payments, alimony or child support, Armed Forces allotments, and regular contributions from persons who are not members of your household.

Exclude receipts from the sale of personal property, capital gains, lump-sum insurance or inheritance payments, or pay "in kind."

. . . App-51
## APPENDIX B—Continued

**FACSIMILES OF SELECTED HOUSING QUESTIONS ON THE 1970 CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRES**

(Percent indicates sample size)

### B. Type of unit or quarters

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<tr>
<th>Occupied</th>
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<tr>
<td>First term</td>
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<tr>
<td>Continuation</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vacant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usual residence</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elsewhere</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Group quarters</th>
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<tr>
<td>First term</td>
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<td>Continuation</td>
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For a vacant unit, also fill in C, D, A, H2 to H8, and H10 to H12

### C. Is there hot and cold piped water in this building?

- Yes, hot and cold piped water in this building
- No, only cold piped water in this building
- No piped water in this building

### D. Do you have a flush toilet?

- Yes, for this household only
- Yes, but also used by another household
- No flush toilet

### E. Do you have a bathtub or shower?

- Yes, for this household only
- Yes, but also used by another household
- No bathtub or shower

### F. Are your living quarters—

- Owned or being bought by you or by someone else in this household? Do not include cooperatives and condominiums here.
- A cooperative or condominium which is owned or being bought by you or by someone else in this household?
- Rented for cash rent?
- Occupied without payment of cash rent?

### H. If you live in a one-family house which you own or are leasing—

What is the value of this property, that is, how much do you think this property (house and lot) would sell for if it were for sale?

- Less than $5,000
- $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 $24,999
- $25,000 to $34,999
- $35,000 to $49,999
- $50,000 or more

### I. Is this building—

- On a city or suburban lot?
- On a place of less than 10 acres?
- On a place of 10 acres or more?

### J. Last year, 1969, did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from this place amount to—

- Less than $50 (or None)
- $50 to $249
- $250 to $499
- $500 or more

### K. Is the monthly rent—

- What is the monthly rent?
- Write amount here: $0.00 (Nearest dollar)

### L. If rent is paid by the month—

- What is the rent, and what period of time does it cover?
- $0.00 per (Nearest dollar) (Week, half-month, year, etc.)

### M. If rent is not paid by the month—

- What is the rent, and what period of time does it cover?

### N. Answer question M3 if you pay rent for your living quarters.

In addition to the rent entered in M12, do you also pay for—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Electricity</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes, average monthly cost is $0.00 (Nearest dollar)</td>
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<tr>
<td>No, included in rent</td>
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<td>No, electricity not used</td>
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<tr>
<th>Gas</th>
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<tr>
<td>Yes, average monthly cost is $0.00 (Nearest dollar)</td>
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<tr>
<td>No, included in rent</td>
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<tr>
<td>No, gas not used</td>
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<tr>
<th>Water</th>
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<tr>
<td>Yes, yearly cost is $0.00 (Nearest dollar)</td>
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<tr>
<td>No, included in rent or no charge</td>
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<tr>
<th>Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</th>
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<td>Yes, yearly cost is $0.00 (Nearest dollar)</td>
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<tr>
<td>No, included in rent</td>
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<tr>
<td>No, these fuels not used</td>
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### O. Answer question O3 if you pay rent for your living quarters.

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<th>App-51a</th>
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<tr>
<td>15 and 5 percent</td>
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### P. Answer question P3 if you pay rent for your living quarters.

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### Q. Answer question Q3 if you pay rent for your living quarters.

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### R. Answer question R3 if you pay rent for your living quarters.

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### W. Answer question W3 if you pay rent for your living quarters.

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### X. Answer question X3 if you pay rent for your living quarters.

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### Y. Answer question Y3 if you pay rent for your living quarters.

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### Z. Answer question Z3 if you pay rent for your living quarters.

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### AA. Answer question AA3 if you pay rent for your living quarters.

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### BB. Answer question BB3 if you pay rent for your living quarters.

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### CC. Answer question CC3 if you pay rent for your living quarters.

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### DD. Answer question DD3 if you pay rent for your living quarters.

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### EE. Answer question EE3 if you pay rent for your living quarters.

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### HH. Answer question HH3 if you pay rent for your living quarters.

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### II. Answer question II3 if you pay rent for your living quarters.

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### JJ. Answer question JJ3 if you pay rent for your living quarters.

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### KK. Answer question KK3 if you pay rent for your living quarters.

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### LL. Answer question LL3 if you pay rent for your living quarters.

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### MM. Answer question MM3 if you pay rent for your living quarters.

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### NN. Answer question NN3 if you pay rent for your living quarters.

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### OO. Answer question OO3 if you pay rent for your living quarters.

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### PP. Answer question PP3 if you pay rent for your living quarters.

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FACSIMILES OF THE RESPONDENT INSTRUCTIONS FOR SELECTED HOUSING QUESTIONS IN THE 1970 CENSUS

M5. Mark hot water even if you have it only part of the time.

M6. Also used by another household means that someone else who lives
    in the same building, but is not a member of your household, also uses
    the equipment. Mark this circle also if the occupants of living quarters
    now vacant would also use the equipment.

M9. Owned or being bought means that the living quarters are owned outright
    or are mortgaged. Also mark Owned or being bought if the living quarters
    are owned but the land is rented.

M9. Rent paid for cash rent if any money rent is paid. Rent may be paid
    by persons who are not members of your household.

M9. Occupied without payment of cash rent includes, for example, a
    vacation home or apartment paid free of rent by the owner,
    or a house or apartment occupied by a janitor or caretaker in exchange
    for services.

M11. Include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures
    on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented,
    estimate the combined value of the house and the land.

M12. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the furnishings,
    utilities, or services are included.

a. If you pay rent by the month, write in the amount of rent and fill
    one circle.

b. If rent is not paid by the month, answer both parts of b. For example,
    $25 per week, $1,500 per year, etc.

M13. If exact costs are not known, estimate as closely as possible. Report
    amounts even if bills are unpaid or are paid by someone else. If the
    bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or
    a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own living
    quarters. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined
    amount on the electricity line and bracket ( ) the two utilities.

M17. A city or suburban lot is usually located in a city, a community, or any
    built-up area outside a city or community, and is not larger than the
    house and yard. All living quarters in apartment buildings, including
    garden-type apartments in the city or suburbs, are considered as a city
    or suburban lot.

A farm is a farm, ranch, or any other property, other than a city or
    suburban lot, on which this residence is located.

M18. Fill the circle for the total (grand) amount of money received from the
    sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products produced on this
    place during the calendar year 1969.