1980 Census of Population and Housing Public-Use Microdata Sample. Technical Documentation

D1-D80-PUMS-14-TECH

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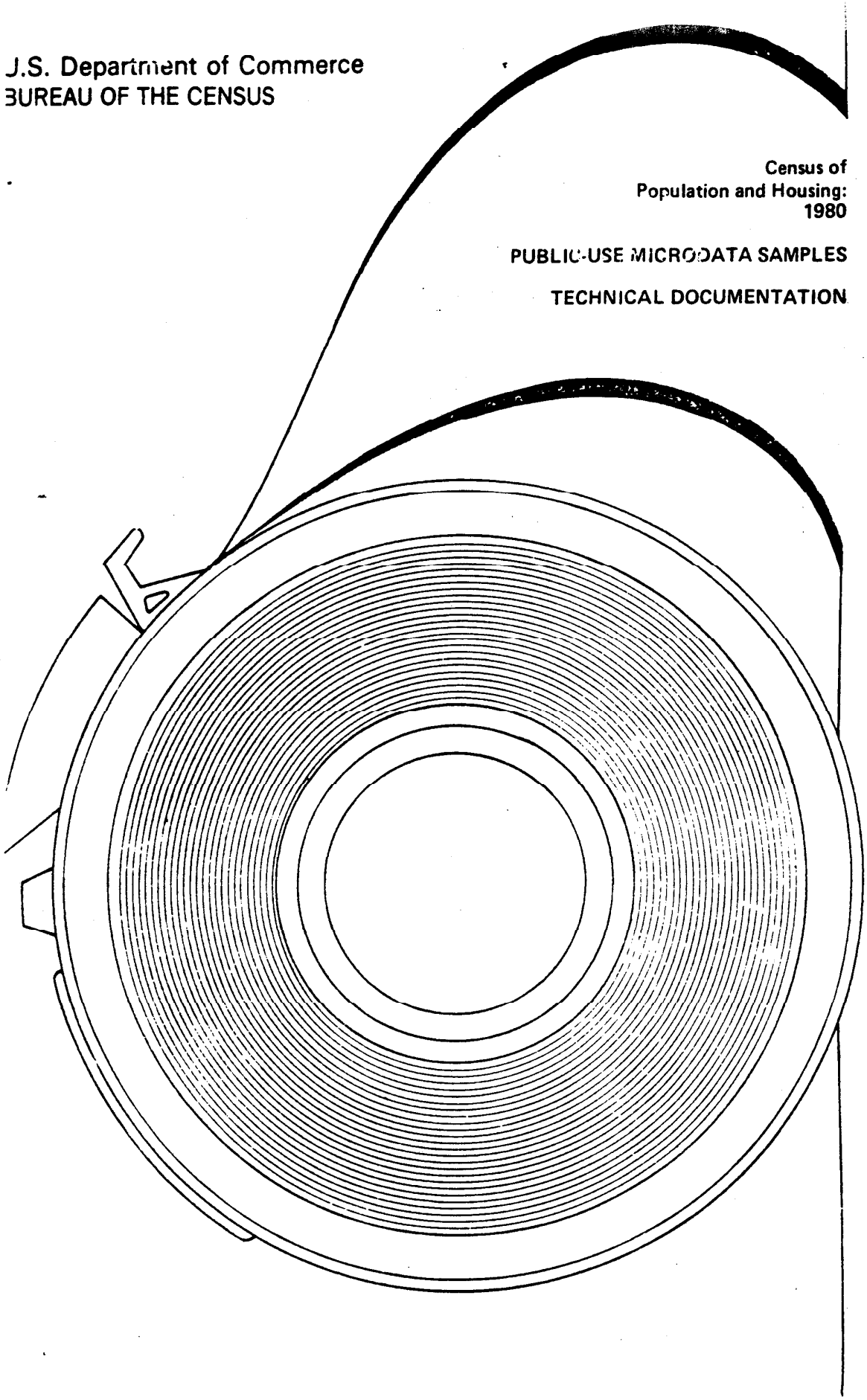
Census of
Population and Housing:
1980

PUBLIC-USE MICRODATA SAMPLES

TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION



Technical Documentation

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980:

PUBLIC-USE MICRODATA SAMPLES

TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION

Washington, D.C.

1983

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Malcolm Baldrige, Secretary
Guy W. Fiske, Deputy Secretary
Robert G. Dederick, Under Secretary for Economic Affairs

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Bruce Chapman, Director

March 1983

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This documentation was prepared by Paul T. Zeisset, assisted by Joanne C. Dickinson, James R. Clark and Kathleen A. Siemer in the Data User Services Division. Chapters on sampling were prepared in Statistical Methods Division by Henry F. Woltman and Thomas W. Harahush. Support was provided through content review by staff members from Decennial Census Division, Housing Division, and Population Division.

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The files should be cited as follows:

Census of Population and Housing, 1980: Public-Use Microdata Sample (A, B, or C Sample), (Name of State or other unit of issue) [machine-readable data file] / prepared by the Bureau of the Census. --Washington: The Bureau [producer and distributor], 1983.

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USER NOTES

This section is reserved for any User Notes to the Public-Use Microdata Samples published after the initial release of this documentation.

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

ABSTRACT

Census of Population and Housing, 1980:
Public-Use Microdata Samples [machine-readable data] /
conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.--Washington:
Bureau of the Census [producer and distributor], 1982.

TYPE OF FILE:

Microdata

UNIVERSE DESCRIPTION:

All persons and housing units in the United States.

SUBJECT-MATTER DESCRIPTION:

These files contain stratified 5-percent, 1-percent or 0.1-percent samples of housing units and the persons in them, as enumerated in the 1980 census: All files have the same subject content (with minor exceptions). Items on the housing unit and person records include:

Housing Unit Record
Tenure
Vacancy Status and Type
Condominium Status
Units in Structure
Access
Year Structure Built
Stories in Structure and Elevator
Rooms
Bedrooms
Plumbing Facilities
Kitchen Facilities
Bathrooms
Source of Water
Sewage Disposal
Air Conditioning
Heating Equipment
Fuels Used
Vehicles Available
Telephone in Housing Unit
Year Householder Moved into Unit
Farm Status and Sales of Farm Products
Value
Cost of Utilities
Real Estate Taxes and Yearly Insurance Premiums Combined
Mortgage Status and Selected Monthly Owner Costs
Contract Rent
Gross Rent
Household Type
Presence and Age of Own Children
Number of Subfamilies in Family
Household Income in 1979
Family Income in 1979
Allocation Flags for Housing Items

Person Record
Relationship
Sex
Age
Marital Status
Race
Spanish Origin
Ancestry
Place of Birth
Citizenship
Year of Immigration
Language Spoken at Home
Ability to Speak English
Children Ever Born
Marital History
School Enrollment and Type of School
Highest Year of School Attended
Activity in 1975
Migration/Place of Work/ Travel Time Weight
Residence in 1975
Place of Work
Travel Time to Work
Means of Transportation to Work
Carpooling
Disability Status
Veteran Status and Period of Service
Industry
Occupation
Class of Worker
Work and Unemployment in 1979
Weeks Worked in 1979
Income in 1979 by Type
Poverty Status in 1979
Allocation Flags for Population Items

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION:

FILE SIZE:

The 5-percent A Sample includes a separate file for each State. The 1-percent B Sample has a file for each State and an additional file for those county groups which cross State lines. The 1-percent C Sample has a file for each of 27 States, D.C., and 8 groups of States identified. The 0.1-percent subsamples from the A, B, and C Samples constitute one file each. Each file contains 193-character logical records of two types: housing units and persons. The block size for the files varies with user specifications. A printout listing the block size and record count is sent with each file.

FILE SORT SEQUENCE:

The files are sorted by identified geographic area. See "Record Sequence," p. 13.

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS:

There are three separate public-use microdata samples, each featuring a different geographic scheme on the individual records. (For more detail see page 5.)

The A Sample (5-percent or 0.1-percent) identifies every State, and various subdivisions of States termed "county groups," each with 100,000 or more inhabitants. These units include many individual large counties and cities. Many SMSAs are also identifiable.

The B Sample (1-percent or 0.1-percent) identifies most individual SMSAs with 100,000 or more inhabitants and identifies all other SMSAs in pairs so that metropolitan and nonmetropolitan territory can be studied nationwide. County groups are frequently defined differently for the B Sample than for the A Sample. Most States cannot be identified in their entirety.

The C Sample identifies census regions, divisions, 27 individual States, D.C., and 8 groups of the remaining States. Four types of area are shown: in central cities of urbanized areas, urban fringe, other urban and rural, as are 73 individual urbanized areas.

REFERENCE MATERIALS:

U.S. Bureau of the Census. Census of Population and Housing, 1980: Public-Use Microdata Samples Techical Documentation (this document). The documentation includes descriptions of geographic information on the files, subject content, technical conventions and file structure, sample design and accuracy of the data; a data dictionary (record layout); glossary; and maps. Supplements to be issued include control counts by geographic area. One copy of the documentation accompanies each file order. When ordered separately, the documentation is available for $5.00 from Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Tapes), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

"Public-Use Microdata Samples from the 1980 Census," by Paul T. Zeisset. This paper describes sampling, contents, geography, and file structure; and includes a list of items on the files. Free from Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Tapes), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

PHC80-R1. Users' Guide. This publication is a comprehensive guide to 1980 census data. It covers 1980 census subject content, procedures, geography, statistical products, limitations of the data, sources of user assistance, notes on data use, a glossary of terms, and guides for locating data in reports and tape files. The guide is issued in loose-leaf form and sold in parts (R1-A, -B, etc.) as they are prepared. Parts A and B Text are currently available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. (Part A. Text: S/N 003-024-03625-8, price $5.50; Supplement 1, including Part B, Glossary: S/N 003-024-05004-8, price $6.00.)

Monthly Product Announcement (MPA). New Census Bureau products released each month are listed in the MPA. These products include publications, technical documentation, data files, published maps, and microfiche. For instance, a given issue might list specific State files of the public-use microdata samples issued during the period. To be added to the mailing list, contact: Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

RELATED PRINTED REPORTS:

See figure 5, page 16.

RELATED MACHINE-READABLE FILES:

County Group Equivalency File. This file includes a record for each county; identifying the county group of which the county is a part on the A and B Samples. Also included are records for places and, in 10 States, towns or townships, as necessary to define subcounty units separately identified. A sorted version of the file lists the components of each A Sample or B Sample county group.

Public-Use Microdata Samples Data Dictionary. This file corresponds to the record layout information found in chapter 5 of the documentation, and several of the appendices, designed for use by CENSPAC, but also adaptable for other software. Available on the same tape with the County Group Equivalency File.

FILE AVAILABILITY:

Each 5-percent or 1-percent sample is issued by State, or for selected States on the C Sample, by State group. The B Sample includes a separate file for those county groups in the nation that cross State lines. Each one-in-one thousand (0.1 percent) sample is issued as a single nationwide file. (For more information on units of issue, see chapter 2.)

Tapes are available at 1600 bpi or 6250 bpi, 9-track, EBCDIC or ASCII, labelled or unlabelled, at a cost of $140 per reel. If data for more than one State are stacked on a single reel at a customer's request, the cost is $165 per reel. For information on the number of reels and release date for each State, see the Monthly Product Announcement (see above). Once files are available, information on the number of tapes required for a given set of files stacked together can be obtained from Customer Services (301) 763-4100.

Microdata files can be ordered using the Customer Services order form for tapes. When ordering from the Bureau please refer to file number. Please indicate the name of the unit of issue when ordering files.

CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

Overview

Public-use microdata samples are computer tapes which contain records for a sample of housing units, with information on the characteristics of each unit and the people in it. In order to protect the confidentiality of respondents, the Bureau excludes identifying information from the records. Within the limits of the sample size and geographic detail provided, these tapes permit users with special needs to prepare virtually any tabulations of the data they may desire.

Three separate public-use microdata samples are available, each representing five percent or one percent of the population and housing of the United States:

- o A Sample, 5%, identifying all States and various subdivisions within them, including most counties with 100,000 or more inhabitants;

- o B Sample, 1%, identifying all metropolitan territory and most SMSAs individually, and groups of counties elsewhere;

- o C Sample, 1%, identifying regions, divisions, and most States by type of area (urban/rural).

Three 1-in-1,000 samples are also prepared, one each extracted from the A, B, and C Samples.

Comparison Of Summary Data And Microdata

Figure 1 illustrates the basic distinctions between summary data and microdata. Summary data are the type of data found in census printed reports, summary tape files, microfiche, and most special tabulations. In summary data, the basic unit of analysis is a specific geographic area (for example, a census tract, county, or State) for which counts of persons or housing units in particular categories are provided. In microdata, the basic unit is an individual housing unit and the persons who live in it.

There are two types of microdata: confidential microdata and public-use microdata. Confidential microdata include the census basic record tapes, computerized versions of the questionnaires collected from households, as coded and edited during census processing. The Census Bureau tabulates these confidential microdata in order to produce the summary data that go into the various reports, summary tape files (STFs), and special tabulations. Public-use microdata samples are extracts from the confidential microdata taken in a manner that avoids disclosure of information about identifiable households or individuals.

Figure 1. Comparison of Summary Data With Information on Microdata Files

SUMMARY DATA

- Basic unit is an identified geographic area
- Data summarized on people and housing in areas
- Available for small areas

Illustrative Summary Data

City	Total Pop.	Occupied Housing Units	Number of Persons Per Unit	Renter Occupied Units	Gross Rent		
					Under $80	$80 – 99	$100 – 149
Weston City	110,938	49,426	2.2	31 447	858	3,967	13,282
Smithville	21,970	7,261	3.1	2,492	37	190	1,766
Junction	17,152	5,494	2.7	822	11	29	238

PUBLIC-USE MICRODATA

- Basic unit is an unidentified housing unit and its occupants
- Unaggregated data to be summarized by the user
- Allows detailed study of relationships among characteristics
- Not available for small areas

Illustrative Microdata*

	State of Residence	Metro/ nonmetro	Persons in household	Telephone	Plumbing	Rent	Automobiles	Household type	
Housing Unit #1	Virginia	Metro	3	Yes	Yes	$325	2	Married-couple family	F

	Relationship	Sex	Age	Race	Place of Birth	Years of School	Occupation	Earnings	
Person a	Householder	M	37	W	Kansas	12	Plumber	$22,100	B
Person b	Spouse	F	35	W	Virginia	12			
Person c	Child	M	6	W	Virginia	1			

Housing Unit #2	Virginia	Nonmetro	1	Yes	Yes	$150	1	Nonfamily householder	

Person a	Householder	F	62	B	Alabama	16	Elementary teacher	$15,300	Id

Housing Unit #3	Virginia	Metro	0	N/A	Yes	$205	N/A	Vacant	

*Public-use microdata samples do not actually contain alphabetic information. Such information is converted to numeric codes; for example, the State of Virginia has a numeric code of 51.

Protecting Confidential Information

Records on public-use microdata samples contain no names or addresses. Also, the Bureau limits the detail on place of residence, place of work, high incomes, and selected other items to further protect the confidentiality of the records. Microdata records identify no geographic area with fewer than 100,000 inhabitants. Microdata samples include only a small fraction of the population, drastically limiting the chance that the record of a given individual is even contained in a microdata file, much less identifiable.

Uses Of Microdata Files

Public-use microdata files essentially make possible "do-it-yourself" special tabulations. The 1980 files furnish nearly all of the detail recorded on long-form questionnaires in the census. Subject to the limitations on sample size and geographic identification, it is possible for the user to construct a seemingly infinite variety of tabulations interrelating any desired set of variables. Users have the same freedom to manipulate the data that they would have if they had collected the data in their own sample survey, yet these files offer the precision of census data collection techniques and sample sizes larger than would be feasible in most independent sample surveys.

Microdata samples will be useful to users (1) who are doing research that does not require the identification of specific small geographic areas or detailed cross tabulations for small populations, and (2) who have access to programming and computer time needed to process the samples. Microdata users frequently study relationships among census variables not shown in existing census tabulations, or concentrate on the characteristics of certain specially defined populations, such as unemployed homeowners or families with four or more children.

Sample Design And Size

Each microdata file is a stratified sample of the population, actually a subsample of the full census sample (19.4% of all households) that received census long-form questionnaires. Sampling was done household-by-household in order to allow study of family relationships and housing unit characteristics. Sampling of persons in institutions and other group quarters was done on a person-by-person basis. Vacant units were also sampled.

There are three independently drawn samples, designated "A," "B," and "C," each featuring a different geographic scheme, as discussed below. The B and C Samples each contain 1 percent, i.e., one household for every one hundred households in the Nation. Samples from the 1970 and 1960 censuses also employed a 1-percent sample size. New for 1980 is a 5-percent sample, designated the A Sample, which includes over one-fourth of the households that received the census long-form questionnaire. Nationwide, the A Sample gives the user records for over 11 million persons and over 4 million housing units. (One could even use the A, B, and C Samples together, if there were an advantage in having a 7-percent sample, since there is negligible overlap among the samples.) On the other hand, since processing a smaller sample is less expensive, some users will

be interested in one of the the one-in-a-thousand samples (extracts of the 1-percent and 5-percent samples) which are also available from the Census Bureau. Sample design is discussed more thoroughly in chapter 4.

The samples are self-weighting. The user can estimate the frequency of a particular characteristic for the entire population by tallying records from the microdata files and multiplying the result by the inverse of the sampling rate, e.g., multiplying raw counts from the 5-percent A Sample by 20. A section of chapter 2 discusses the preparation and verification of estimates (see page 14).

Reliability improves with increases in sample size, so the choice of sample size must represent a balance between the level of precision desired and the resources available for working with microdata files. By using tables provided in chapter 3 (see page 20), one can estimate the degree to which sampling error will affect any specific number prepared from a microdata file of a particular sample size. (It is also possible to estimate sampling error using 100 "random groups" identified on sample records, see page 27). Users of microdata files for State or SMSA estimates would normally use a 1- or 5-percent sample, while users concerned only with national figures can frequently get by with a 0.1 percent (one-in-a-thousand) sample. Even national users may need a 1-percent or 5-percent sample if they contemplate extremely detailed tabulations or are concerned with very small segments of the population, for example, males 65 years old or over of Italian ancestry. One of the examples in chapter 3 discusses the selection of appropriate sample size for a particular study.

Subject Content

With only minor exceptions, microdata files contain the full range of population and housing information collected in the 1980 census: 503 occupation categories, age by single years up to 90, income by $10 intervals up to $75,000, and so forth. Because the samples provide data for all persons living in a sampled household, users can study how characteristics of household members are interrelated (for example, income and educational attainment of husbands and wives).

Information for each housing unit in the sample appears on a 193-character record with geographic and housing items, followed by a variable number of 193-character records with person information, one record for each member of the household. Items on the housing record are listed beginning on page 52; items on the population record are listed beginning on page 53. Each of the items is further defined in the glossary (reprinted from the 1980 Census Users' Guide), presented as Appendix K to this document.

Data users will frequently want to generate additional variables or otherwise recode these items. For instance, a user desiring data on years of school completed must construct this variable from the item included on highest grade attended--reducing that value by one year for all persons who had not finished that grade, as shown in another item on the record. Transformations such as this, as well as corrections that apply to certain subjects, are discussed in Appendix I.

There are no "missing data" categories in most items on these files. Substitutions or allocations have been made for any missing data resulting from incomplete questionnaires, inconsistent information or equipment malfunction. "Allocation flags" appear at the end of each record indicating each item which has been allocated. Thus, a user desiring to tabulate only actually observed values can eliminate those cases with allocated values. Allocation flags are discussed further on page 33.

Geographic Identification

The A, B, and C Samples each feature a different geographic scheme:

- The A Sample, 5-percent size, identifies every State and most individual counties with 100,000 or more inhabitants (350 in all, see Appendix B.2). In many cases individual cities (see Appendix B.3) or groups of places with 100,000 or more inhabitants are also identified.

  Counties with populations under 100,000 have been grouped into analytic units proposed by State Data Centers. These frequently follow SMSA or State planning district boundaries. (Those SMSAs shown on the A Sample are listed in Appendix B.1.) In New England, areas are defined in terms of cities and towns rather than counties.

  The term "county group" is used loosely to apply to each of the areas identified on these files. A 3-digit number, unique within State, identifies each area.

- The B Sample identifies 282 SMSAs of 100,000 or more inhabitants. The remaining 36 SMSAs are paired together so that metropolitan and non-metropolitan territory can be separately analyzed. (SMSAs not shown separately are footnoted in Appendix B.1.) Thirty-one States are <u>not</u> separately identified because they contain SMSAs which cross State boundaries and have fewer than 100,000 persons within a State (See Appendix C). Many large cities, groups of cities, and counties are identified within large SMSAs. (See Appendixes B.2 and B.3.) Outside SMSAs, counties are grouped according to State planning district or into other reasonable analytic units with populations of 100,000 or more.

- The C Sample identifies 27 States and the District of Columbia. The remaining States are shown in eight groups, none of which crosses a census region or division boundary (see Appendix A). Four type-of-area categories are shown throughout: central cities of urbanized areas, urban fringe (i.e., the remainder of urbanized areas outside central cities), other urban, and rural. Seventy-three individual urbanized areas are shown (see Appendix D), all of which have at least 100,000 inhabitants in the central city and another 100,000 in the urban fringe. This happens to include every urbanized area with a total population over 800,000, and roughly half of the urbanized areas between 200,000 and 800,000.

The characteristics of the three different geographic schemes are compared in figure 2.

Figure 2. Comparison of Features on 1980 and 1970 Public-Use Microdata Samples

	1980 Samples			1970 Samples		
	A	B	C	State	County Group	Neigh Chars
Sample Size	5% 0.1%	1% 0.1%	1% 0.1%	1-2% 0.1%	1-2% 0.1%	1-2% 0.1%
Areas Identified						
Divisions	X	-	X	X	-	X
States	51	20	28	51	4	-
SMSAs of 100,000+	180	282	-	-	125	-
Counties of 100,000+	350	236	-	-	104	
Places of 100,000+	123	135	58	-	12	5
County Groups	1154	1258	-	-	409	
Urbanized Areas	-	-	73	-	-	6
Metro/Nonmetro	-	X	-	23 States	-	-
Urban/Rural	-	-	X	42 States	-	X
Neighborhood Characteristics	-	-	-	-	-	X

Maps of county groups shown on the A and B Samples are included as appendixes L and N, respectively. Where county group boundaries subdivide a county, as in the identification of a city, lists of subcounty units in appendixes M and O supplement the maps. The maps are also available as single nationwide sheets, 30" x 42", with county group boundaries shown in color. Comprehensive listings of county group components, illustrated in figure 3, are available on microfiche. The components of each county group are also derivable from a computerized County Group Equivalency File available separately.

The 1-in-1,000 samples (0.1%) extracted from the A, B, and C Samples have the same geography as the parent files.

Migration And Place-of-Work Data

The A and B Sample county groups apply not only to 1980 residence, but also to place of work in 1980 and to place of residence in 1975. This makes possible the detailed analysis of migration and commuting patterns in terms of origin and destination. For instance, one can examine immigrants to an area (i.e., people who lived in a different area in 1975) in terms of the States or metropolitan areas from which they came. Further, if one purchases data for the entire U.S., one can also examine the characteristics of outmigrants (i.e., persons who lived in a particular county group in 1975 who resided elsewhere in 1980). Similarly one can look at the characteristics of the work force in an area using the county group of work, irrespective of whether workers reside in the same area.

Figure 3.

COMPONENTS OF A SAMPLE COUNTY GROUPS

STATE: 27 COUNTY GROUP: 010 SMSA: 0000 TOTAL POPULATION: 118125
TYPE OF AREA: NONMETROPOLITAN AREA

NAME	POPULATION	ST COU MCD	PL	SMSA
BLUE EARTH COUNTY	52314	27 013		
LE SUEUR COUNTY	23434	27 079		
NICOLLET COUNTY	26929	27 103		
SIBLEY COUNTY	15448	27 143		

STATE: 27 COUNTY GROUP: 011 SMSA: 0000 TOTAL POPULATION: 112744
TYPE OF AREA: NONMETROPOLITAN AREA

NAME	POPULATION	ST COU MCD	PL	SMSA
FREEBORN COUNTY	36329	27 047		
RICE COUNTY	46087	27 131		
STEELE COUNTY	30328	27 147		

STATE: 27 COUNTY GROUP: 012 SMSA: 0000 TOTAL POPULATION: 126958
TYPE OF AREA: NONMETROPOLITAN AREA

NAME	POPULATION	ST COU MCD	PL	SMSA
FILLMORE COUNTY	21930	27 045		
HOUSTON COUNTY	18382	27 055		
MOWER COUNTY	40390	27 099		
WINONA COUNTY	46256	27 169		

STATE: 27 COUNTY GROUP: 013 SMSA: 9999 TOTAL POPULATION: 164863
TYPE OF AREA: SMSA COMBINED WITH NONMETROPOLITAN AREA

NAME	POPULATION	ST COU MCD	PL	SMSA
DODGE COUNTY	14773	27 039		
GOODHUE COUNTY	38749	27 049		
OLMSTED COUNTY	92006	27 109		6820
WABASHA COUNTY	19335	27 157		

STATE: 27 COUNTY GROUP: 014 SMSA: 5120 TOTAL POPULATION: 370951
TYPE OF AREA: SMSA CENTRAL CITY

NAME	POPULATION	ST COU MCD	PL	SMSA
MINNEAPOLIS CITY	370951	27 053	2585	5120

STATE: 27 COUNTY GROUP: 015 SMSA: 5120 TOTAL POPULATION: 122676
TYPE OF AREA: SMSA, EXCLUDING CENTRAL CITY

NAME	POPULATION	ST COU MCD	PL	SMSA
BROOKLYN CENTER CITY	31230	27 053	0460	5120
CRYSTAL CITY	25543	27 053	0870	5120
GOLDEN VALLEY CITY	22775	27 053	1495	5120
NEW HOPE CITY	23087	27 053	2770	5120
ROBBINSDALE CITY	14422	27 053	3230	5120
ST. ANTHONY CITY	5619	27 053	3360	5120

Migration, place of work, and travel time to work appear on these files only for one-half of the sampled households. (Due to budgetary limitations, only part of the questionnaires could be coded.) Thus, the 5-percent sample includes only a 2½-percent sample for migration and place of work. Therefore, the user must double the normal weights to derive estimates, as discussed further in chapter 2.

Corresponding Microdata From Earlier Censuses

The Census Bureau created six separate 1-percent (one-in-a-hundred) samples from the 1970 census, three based on the 15-percent versions of the 1970 questionnaire, and three based on the 5-percent version. Geographic areas identified on 1970 and earlier microdata files were required to have at least 250,000 inhabitants. One geographic scheme employed in 1970 identified States, a second identified SMSAs with 250,000 or more inhabitants and similarly large county groups elsewhere, and the third identified only very large areas but included records for "neighborhood characteristics." A single one-in-a-hundred sample, identifying States, is available from the 1960 census. Characteristics of these 1970 geographic schemes are summarized in figure 2.

The files from 1960 and 1970 use basically similar formats. The 1980 microdata record layouts differ from their 1960 and 1970 counterparts; but, since most of the 1980 items were also included in the 1970 and 1960 censuses, these microdata files represent a rich resource for analysis of trends. Items which were added, dropped, or substantially changed between 1970 and 1980 are listed in figure 4. The glossary, presented as Appendix K to this document, discusses historical comparability of 1980 data items in greater detail.

Geographic comparability is a larger problem. States can be identified on microdata from each census (the 1960 and 1970 State samples and the 1980 A Sample). Regions and divisions by type-of-area are derivable from the 1980 C Sample and the 1970 "neighborhood characteristics" samples. Many, but far from all, counties of 250,000 or more population in 1970 are identified on the 1970 "County Group" Samples. These large counties typically are also shown on the 1980 A Sample (and frequently also the B Sample). Counties identified in both 1980 and 1970 are asterisked in Appendix B.2.

SMSAs are not always directly comparable between 1970 and 1980, however, since roughly half of the SMSAs identified in 1970 files changed boundaries prior to the 1980 census. In other words, a 1970 SMSA identified as a county group may not match the corresponding 1980 SMSA shown on the B Sample. No individual place or place group was shown prior to 1980. Outside identified SMSAs there is almost no commonality between 1970 and 1980 county groups. 1970 county groups were based on "functional economic areas" defined by the Bureau of Economic Analysis. These frequently crossed State lines and involved grouping criteria unrelated to the administrative and local interest factors that contributed to the definition of county groups in 1980.

Figure 4. 1970-1980 Subject Comparability

1980 Items Not on 1970 Files:

Ancestry
Boarded-up vacant unit
Carpooling
Condominium
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English
Hours usually worked per week last year
Public transportation disability
Selected monthly owner costs
Travel time to work (shown only for half of the sample)
Vans or light trucks available
Weeks unemployed last year

Concepts Substantially Changed:

Farm definition - old definition can be reconstructed
"Householder" replaces household head concept
Industry - many code changes; classification system changed somewhat
Occupation - classification system and codes substantially changed
Poverty definition - minor modifications; the old definition could be reconstructed if necessary
Race - several categories added; revised classification rules affect White and Other
Residence in 1975/Place of work - broad categories in 1970, but coded to county group in 1980 on the A and B Samples (shown only for half of the sample)
Telephone in unit - narrower than telephone availability in 1970
Work disability - not counted for 1980 if it has lasted less than six months

1970 Items Not On 1980 Files:

Basement
Battery radio
Birthplace of parents (allowing identification of "foreign stock")
Clothes dryer
Clothes washing machine
Dishwasher
Duration of disability
Home food freezer
Industry and occupation 5 years ago
Mother tongue
Owner-occupied cooperative/condominium
Second home
Television
Vocational training
Year moved into unit (retained for householders, deleted for other persons)

Further information on the 1970 microdata files is contained in Public-Use Samples of Basic Records From the 1970 Census: Description and Technical Documentation and its three supplements, available for $5 from Customer Services. A map, 22 by 32 inches, defining areas identified on the 1970 County Group Samples is included with the documentation. Documentation for the 1960 microdata file is also available for $5.

Public-use microdata samples are being created from manuscript records of the 1940 and 1950 censuses, and will probably be available in late 1983.

CHAPTER 2. PROCESSING THE DATA

Technical Conventions

A printout included with each tape copy purchased from the Census Bureau includes the following information, some of which document options selected by the purchaser:

Recording Language (ASCII or EBCDIC)
Density (1600 bpi or 6250 bpi)
Labelling (Label or no label)
Block Length (Any multiple of 193, up to 32617)
Record Length (193)
Record Count

Units of Issue

A total of 142 files are available in the A, B, and C Samples:

- A Sample = 5 percent: 51 files

  One file for each State and the District of Columbia

  0.1 percent: 1 nationwide file

- B Sample = 1 percent: 52 files

  One file for each State and the District of Columbia, exclusive of all county groups crossing State lines

  One file for all county groups in the nation crossing State lines (listed in Appendix C)

  0.1 percent: 1 nationwide file

- C Sample = 1 percent: 36 files

  One file for each of the 27 States separately identified and 1 for the District of Columbia

  One file for each of the 8 groups of the remaining States specified in Appendix A.

  0.1 percent: 1 nationwide file

Each of these files may be purchased separately. Single file tapes are priced at $140 per reel (as of January 1, 1983). Most files are sufficiently small so that more than one can be accommodated on a single reel. Tapes with more than one file copied onto them are priced at $165 per reel. Purchasers of the B Sample for any of the 31 States which include area in a county group crossing State lines may want to request that the "State Code 99" file be stacked onto a tape being purchased. Estimates of the number of tapes required for specified groups of files at a given density and blocking factor are available on request from Customer Services.

File Structure

Each file consists of a series of 193-character logical records of two types--housing and persons. Each housing unit record is followed by a variable number of person records, one for each member of the household or none if vacant, as illustrated in figure 1 on page 2. Each person in group quarters has two records--a dummy "housing unit" record (most nongeographic fields are not applicable), as well as a person record.

In the text of this document, the numeric identification of a particular data item is the same as its character location within a record. Items on the housing record are prefixed with an H, population items with a P. For instance, Race, item P12-13, is a two-digit code beginning in character 12 of the person record. (The data dictionary, or record layout, also introduces mnemonic identifiers; see p. 54.)

Geographic identifiers, subsample identification and serial numbers appear only on the housing unit record. Thus, most tabulations of person characteristics require manipulation of both housing and person records. An item on the housing record indicates the exact number of person records following before the next housing record (H26-27). This feature allows a program to anticipate what type of record will appear next, if necessary.

In order to use many software packages (e.g., BMD), users need to create rectangular files, i.e., extract files with any desired household data repeated with each person's record. While this imposes an intermediate processing step on the user of such software, it will benefit those users who are able to reduce significantly the size of the file. The Census Bureau's CENSPAC system can be used to generate rectangular extract files.

Alternatively, users may obtain a software package capable of handling the hierarchical structure or prepare their own software. The Census Bureau offers such a software package called COCENTS, and others are available from commercial sources (for example, SAS). Descriptions of CENSPAC and COCENTS are available upon request from Customer Services.

All fields are numeric, except for the Record Type which uses "H" and "P."

File Size

A printout included with each tape copy purchased from the Census Bureau includes the total record count. A future supplement to this document will contain record counts for each area identified. In the absence of those counts, the number of 193-character records can be estimated as follows: Sum the total number of persons, the total number of housing units and the number of persons in group quarters(for whom there is a dummy housing unit record); multiply that sum by the sampling rate. For example; the number of records on the 5-percent A Sample nationwide can be estimated as 226,545,805 (persons) + 88,411,263 (housing units) + 5,714,931 (persons in group quarters) = 320,671,999; x .05 = 16,033,600.

Record Sequence

Records on these files are sorted by geographic area. On the A and B Samples, all households sampled within a particular county group appear together. County groups are sequenced in ascending order within State. On the 0.1% nationwide files, States are sequenced by State code. On the B Sample, this means that all county groups with State code suppressed (i.e., shown as 99) appear at the end of the nationwide file.

On the C Sample, records are sequenced by urbanized area code by type of area code within State or State group. Thus, households outside an identified urbanized area (i.e., UA code 0000) appear first, further grouped by type-of-area code, followed by data for each identified UA in ascending code sequence, central city households preceding urban fringe households. On the 0.1% sample, States and State groups appear in code sequence.

The sequence of households within each identified geographic area has been scrambled to avoid any implication of geographic information beyond that which meets Census Bureau disclosure rules for public-use microdata.

Person records within household are sequenced by relationship code (P2). Thus, for example; the record for the householder always immediately follows the housing unit record for an occupied unit. This feature simplifies tabulation of households or families by race of householder, ancestry of householder, and even poverty status--characteristics not included on the housing unit record--since the desired indicators are always on the first person record. Where the household contains more than one person of a given relationship, person records appear in sequence of decreasing age (P8-9).

Persons sampled from within the same group quarters are not identifiable as such, since each has an independent dummy housing unit record.

Machine-Readable Documentation

The "data dictionary" or record layout which appears on pages 55 to 99 was generated from a machine-readable file which is sold as part of the CENSPAC system ($140) or may be obtained in conjunction with the County Group Equivalency File (see below). Using that file it is possible to automatically generate hard copy documentation for extract files or labels for tabulations created with CENSPAC. With some adaptation, the data dictionary file can also be used by other software packages or user programs to automatically specify the layout of the microdata files.

Also available in machine-readable form is the County Group Equivalency File ($140), a list of counties (and places or MCDs where applicable) and their assigned county group codes for the A and B samples. The printout in figure 3 was generated from a resorted version of this file.

Handling Invalid Codes

The data dictionary shows each category as having a unique representation. It is possible, however, that certain variables may have a small number of cases outside the intended range. Standard census practice is to assign invalid codes to the next lower numbered valid category. For example, on an allocation flag with valid codes 0, 2 and 3, a 1 would be counted with code 0, and a code of 4 or more would be counted with 3. Exceptions to this rule occur in occupation and industry codes, where invalid codes are assigned to the next higher valid category.

Preparing and Verifying Tabulations

Estimation of totals - Estimates of complete-count census figures may be made from tabulations of public-use microdata samples by using a simple inflation estimate - that is, by multiplying the sample tally by the reciprocal of the sampling rate. For example, to estimate the total number of persons with a certain population characteristic from a one-in-one-hundred sample, multiply the sample total by 100; from a 5-percent sample, multiply by 20. To estimate the number of persons who lived in a different county in 1975, data for which only one-half of the sample is available, multiply an A Sample table by 40 (i.e., the reciprocal of 1/2 of 5-percent). Persons in the migration/place work/travel time sample carry a weight of 2 in character P46; all others carry a weight of 0.

Estimation of percentages - Percentages are estimated by simply dividing the weighted estimate of persons or housing units with a given characteristic by the weighted sample estimate for the base. Normally, this yields the same as would be obtained if one made the computation using sample tallies rather than weighted estimates. For example, the percentage of housing units with air conditioning in a one-in-one-hundred sample can be obtained by simply dividing the tally of sample housing units with air conditioning by the total number of sample housing units. When working with migration, place of work or travel time to work figures, one must either take care to determine both the numerator and base of the percentage from the 1/2 sample, or must use weighted estimates in calculations rather than simple tallies.

Verifying tabulations - The 1980 public-use microdata samples have been constructed so that it should not be difficult to obtain desired tabulations. File structure and coding of items is straightforward. There are no missing data (see the section on allocations, page 33). Records not applicable for each item are assigned to specific "NA" categories, and it is frequently not necessary determine in a separate operation whether a record is in the universe or not. A user must, however, anticipate the possibility of errors in his or her own processing. Thus, user tabulations should be verified against other available tallies. Two ways for the user to verify estimates follow:

1. Using control tabulations from the samples

As each public-use microdata sample was produced, counts of persons, housing units, vacant housing units, and group quarters persons selected into the sample were tallied within each identified geographic area. These control counts will be published as a supplement to this documentation. (In the interim, counts for specific areas may be requested from Customer Services.) A failure of user tallies to replicate these exact counts would indicate an error in the user's data processing.

2. Using published data from the 1980 census

Tabulations from the 1980 census data base are available in the printed census publications and on summary tape files. The tabulations provide an opportunity to check the reasonableness of statistics derived from public-use microdata samples. A familiarity with summary data already available may also facilitate planning of tabulations to be made from microdata. Those publication series likely to be of greatest use for this purpose are listed in figure 5.

In comparing sample tabulations with published data one must carefully note the universe of the published tabulation. For instance, on microdata records, industry (P87-89) is reported for the civilian labor force and for persons not in the labor force who reported having worked 1975 or later. Industry tabulations in 1980 census publications are presented only for the employed population or the experienced civilian labor force. Thus, a tally of industry for all persons for whom industry is reported on microdata records would not correspond directly to any published tabulation. A user should always pay particular attention to concept definitions as presented in the glossary.

One cannot, of course, expect exact agreement between census publications (which are based on the complete census count, full sample estimates, or a subsample of the census sample) and user estimates based on tallies of a 5-percent or smaller sample. They will inevitably differ to some extent due to chance in selection of actual cases for public-use microdata samples. Since the amount of likely chance variation for a given statistic can be measured, any discrepancy beyond a certain level can be identified as a likely error in programming. Chapter 3 discusses sampling variability and its measurement.

User experience has indicated that careful verification of sample tabulations is essential -- so important that it may frequently be advisable to include additional cells in a tabulation for no other reason than to provide counts or to yield marginal totals not otherwise available, which may be verified against other available tabulations.

Figure 5. Selected 1980 Census Publications Useful In Verifying Microdata Tabulations

PHC80-S2 Advance Estimates of Social Economic and Housing Characteristics

Basic distributions for most census items, for States, counties, places of 25,000 or more inhabitants; issued by State.

PC80-1-B General Population Characteristics

HC80-1-A General Housing Characteristics

PC80-1-C General Social and Economic Characteristics (mid 1983)

HC80-1-B Detailed Housing Characteristics (mid 1983)

Distributions in somewhat greater detail than PHC80-S2, many also shown for race and Spanish origin groups (PC80-1-C also features characteristics for ancestry groups); for States, SMSAs, urbanized areas, counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants. Characteristics by type of area (as in C Sample) are also shown at the State level. All issued by State.

PC80-1-D Detailed Population Characteristics (late 1983)

HC80-2 Metropolitan Housing Characteristics (late 1983)

Crosstabulations of characteristics, some in considerable detail.

PC80-1-D reports, issued by State, show the State and and SMSAs with 250,000 or more inhabitants. The HC80-2 series includes a report for each SMSA regardless of size, as well as a report for each State.

PC80-2 Population Subject Reports (1983-1984)

HC80-3 Housing Subject Reports (1983-1984)

Very detailed cross tabulations, most shown only at the national level. A series of nationwide reports issued by Subject.

These publications are available for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

CHAPTER 3. ACCURACY OF THE MICRODATA SAMPLE ESTIMATES

Introduction

The data summarized from a public-use microdata sample not only describe the particular set of households in the sample, but are primarily used to estimate what data would have been obtained if a complete census count of the variables of interest were available. These estimates can be expected to vary from the complete-count result, because they are subject to two basic types of error --- sampling and nonsampling. The sampling error in the data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in both the census sample and the microdata samples. The nonsampling error, which affects both sample and complete count data, is the result of all other errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. A more detailed discussion of both sampling and nonsampling error is given in this chapter. Chapter 4 describes the method used to select the microdata samples.

Errors in the Data

Since the estimates that users produce are based on a sample, the data may differ somewhat from complete-count figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. In addition, if one were able to select all possible samples, the estimates from each sample would differ, but the average of these estimates would approximate the complete-count figure. The deviation of a particular sample estimate from the average value obtainable from all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the user to contruct an interval estimate having prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. The method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the estimates produced from the microdata samples is given below.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and complete-count data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during each of the many extensive and complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data, and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one direction will make both sample and complete-count data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to underreport their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will be skewed toward the low income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error. A more detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this chapter.

Calculation of Standard Errors Using Tables

Two methods are presented for calculating standard errors of estimated totals and percentages. (The procedures for estimating totals and percentages themselves were given in the previous chapter (page 14).) The first method, described below, uses tabled figures or simple formulas and produces an approximate standard error quickly and inexpensively. The second method (presented on page 27) requires extra tabulations by the user during the processing of the microdata file, but it produces more precise standard errors and is the preferred method. There are, of course, situations where it is not feasible to do the extra tabulations required by the second method, for instance, when one is trying to determine, prior to purchase, whether a one-percent sample will yield estimates of adequate precision for a given study or whether it is necessary to use the 5-percent sample instead. For these purposes the method described in this section should produce an acceptable approximation. On the other hand, for many statistics, particularly from detailed crosstabulations, standard errors using the second method should be substantially better. The second method is also applicable to a wider variety of statistics, e.g., means and ratios.

Tables A through G in this chapter contain the information necessary to calculate an approximate standard error of sample estimates. In order to perform this calculation, one obtains (1) the unadjusted standard error for the characteristic that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, families, or housing units) and estimation technique; and (2) an adjustment factor, which partially reflects the effects of the actual sample design and estimation procedure used for the 1980 census public-use microdata samples, for the particular characteristic estimated. The adjustment factors provided in this chapter are based on computations from the full census sample and as such do not reflect the additional stratification used in the selection of the public-use microdata samples (see chapter 4). Thus, in general, these factors will provide conservative estimates of the standard error. In addition, these factors only pertain to individual data items (e.g., years of school completed, labor force status) and as such are not entirely appropriate for use with detailed crosstabulated data.

To calculate the approximate standard error of a 5-percent, 1-percent, or 0.1-percent sample estimate follow the steps given below:

a. Obtain the unadjusted standard error for the sampling rate to be used from Table A, C, or E for estimated totals or from Table B, D, or F for estimated percentages. Alternately, the formula given at the bottom of each table may be used to calculate the unadjusted standard error. (For sample sizes, other than 5, 1, or 0.1 percent see page 26).

   In using tables A, C, or E or corresponding formulas for estimated totals use weighted figures rather than raw sample counts to select the applicable row. To select the applicable column for person characteristics, use the total population in the area being tabulated (not just the total of the universe being examined), or use the total count of housing units if the estimated total is a housing characteristic. Similarly in using Tables B, D, or F or the corresponding formula for estimated percentages, use inflated figures to select the appropriate column.

b. Use table G to obtain the factor for the characteristic (e.g., work disability, years of school completed). If the estimate is a cross-tabulation of more than one characteristic scan Table G for each applicable factor and use the largest factor. Multiply the unadjusted standard error from step a. by the factor obtained in step b.

Example 1: Standard error of a total - suppose we tally a 1% public-use microdata sample for Alaska and find 358 persons in the sample who are 18 years and over and speak a language other than English at home. Therefore, the weighted number of persons who are 18 years and over and speak a language other than English at home is 358 x 100 = 35,800.

The unadjusted standard error for the estimated total is obtained from Table C or from the formula below Table C. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. The formula for the unadjusted standard error, Se, is

$$Se(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{99\hat{Y}\ (1-\hat{Y}/N)}$$

$$Se\ (35{,}800) = \sqrt{99\ (35{,}800)\ (1 - \frac{35{,}800}{401{,}851})} = 1{,}797 \text{ persons.}$$

Note, in this example the complete census count of persons in Alaska of 401,851 was used. The standard error of the estimated 35,800 persons 18 years and over who speak a language other than English at home is found by multiplying the unadjusted standard error, 1,797, by the appropriate adjustment factor. The adjustment factor for 'Language Usage and the Ability to speak English' given in table G is 1.5. Thus, the estimated standard error is 1,797 x 1.5 or 2,696.

Example 2: Standard error of a percent - To illustrate the calculation of the standard error of a percent, suppose the estimated percent of persons 18 years and over who speak a language other than English at home who speak English 'not well' or 'not at all' is 12.7 (the estimated total persons 18 years and over who speak a language other than English at home used as the base is 35,800). Using Table D, and interpolating among the nearest figures, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.53 and using the same adjustment factor, the standard error for the estimated 12.7 percent is 0.53 x 1.5 = 0.795 percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations could be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would suggest more precision in the data then is justifiable. One useful rule of thumb is to round standard error estimates to two significant digits. Thus 2,696 would be rounded to 2,700 and 0.795 percentage points would be rounded to 0.80 percentage points.

Table A - Unadjusted Standard Errors for Estimated Totals, 5 Percent Sample

Estimated Total[1]	Size of Geographic Area Tabulated[2]							
	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1 Million	5 Million	10 Million	25 Million
1,000	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140
2,500	210	220	220	220	220	220	220	220
5,000	290	300	310	310	310	310	310	310
10,000	390	410	430	430	430	440	440	440
15,000	450	490	520	530	530	530	530	530
25,000	490	600	650	670	680	690	690	690
75,000	-	600	1,000	1,100	1,150	1,180	1,190	1,190
100,000	-	-	1,070	1,230	1,310	1,360	1,370	1,380
250,000	-	-	-	1,540	1,890	2,120	2,150	2,170
500,000	-	-	-	-	2,180	2,920	3,000	3,050
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	3,900	4,140	4,270
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,890	8,720
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,680

[1]For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$Se(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{19\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

Where:
N = Size of area
$\hat{Y}$ = Estimate of characteristic total

[2]Total count of persons, housing units, or families in area if the estimated total is a person, housing unit, or family characteristic, respectively.

Table B - Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Percentages, 5 Percent Sample
(Standard errors expressed in percentage points)

Estimated Percent	Base (weighted total) of percentage[1]										
	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.9	1.6	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	3.0	2.4	1.9	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
10 or 90	4.1	3.4	2.6	1.8	1.5	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2
15 or 85	4.9	4.0	3.1	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2
20 or 80	5.5	4.5	3.5	2.5	2.0	1.7	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.2
25 or 75	6.0	4.9	3.8	2.7	2.2	1.9	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3
30 or 70	6.3	5.2	4.0	2.8	2.3	2.0	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3
35 or 65	6.6	5.4	4.2	2.9	2.4	2.1	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.3
50	6.9	5.6	4.4	3.1	2.5	2.2	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.3

[1]For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error.

$$Se(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{19}{B}\hat{p}(100-\hat{p})}$$

Where:
B = Base of estimated percentage (weighted total)
$\hat{p}$ = Estimated percentage

Table C - Unadjusted Standard Errors for Estimated Totals, 1 Percent Sample

Estimated Total[1]	Size of Geographic Area Tabulated[2]							
	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1 Million	5 Million	10 Million	25 Million
1,000	310	310	310	310	310	310	310	310
2,500	480	490	500	500	500	500	500	500
5,000	670	690	700	700	700	700	700	700
10,000	890	940	970	980	990	990	990	990
15,000	1,020	1,120	1,180	1,200	1,210	1,220	1,220	1,220
25,000	1,110	1,360	1 490	1,530	1,550	1,570	1,570	1,570
75,000	-	1,360	2,280	2,510	2,620	2,700	2,710	2,720
100,000	-	-	2,440	2,810	2,980	3,110	3,130	3,140
250,000	-	-	-	3,520	4,310	4,850	4,910	4,950
500,000	-	-	-	-	4,970	6,670	6,860	6,960
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	8,900	9,440	9,750
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,730	19,900
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,370

[1]For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$Se\ (\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{99\hat{Y}\ (1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N})}$$

Where:
N = Size of area
$\hat{Y}$ = Estimate of characteristic total

[2]Total count of persons, housing units, or families in area if the estimated total is a person, housing unit, or family characteristic, respectively.

Table D - Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Percentages, 1 Percent Sample
(Standard errors expressed in percentage points)

Estimated Percent	Base (weighted total) of percentage[1]										
	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	4.4	3.6	2.8	2.0	1.6	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2
5 or 95	6.9	5.6	4.3	3.1	2.5	2.2	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.3
10 or 90	9.4	7.7	6.0	4.2	3.4	3.0	1.9	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.4
15 or 85	11.2	9.2	7.1	5.0	4.1	3.6	2.2	1.6	1.1	0.7	0.5
20 or 80	12.6	10.3	8.0	5.6	4.6	4.0	2.5	1.8	1.3	0.8	0.6
25 or 75	13.6	11.1	8.6	6.1	5.0	4.3	2.7	1.9	1.4	0.9	0.6
30 or 70	14.4	11.8	9.1	6.4	5.3	4.6	2.9	2.0	1.4	0.9	0.6
35 or 65	15.0	12.8	9.5	6.7	5.5	4.7	3.0	2.1	1.5	0.9	0.7
50	15.8	12.8	9.9	7.0	5.7	5.0	3.1	2.2	1.6	1.0	0.7

[1]For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error.

$$Se\ (\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{99}{B}\ \hat{p}(100-\hat{p})}$$

Where:
B = Base (weighted total) of estimated percentage
$\hat{p}$ = Estimated percentage

Table E - Unadjusted Standard Errors for Estimated Totals, 0.1 Percent Sample

Estimated Total[1]	Size of Geographic Area Tabulated[2]							
	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1 Million	5 Million	10 Million	25 Million
1,000	990	990	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,100
2,500	1,540	1,560	1,570	1,580	1,580	1,580	1,580	1,580
5,000	2,120	2,180	2,210	2,220	2,230	2,230	2,230	2,230
10,000	2,830	3,000	3,100	3,130	3,140	3,160	3,160	3,160
15,000	3,240	3,570	3,750	3,810	3,840	3,870	3,870	3,870
25,000	3,530	4,330	4,740	4,870	4,930	4,980	4,990	5,000
75,000	-	4,330	7,240	7,980	8,330	8,590	8,620	8,640
100,000	-	-	7,740	8,940	9,480	9,890	9,940	9,970
250,000	-	-	-	11,170	13,690	15,400	15,600	15,720
500,000	-	-	-	-	15,800	21,200	21,780	22,120
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	28,270	29,980	30,970
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	49,970	63,210
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77,420

[1]For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$Se\ (\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{999\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

Where:
N = Size of area
$\hat{Y}$ = Estimate of characteristic total

[2]Total count of persons, housing units, or families in area if the estimated total is a person, housing unit, or family characteristic, respectively.

Table F - Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Percentages, 0.1 Percent Sample
(Standard errors expressed in percentage points)

Estimated Percent	Base (weighted total) of percentage[1]									
	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	11.4	8.8	6.3	5.1	4.4	2.8	2.0	1.4	0.9	0.6
5 or 95	17.8	13.8	9.7	8.0	6.9	4.4	3.1	2.2	1.4	1.0
10 or 90	24.5	19.0	13.4	10.9	9.5	6.0	4.2	3.0	1.9	1.3
15 or 85	29.1	22.6	16.0	13.0	11.3	7.1	5.0	3.6	2.3	1.6
20 or 80	32.6	25.3	17.9	14.6	12.6	8.0	5.7	4.0	2.5	1.8
25 or 75	35.3	27.4	19.4	15.8	13.7	8.7	6.1	4.3	2.7	1.9
30 or 70	37.4	29.0	20.5	16.7	14.5	9.2	6.5	4.5	2.9	2.0
35 or 65	38.9	31.2	21.3	17.4	15.1	9.5	6.7	4.8	3.0	2.1
50	40.8	31.6	22.3	18.2	15.8	10.0	7.1	5.0	3.2	2.2

[1]For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error.

$$Se\ (\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{999}{B}\hat{p}(100-\hat{p})}$$

Where:
B = Base of estimated percentage (weighted total)
$\hat{p}$ = Estimated percentage

TABLE G: Standard Error Adjustment Factors

Characteristic	Factor	Characteristic	Factor
POPULATION		HOUSING	
Urban and Rural	1.0	Occupancy and Vacancy Status	1.1
Age, Sex, Race, and Spanish Origin	1.2	Tenure	1.1
Household Type	1.1	Units in Structure	1.1
Household Relationship	1.3	Stories in Structure	1.0
Household Size	1.1	Passenger Elevator	1.0
Marital Status	1.0	Source of Water	1.1
Language Usage and Ability to Speak English	1.5	Sewage Disposal	1.1
Ancestry	1.7	Year Structure Built	1.1
Type of Group Quarters	0.9	Year Householder Moved Into Housing Unit	1.1
Citizenship, Place of Birth, and Year of Immigration	2.1	Heating Equipment and Fuels	1.2
Residence in 1975	3.6	Kitchen or Plumbing Facilities	1.1
Place of Work	2.2	Number of Rooms, Bedrooms, or Bathrooms	1.1
Travel Time to Work	1.8	Telephone in Housing Unit	1.1
Means of Transportation to Work and Private Vehicle Occupancy	1.3	Air Conditioning	1.1
School Enrollment	1.5	Vehicles Available	1.1
Years of School Completed	1.2	Gross Rent, Contract Rent, or Value	1.1
Veteran Status and Period of Service	1.1	Inclusion of Utilities in Rent	1.1
Work & Public Transportation Disability	1.2	Mortgage Status and Selected Monthly Owner Costs	1.1
Labor Force Status	1.3		
Hours Worked Per Week and Weeks Worked in 1979	1.2		
Unemployment in 1979	1.2		
Industry and Occupation	1.2		
Class of Worker	1.3		
Household Income	1.1		
Income Type	1.3		
Family Income	1.1		
Unrelated Individual Income	1.2		
Workers in Family	1.3		
Poverty Status - Family	1.1		
Poverty Status - Persons	2.0		
Poverty Status - Unrelated Individuals	1.2		

Confidence Intervals And Inferences Based On The Sample

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain, with a known probability, the value of the estimated characteristic that would be obtained by averaging the estimates from all possible samples. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1980 public-use microdata sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

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

(2) Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

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

One may be tempted to think of a confidence interval in terms such as these: that the number we are trying to estimate, the average value calculated over all possible samples, has a given probability of falling between the upper and lower limits of that interval. Actually this is not technically correct, since the average estimate from all possible samples already exists, though its value is unknown, and it remains the same regardless of which of the possible samples we select. Rather, it is the confidence interval which varies from sample to sample. Thus, one can say, with a specified probability or level of confidence, that the confidence interval, as calculated from the particular sample selected, includes the average estimate from all possible samples.

Confidence intervals may also be constructed for the difference between two sample figures. This is done by computing the difference between these figures, obtaining the standard error of the difference and then forming a confidence interval for this estimated difference as above. For the difference between two sample estimates (totals or percentages), the standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the standard errors for each estimate squared; that is for standard errors $Se(\hat{x})$ and $Se(\hat{y})$ of estimated totals $\hat{x}$ and $\hat{y}$, the standard error of the differences between $\hat{x}$ and $\hat{y}$ is:

$$Se(\hat{x} - \hat{y}) \doteq \sqrt{(Se(\hat{x}))^2 + (Se(\hat{y}))^2}$$

The formula for the standard error between two percentages is similarly defined.

This method will, however, overestimate the standard error if the two estimates ($\hat{x}$ and $\hat{y}$) are positively correlated, or underestimate the standard error if they are negatively correlated.

Example 3: Confidence interval for a total - To illustrate the calculation of a confidence interval consider the previous example, where the standard error of the estimated 35,800 persons in Alaska who were 18 years and over who speak a language other than English was found to be 2,700. An approximate 95-percent

confidence interval for this estimated total is obtained by adding and subtracting twice the standard error from the estimated total. In this example the 95-percent confidence interval is:

$$35{,}800 - 2\ (2{,}700) \text{ to } 35{,}800 + 2\ (2{,}700)$$
$$\text{-or-}$$
$$30{,}400 \text{ to } 41{,}200.$$

One can say with about 95-percent confidence that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the estimates obtainable from all possible samples.

Selecting an appropriate sample size - One virtue in the use of tables A to G for calculating standard errors and confidence intervals is that this method can be employed prior to making any sample tabulations, and thus can help the user decide prior to purchase whether a 5-percent, 1-percent or 0.1-percent sample size is most appropriate for a proposed study. Suppose that, in the foregoing example, the 35,800 figure was a guess, perhaps based on published data. The confidence interval could be calculated as above. In this case, it is apparent that tabulating a 1-percent sample for this particular characteristic would result in a rather broad confidence interval: 30,400 to 41,200. On the other hand, if one assumed that tabulations wil be made using a 5-percent sample instead, the confidence interval could be recalculated using table A, and found to be to 33,000 to 38,200, a much narrower range. There is no particular rule of thumb that dictates how large a confidence interval is acceptable: this depends on the relative precision necessary for a particular application as balanced against the relative cost of tabulating microdata samples of the various sizes.

Example 4: Confidence interval for a difference -The use of standard errors and confidence intervals can also be illustrated for a difference of two estimated percentages. Suppose that, from a 1% microdata sample for Hawaii, we tally 1,997 persons 18 years and over who speak a language other than English at home, of whom 395 speak English 'not well' or 'not at all'. Thus the percentage of persons 18 years and over who speak a language other than English at home who speak English 'not well' or 'not at all' is 19.8 percent. The unadjusted standard error interpolated from Table D (using 199,700 as the base of the percentage) is 0.96 percent. The adjustment factor is 1.5 for 'Language Usage and the Ability to Speak English' and the approximate standard error of the percentage (19.8 percent) is 0.96 x 1.5 = 1.4 percentage points.

The difference between the percentages of persons in Alaska and Hawaii who are 18 years and over who speak a language other than English at home, who speak English 'not well' or 'not at all' is

$$19.8 - 12.7 = 7.1 \text{ percent.}$$

The standard error of the difference, Se(7.1), is

$$\begin{aligned} Se(7.1) &= \sqrt{(Se(19.8))^2 + (Se(12.7))^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(1.4)^2 + (0.80)^2} \\ &\doteq 1.6 \text{ percent.} \end{aligned}$$

The 95-percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before and is

$$7.1 - 2\ (1.6) \quad \text{to} \quad 7.1 + 2\ (1.6)$$
$$\text{-or-}$$
$$3.9 \quad \text{to} \quad 10.3.$$

One can say with 95-percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples. When, as in this example, the interval does not include zero, one can conclude, again with 95-percent confidence, that the difference observed between the two States on this characteristic is greater than can be attributed to sampling error.

Adjusting Tables A Through F For Other Sample Sizes

Tables A through F may also be used to approximate the unadjusted standard errors for other sample sizes by adjusting for the sample size desired. The adjustment for sample size is obtained as follows:

let:
f_1 be the sampling rate shown in any of Tables A through F.
f_2 be the sampling rate for the sample size to be used.

Then the adjustment for sample size can be read from the following table.

f_2	Sample Size Adjustment Factor	
0.07	0.84	Multiply the standard errors in tables A or B (where $f_1 = 0.05$) by this factor.
0.06	0.91	
0.04	1.12	
0.03	1.30	
0.02	1.61	
0.009	1.06	Multiply the standard errors in tables C or D (where $f_1 = 0.01$) by this factor.
0.007	1.20	
0.005	1.42	
0.003	1.83	
0.002	2.25	
0.0009	1.05	Multiply the standard errors in tables E or F (where $f_1 = 0.001$) by this factor.
0.0005	1.41	
0.0001	3.16	

For example, if the user were to select a subsample of one half of a one-percent sample, i.e., $f_2 = 0.005$, then the standard errors shown in Table C or D for a one-percent sample must be multiplied by 1.42 to obtain the standard errors for a 0.005 sample. The factor of 1.42 shows that the standard errors increase by 42 percent when the sample size is halved. (Although migration, place of work and travel time data are available only for one half of the sample, it is not necessary to multiply standard errors for those figures by 1.42, since the sample reduction is already reflected in the factors in Table G).

The principle is also applicable when combining microdata samples to achieve a sample size larger than five percent. If, for instance, all three samples are combined for the same area, the standard errors for this sample size (i.e. seven percent) can be obtained by multiplying those shown in Tables A and B by 0.84. Thus the increase from a 5-percent to a 7-percent sample reduces the standard error by approximately sixteen percent.

Alternatively, the user may wish to use the following formulas to directly calculate the unadjusted standard errors.

For estimated totals, calculate

$$Se(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{f_2} - 1\right) \hat{Y} \left(1 - \hat{Y}/N\right)}$$

where:
N = size of area tabulated
$\hat{Y}$ = estimate (weighted) of characteristic total

For estimated percentages, calculate

$$Se(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{f_2} - 1\right) \frac{\hat{p}(100-\hat{p})}{B}}$$

where:
$\hat{p}$ = estimated percentage
B = base of estimated percentage (weighted estimate)

Estimation Of Standard Errors Directly From The Microdata Samples

Use of tables or formulas to derive approximate standard errors as discussed above is simple, inexpensive, and does not complicate processing. Nonetheless, a more accurate estimate of the standard error can be obtained from the samples themselves using the random group method. Using this method it is also possible to compute standard errors for means, ratios, indexes, correlation coefficients, or other statistics for which the tables or formulas presented earlier do not apply.

The random group method does increase processing costs somewhat since it requires that the statistic of interest, for example a total, be computed separately for each of up to 100 random groups. The variability of that statistic for the sample as a whole is estimated from the variability of the statistic among the various random groups within the sample. The procedure for calculating a standard error by the random group method for various statistics is given below.

Totals - to obtain the standard errors of estimated totals the following method should be used.

Let $\hat{x} = \frac{1}{f}$ (x) be the estimated total

Where:

f = the sampling fraction for the sample size us
(e.g., f = .05 for a 5 percent sample); and

(x) = the unweighted microdata sample total of the characteristic of interest.

Then the random groups estimate of the variance of $\hat{x}$ is given by

$$Var(\hat{x}) = \left(\frac{t}{t-1}\right)\left(\frac{1}{f}\right)^2 \sum_{g=1}^{t} [x_g - 1/t(\sum_{g=1}^{t} x_g)]^2$$

Where:

t = the number of random groups selected; and

x_g = the unweighted microdata sample total of the characteristic of interest from the gth random group.

The standard error of the estimated total = the square root of the estimated variance.

It is suggested that t=100 for estimating the standard error of a total since, as discussed in chapter 4, each of the A, B and C Sample records was assigned a two-digit subsample number consecutively from 00 to 99. This two-digit number can be used to form the 100 random groups. For example all sample cases with 01 as the two-digit number will be in random group 1, all sample cases with 02 as the two-digit number will be in random group 2, etc., up to 00 as the one-hundredth random group. Use of t = 100 will also provide maximum reliability of the estimated standard errors.

Percentages, Ratios and Means - to obtain the estimated standard error of a percent, ratio, or mean, the following method should be used.

Let $\hat{r} = \hat{x}/\hat{y}$ be the estimated percent, ratio, or mean

Where:

$\hat{x}$ and $\hat{y}$ = the estimated totals as defined above for the x and y characteristics.

For the case where both numerator and denominator are obtained from the full microdata sample (i.e., all data items except place of work, travel time to work and migration) or from the migration/place of work half sample, the random groups estimate of the variance of $\hat{r}$ is given by

$$Var(\hat{r}) = \left(\frac{t}{t-1}\right)\left(\frac{1}{y}\right)^2 \sum_{g=1}^{t} (x_g - \hat{r}y_g)^2$$

Where:

t and x_g are as defined above,

y = the unweighted full microdata sample total for the y characteristic; and

y_g = the corresponding unweighted total for the gth random group.

If the percentage, ratio, or mean is estimated by using the migration/place of work half sample for the numerator characteristic, and the full microdata sample for the denominator characteristic, then the random group variance estimator is as follows:

$$Var(\hat{r}) = \left(\frac{t}{t-1}\right)\left(\frac{1}{y}\right)^2 \sum_{g=1}^{t} (2x_g - \hat{r}y_g)^2$$

Where:

All terms are as previously defined--again, use of t = 100 is recommended.

Correlation Coefficients, and Regression Coefficients and Other Complex Statistics - The random group method for computing the variance of correlation coefficients, regression coefficients, and other complex nonlinear statistics can be expressed as:

$$Var(\hat{\theta}) = \frac{1}{t(t-1)} \sum_{g=1}^{t} (\hat{\theta}_g - \hat{\theta})^2$$

Where:

$\hat{\theta}_g$ = the weighted estimate (at the tabulation area level) of the statistic of interest computed from the gth random group; and

$\hat{\theta}$ = corresponding weighted estimate computed from the full microdata sample.

Care must be exercised when using this variance estimator for complex nonlinear statistics as its properties have not been fully explored for such statistics. In particular, the choice of the number of random groups to be used must be considered more carefully. When using the 5 percent sample, use of t=100 for all areas tabulated is recommended. When using the 1-percent sample or samples having a smaller sampling fraction, the user should consider using a smaller number of random groups to insure that each random group contains at least 25 records. Fewer than 100 random groups can be formed by appropriate combination of the two digit subsample numbers. For example, to construct fifty random groups assign all records in which the subsample number is 01 or 51 to the first random group; all records in which the subsample number is 02 or 52 to the second random group etc. Finally, assign all records in which the subsample number is 00 or 50 to random group 50. Ten random groups can be constructed by including all records having subsample numbers with the same "units" digit in a particular random group. For example, subsample numbers 00,10,20,...,90 would form one random group; subsample numbers 01,11,...,91 would form a second random group etc. A more extensive discussion of the considerations leading to the proper choice of the number and size of the random groups is given in Hansen, Hurwitz and Madow, Sample Surveys Methods and Theory, Vol. I, Chapter 10, section 16, page 440 ff.

Medians - The random group method given above is not applicable to a sample median. Assuming the user has calculated the median from the individual sample observations, an approximate 95-percent confidence interval can be obtained by counting $\sqrt{n}$ observations to the left and right of the sample median value,

Where:

n = the raw sample count of the number of observations on which the median is based; and,

median = the value of the n/2 observation.

Thus, the upper and lower limits of the confidence interval are the values for the $(n/2 + \sqrt{n})$ observation and $(n/2 - \sqrt{n})$ observation.

Additional Notes On Standard Errors

Two additional points concerning the standard errors calculated by the random group method presented in this section are important. First, the estimated standard errors obtained from this procedure do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. Thus, the calculated standard errors represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (e.g., 68 or 95-percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the analysis of the microdata sample data based on the estimated standard errors from the random groups procedure.

Second, percentage estimates of zero and estimated totals of zero are subject to both sampling and nonsampling error. While the magnitude of the error is difficult to quantify, the user should be aware that such estimates are nevertheless subject to both sampling and nonsampling error even though in the case of zero estimates the corresponding random groups estimate of the standard error will be zero.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned above, nonsampling error is present in both sample and complete-count data. If left unchecked, this error could introduce serious bias into the data, the variability of which could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the 1980 census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. The primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error are described below. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions were actually carried out during the census. To the extent possible, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage--It is possible for some housing units or persons to be entirely missed by the census. This undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data. Several extensive programs were developed to focus on this important problem.

- The Postal Service reviewed mailing lists and reported housing unit addresses which were missing, undeliverable, or duplicated in the listings.

- The purchased commercial mailing list was updated and corrected by a complete field review of the list of housing units during a precanvass operation.

- A record check was performed to reduce the undercoverage of individual persons in selected areas. Independent lists of persons, such as driver's license holders, were matched with the household rosters in the census listings. Persons not matched to the census rosters were followed up and added to the census counts if they were found to have been missed.

- A recheck of housing units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent was utilized to further reduce the undercoverage of persons.

More extensive discussions of programs developed to reduce undercoverage will be published as the analyses of those programs are completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error - The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error by offering incorrect or incomplete information. To reduce this source of error, questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each housing unit. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency and followed up as necessary. For example, if labor force items were incomplete for a person 15 years and over, long-form field edit procedures would recognize the situation and a followup attempt to obtain the information would be made.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or housing unit; or may collect data for housing units that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was carefully monitored. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages which included experience in using census materials. A sample of the housing units interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from housing units not designated for the sample.

Processing Error - The many phases of processing the census represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse - Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result any allocation procedure using respondent data may not completely reflect this difference either at the element level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was substantially reduced during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics of the nonresponses remaining after this operation were allocated by computer as discussed below.

Editing of Unacceptable Data

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of statistics that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, certain unacceptable entries were edited.

In the field, questionnaires were reviewed for omisions and certain inconsistencies by a census clerk or an enumerator and, if necessary, as followup was made to obtain missing information. In addition, a similar review of questionnaires was done in the central processing offices. As a rule, however, editing was performed by hand only when it could not be done effectively by machine.

As one of the first steps in editing, the configuration of marks on the questionnaire column was scanned electronically to determine whether it contained information for a person or merely spurious marks. If the column contained entries for at least two of the basic characteristics (relationship, sex, race, age, marital status, Spanish origin), the inference was made that the marks represented a person. In cases in which two or more basic characteristics were available for only a portion of the people in the unit, other information on the questionnaire provided by an enumerator was used to determine the total number of persons. Names were not used as a criterion of the presence of a person because the electronic scanning did not distinguish any entry in the name space.

If any characteristics for a person were still missing when the questionnaires reached the central processing offices, they were supplied by allocation. Allocations, or assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries, were needed most often when the entry for the given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person on that item was inconsistent with entries for other persons with similar characteristics. Thus, a person who was reported as a 20-year-old son of the householder, but for whom marital status was not reported, was assigned the same marital status as that of the last son processed in the same age group. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries, it is believed, enhances the usefulness of the data.

The 1980 census data on the economic questions such as industry, occupation, class of worker, work experience, and income were processed using an allocation system which assigned values to missing entries in these questions, as necessary, from a single respondent with similar socioeconimic characeristics. In the 1970 census, allocation of each of the economic items was conducted separately; thus, assigned values could come from more than one respondent.

Prior to the allocation of all economic variables, the computer records were sorted according to such characteristics as sex, race and ethnicity, household relationship, years of school completed, and geographic area. The actual allocation operation was implemented in the following manner:

1. The computer stored, in a series of matrices, reported economic information of persons by selected characteristics such as age, disability status, presence of children, veteran's status, employment status, occupation, industry, class of worker status, work experience in 1979, level of earnings in 1979, and value of property or monthly rent.

2. The stored entries in the various matrices were retained in the computer only until a succeeding person having the same set of characteristics was processed through the computer. Then the economic question responses of the succeeding person were stored in place of those previously stored.

3. When one or more of the economic questions was not reported, or the entry was unacceptable, the variables assigned to this person were those stored in the appropriate matrix for the last person who otherwise had the same set of characteristics.

The use of this single allocation system ensured that the distribution of economic variable assignments would correspond closely to the entries of persons who had actually reported in the census.

Specific tolerances were established for the number of computer allocations and substitutions that would be permitted. If the number of corrections was beyond tolerance, the questionnaires in which the errors occurred were clerically reviewed. If it was found that the errors resulted from damaged questionnaires, from improper microfilming, from faulty reading by FOSDIC of undamaged questionnaires, or from other types of machine failure, the questionnaires were reprocessed.

The impact of the editing performed on 1980 census data can be gauged by reviewing allocation tables in selected reports based on the complete count--PC80-1-B tables B-1 to B-4 and HC80-1-A tables A-1 and A-2-- and from the full census sample--PC80-1-C tables C-1 to C-5 and HC80-1-B tables B-1 and B-2. Most of these tables provide rates of allocation for the various items. Two tables (PC80-1-B:B-1 and PC80-1-C:C-2) allow comparison of simple distributions as published (i.e., "after allocation") with corresponding distributions where missing values were not imputed (i.e., "before allocation"). An additional editing process, substitution, referred to in the complete-count reports, is not applicable to data from the full census sample or public-use microdata samples.

Use of Allocation Flags in These Files

As a result of the editing there are no blank fields or missing data in public-use microdata sample files. Each field contains a data value or a "not applicable" indicator, except for the few items where allocation was not appropriate and a "not reported" indicator is included. For every subject item it is possible for the user to differentiate between entries which were actually reported by the respondent and entries which were allocated, by means of "allocation flags" in items H117 through H162 and P140 through P193 in the microdata files. For all items it is possible to compute the allocation rate and, if the rate is appreciable, to compute the distribution of actually observed values (with allocated data omitted) and compare it with the overall distribution including allocated values.

Descriptions of many of the allocation flags indicate more than one possible type of allocation. "Consistency edits" or "assignments" imputed missing characteristics based on other information recorded for the person or housing unit; for example, if the marital status was missing for a person with a reported relationship of husband/wife, the imputation of "married" was termed a consistency edit. "Hot deck" allocation supplied the missing information from the record of another person or housing unit with similar characteristics. "Cold deck" allocation, employed for only a few items, supplied missing information from a predetermined distribution; for example, a missing quarter of birth was assigned at random with equal probability given to each of the possible 4 categories. Those flags designated "pre-edit" indicate that the original entry was rejected because it fell outside the range of acceptable values.

In general, the allocation procedures provide better data than could be obtained by simply weighting up the observed distribution to account for missing values. The procedures reflect local variations in characteristics as well as variation among the strata used in imputation. There are, however, certain circumstances where allocated data may introduce undesirable bias. It may be particularly important to analyze allocations of data in detailed studies of subpopulations or in statistics derived from cross-classification of variables, such as correlation coefficients or measures of regression. The degree of editing required was greater for some subjects than for others. While the allocation procedure was designed to yield appropriate statistics for the overall distribution or for specific subpopulations (the strata used in the allocation process), allocated characteristics will not necessarily preserve a valid relationship with other observed variables for the same individual. For example, consider a tabulation of persons 80 years old and over by income. Income allocations were made separately for different age groupings, including the category 65 years old and over, but not separately for persons 80 years old and over. Since persons 65 to 70 or 75 are more likely to have significant earnings than persons 80 or over, allocated income data for the latter group would be biased upward. Thus, if the rate of allocations for the group is appreciably large and a bias in the allocated values is evident, it may be desirable to exclude allocated data from the analysis.

It should also be apparent from this illustration that knowledge of the specific allocation procedures is valuable in detailed subject analysis. Descriptions of the editing and allocation procedures for each item are being incorporated in the History of the 1980 Census of Population and Housing to be published in 1985. An An advance copy of the procedural descriptions for desired items can be requested from the Census History Staff, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. A user may contact either Population Division or Housing Division, Bureau of the Census, if more information is desired on the allocation scheme for a specific subject item.

CHAPTER 4: SAMPLE DESIGN FOR THE PUBLIC-USE MICRODATA SAMPLES

This chapter discusses the selection procedure for the public-use microdata samples in terms of three major operations (1) the selection of the full 1980 census sample, (2) the estimation procedure for the full census sample, and (3) the selection of the public-use microdata samples from the persons and housing units included in the full 1980 census sample, using weights derived from the full sample estimation procedure.

1980 Census Sample Design and Estimation Procedure

While every person and housing unit in the United States was enumerated on a questionnaire that requested certain basic demographic information (e.g. age, race, relationship), a sample of persons and housing units was enumerated on a questionnaire that requested additional information. The basic sampling unit for the 1980 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Two sampling rates were employed. In counties, incorporated places and minor civil divisions estimated to have fewer than 2500 persons (based on precensus estimates), one-half of all housing units and persons in group quarters were to be included in the sample. In all other places, one-sixth of the housing units or persons in group quarters were sampled. The purpose of this scheme was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small places. When both sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately 19 percent of the Nation's housing units were included in the census sample.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. In about ninety-five percent of the country the census was taken by the mailout/mailback procedure. For these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list which was updated and corrected by Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized, and every sixth unit (for 1-in-6 areas) or every second unit (for 1-in-2 areas) was designated as a sample unit by computer. Both of these lists were also corrected by the Post Office.

In non-mailout/mailback areas, a blank listing book with designated sample lines (every sixth or every second line) was prepared for the enumerator. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed the areas and listed all housing units in the listing book in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit which was listed on a designated sample line, were collected.

In both types of data collection procedure areas, an enumerator was responsible for a small geographic area known as an enumeration district, or ED. An ED usually represented the average workload area for one enumerator.

In order to reduce the cost of processing the full census sample, a scheme was designed, while the sample questionnaires were being processed, to select a sample of questionnaires on which the travel time to work, place of work and migration data items would be coded (hereafter referred to as POW/MIG items). The sample questionnaires were processed by work units consisting of 1980 census EDs. In work units (EDs) where these data items had not yet been coded, every second sample questionnaire within the work unit was selected for these coding operations. In work units where the POW/MIG data items already had been coded, all sample questionnaires were included in tabulations.

Estimation Procedure For Published Sample Data

The estimates which appear in census sample publications were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure which resulted in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units in the tabulation area which possessed the characteristic. Estimates of family characteristics were based on the weights assigned to the family members designated as householders. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. (Persons with the migration, travel time to work, and place of work characteristic received an additional weight.) For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value five, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with a weight of five. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights which vary from person to person or housing unit to housing unit.

The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas were generally formed of adjoining portions of geography, which closely agreed with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas were never allowed to cross state or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count of less than 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in three stages. For persons the first stage employed seventeen household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: householders and nonhouseholders. The third stage could potentially use 160 age-sex-race-Spanish origin groups. The stages were as follows:

Stage I - Type of Household

Group	
	Persons in Housing Units with a Family with Own Children under 18.
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8-or-more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units with a Family without Own Children under 18.
6-10	2 persons in housing unit through 8-or-more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units.
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 persons in housing unit through 8-or-more persons in housing unit
17	Persons in Group Quarters.

Stage II - Householder/Nonhouseholder

Group	
1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder (including persons in group quarters)

Stage III - Age/Sex/Race/Spanish Origin

Group	
	White Race
	Persons of Spanish Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years of age
2	5 to 14 years of age
3	15 to 19 years of age
4	20 to 24 years of age
5	25 to 34 years of age
6	35 to 44 years of age
7	45 to 64 years of age
8	65 years of age or older
	Female
9-16	Same age categories as groups 1 to 8
	Persons Not of Spanish origin
17-32	Same age and sex categories as groups 1 to 16
	Black Race
33-64	Same age/sex/Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32
	Asian, Pacific Islander Race
65-96	Same age/sex/Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32
	Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race
97-128	Same age/sex/Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
129-160	Same age/sex/Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign each sample person record an initial weight. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample, for example 6 in a 1-in-6 area.

The next step in the estimation procedure was to combine, if necessary, the groups within each of the three stages prior to the repeated ratio estimation in order to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For the first and second stages, any group that did not meet certain criteria concerning the unweighted sample count or the ratio of the complete count to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the third stage, the "Other" race category was collapsed with the "White" race category before the application of the above collapsing criteria as well as an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each category.

As a final step, the initial weights underwent three stages of ratio adjustment which used the groups listed above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight. In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Finally, the stage II weights were adjusted at stage III by the ratio of the complete census count and the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. The three stages of adjustment were performed twice (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage III were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight for the persons in a particular group was 7.2, then one-fifth of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8 and the remaining four-fifths received a weight of 7.

- Separate weights were derived for tabulating the travel time to work, place of work, and migration data items. The weights were obtained by adjusting the weight derived above for persons on questionnaires selected for coding by the reciprocal of the ED coding rate and a ratio adjustment to ensure that the sum of the weights and the complete-count total population figure would agree.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons. The major difference was that the occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in two stages and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in one stage. The first stage for occupied housing units employed sixteen household type categories and the second stage could potentially use 190 tenure-race-Spanish origin-value/rent groups. For vacant housing units three groups were utilized. The stages for the ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

Occupied housing units

Stage I - Type of Household

Group	
1	Housing Units with a Family With Own Children Under 18
2	2 persons in housing unit
3	3 persons in housing unit
4	4 persons in housing unit
5	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
	8-or-more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units with a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 persons in housing unit through 8-or-more persons in housing unit
	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 persons in housing unit through 8-or-more persons in housing unit

Stage II - Tenure/Race and Origin of Householder/Value or Rent

Owner

White race (Householder)

Group	Persons of Spanish origin (Householder) — Value of house
1	$ 0 - $ 9,999
2	$ 10,000 - $ 19,999
3	$ 20,000 - $ 24,999
4	$ 25,000 - $ 49,999
5	$ 50,000 - $ 99,999
6	$100,000 - $149,999
7	$150,000 +
8	Other Owners

Persons not of Spanish Origin

9-16	Same value categories as groups 1 to 8

Black Race

17-32	Same value - Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16

Asian, Pacific Islander Race

33-48	Same value - Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16

Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race

49-64	Same value - Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16

Other Race (includes those races not listed above)

65-80	Same value - Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16

Renter

White Race

Persons of Spanish origin

	Rent categories
81	$ 1 - $ 59
82	$ 60 - $ 99
83	$100 - $149
84	$150 - $199
85	$200 - $249
86	$250 - $299
87	$300 - $399
88	$400 - $499
89	$500 +
90	Other Renter
91	No Cash Rent

Persons not of Spanish origin

92-102	Same rent categories as groups 81 to 91

Black Race

103-124	Same rent - Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102

Asian, Pacific Islander Race

125-146	Same rent - Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102

Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race

147-168	Same rent - Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102

Other Race (includes those not listed above)

169-190	Same rent - Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102

Vacant housing units

1 Vacant for Rent
2 Vacant for Sale
3 Other Vacant

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

Selection of the Public-Use-Microdata Samples

A stratified systematic selection procedure with probability proportional to a measure of size was used to select each public-use microdata sample. The sampling elements were the occupied housing unit including all occupants, the person in group quarters or the vacant housing unit. The measure of size was the full sample weight that resulted from the 1980 census ratio estimation procedure described above.

It was also necessary to employ a subsampling scheme to yield microdata samples with a consistent proportion of cases, from area to area, for which place of work, travel time and migration were coded. The subsampling scheme resulted in the occasional designation of selected microdata sample elements for which the place of work, travel time and migration information was blanked. This subsampling scheme was instituted so that the POW/MIG data would be uniformly available for one half of all microdata cases, not half in most areas but more than half in other areas. Thus, each 1-percent microdata sample gives a 0.5-percent sample of records containing POW/MIG data, and the 5-percent microdata sample gives a 2.5-percent sample for POW/MIG data. The subsampling scheme was also based on a probability-proportional-to-size sampling scheme which utilized measures of size based on both the POW/MIG half-sample and full sample weights.

The sample selection procedures were as follows. First, the sample units were stratified during the selection process. This stratification was intended to improve the reliability of the 5-percent, 1-percent, and 0.1-percent samples by defining strata within which there is an appreciable degree of homogeneity among the census sample households with respect to characteristics of major interest.

A total of 102 strata were defined: 72 strata for persons living in occupied housing units; 24 strata for persons in group quarters (GQ); and 6 strata for vacant housing units. The strata are shown on Figures 6, 7, and 8.

The sample selection procedures were applied on a state-bv-state basis to obtain the microdata samples. Briefly, for any particular state, the procedure to accomplish the sample selection consisted of creating a number of cells in the computer which correspond to each of the strata defined above. A random value was assigned to each cell and the sample edited detail file (i.e., the internal-use microdata from the full census sample) was then passed and the appropriate

Figure 6. Strata For Occupied Housing Units

Sampling Rate of ED	FOW/MIG[1] Coding Status / Race & Origin of Householder; Tenure of Housing Unit / Household Type	FOW/MIG Coded						Non-FOW/MIG Coded					
		White/Asian & Pacific Islander/Other				Black/ Amer. Indian Eskimo Or Aleut		White/Asian & Pacific Islander/Other				Black/ Amer. Indian Eskimo Or Aleut	
		Spanish		Non-Spanish				Spanish		Non-Spanish			
		Owner	Renter	Owner	Renter	Owner	Renter	Owner	Renter	Owner	Renter	Owner	Renter
1-in-6	Family With Own Children Under 18												
	Family Without Own Children Under 18												
	Other Household (Non-family)												
Not 1-in-6	Family With Own Children Under 18												
	Family Without Own Children Under 18												
	Other Household (Non-family)												

[1]FOW/MIG is used to denote the place of work, travel time to work and migration data items.

Figure 7. Strata For Group Quarters Persons

Sampling Rate of ED	FOW/MIG[1] Coding Status / Race & Origin / GQ Type	FOW/MIG Coded			Non-FOW/MIG Coded		
		White/Asian & Pacific Islander/Other		Black/ Amer. Indian Eskimo Or Aleut	White/Asian & Pacific Islander/Other		Black/ Amer. Indian Eskimo Or Aleut
		Spanish	Non-Spanish		Spanish	Non-Spanish	
1-in-6	GQ Inmate						
	Other GQ Persons						
Not 1-in-6	GQ Inmate						
	Other GQ Persons						

[1]FOW/MIG is used to denote the place of work, travel time to work and migration data items.

Figure 8. Strata for Vacant Housing Units

Sampling Rate of ED	1 - in - 6	Not 1 - in - 6
Vacant, For Sale		
Vacant, for Rent		
Vacant, Other		

weight from each sample housing unit/GQ person was cumulated into the cell corresponding to the appropriate stratum for each unit/person. For occupied housing units, the full sample person weight assigned to the householder of the unit was used. For GQ persons, the full sample person weight was used, while for vacant housing units, the full sample housing unit weight was used.

For a given 1-percent sample, when a unit/person caused the cumulation to exceed 100, that unit/person was designated for the sample, and the value of the cell was reset. The procedure was then repeated. For the 5-percent sample selection, the procedure was the same except that the cumulation cut-off was 20 instead of 100. The starting value of each cell was set so as to minimize the likelihood that any one case would be selected into more than one public-use microdata sample, and the overlap among the samples may be considered negligible. There is a small probability that a given individual unit (one with a high census weight) may have been selected into the 5-percent sample more than once, but this duplication should not have any particularly undesirable consequences.

The POW/MIG subsampling operation was performed by first assigning each selected microdata unit, from the POW/MIG coded strata, a measure equal to the ratio of the POW/MIG half-sample weight to the full sample weight for the selected microdata unit. These measures were cumulated from the selected microdata sample units until the cumulation exceeded 2. The POW/MIG data for the units which caused the cumulation to exceed 2 was retained; otherwise, the POW/MIG information was blanked.

Selection of One-In-One-Thousand and Other Subsamples

During the sample selection operation, consecutive two-digit subsample numbers from 00 to 99 were assigned to each sample case in the five-percent and one-percent samples to allow for the designation of various size subsamples and as discussed in chapter 3 to allow for the calculation of standard errors. As an example, for a B or C one-percent public-use microdata sample, the choice of records having subsample numbers with the same 'units' digit (e.g., the ones 'units' digit includes subsample numbers 01, 11, 21, ... 91) will provide a one-in-one-thousand subsample.

The Bureau has chosen one one-in-one thousand subsample from each of the A, B, and C public-use microdata samples. The one-in-one-thousand subsample from the A Sample was obtained by selecting those records with a subsample number of 13 or 63. The one-in-one-thousand subsamples from the B and C Samples were obtained by selecting those records with subsample number having a units digit of 4 on the B Sample, or a units digit of 9 on the C Sample, ignoring the tens digit of the two-digit subsample number.

Samples of any size between 1/20 and 1/10,000 may be selected in a similar manner by using appropriate two-digit subsample numbers assigned to the A, B, or C microdata samples. Care must be exercised when selecting such samples. If only one 'units' digit is required, the 'units' digit should be randomly selected. If two 'units' digits are required, the first should be randomly selected and the second should be either five more or five less than the first. Failure to use this procedure, e.g., selection of records with the same 'tens' digit instead of records with the same 'units' digit, would provide a one-in-ten subsample but one that would be somewhat more clustered and as a result subject to larger sampling error.

CHAPTER 5: RECORD CONTENTS

This chapter, in conjunction with several appendices, defines the record layout and applicable codes for the public-use microdata samples. The detailed data dictionary begins on page 55 for the housing record and page 75 for the person record, with explanatory notes on page 54.

An index to the basic data items begins below, followed on page 50, by an index to allocation items. Compact lists in numerical sequence of the items on the housing and person records appear on pages 52 and 53. In these introductory pages, data fields are specified in the form "H9" or "P12-13," where the letter indicates the Housing or Person record and the numbers indicate the character positions occupied on that record. For example, "P12-13" is a two-character field beginning in character 12 of the person record. In the data dictionary, itself, the "P" or "H" designation appears only at the top of the page, and location is expressed in terms of two separate elements, the beginning location and the size.

INDEX TO ITEMS

LOCATION	MNEMONIC	DESCRIPTION
P31	ENGLISH	Ability to Speak English
P86	ABLE	Able to Take Job Last Week
P84	ABSENT	Absent From Work Last Week
H40	ACCESS	Access
H60	ACREAGE1	Acreage of Property (H10a on questionnaire)
H61	ACREAGE2	Acreage of Property (H15a on questionnaire)
P44	COLL75	Activity Status in 1975: Attending College
P43	AF75	Activity Status in 1975: In Armed Forces
P45	WORK75	Activity Status in 1975: Working at a Job or Business
P8-9	AGE	Age
P10	QTRBIRTH	Age: Quarter of Birth
P35-36	AGEMAR	Age at First Marriage
P37	QTRMAR	Age at First Marriage: Quarter
H41	YRBUILT	Age of Structure
H28	GQTYPE	Aged, Inmate of Home for
H51	AIRCOND	Air Conditioning
H117-H162		Allocation Flags for Housing Items (For detail, see page 50.)
P140-P193		Allocation Flags for Population Items (For detail, see page 50.)
P16-18	ANCSTRY1	Ancestry--1st entry
P19-21	ANCSTRY2	Ancestry--2nd entry
H36-37	UNITS1	Apartments
H9	AREATYPE	Area, Type of
P81	LABOR	Armed Forces Status
P43	AF75	Armed Forces Status in 1975
H56	AUTOS	Automobiles Available
H43	BATHROOM	Bathrooms
H45	BEDROOMS	Bedrooms
P22-24	BIRTHPL	Birth, Place of
H32	VACANCY3	Boarded Up Status

Chapter 5. Record Contents: Index to Items (continued)

LOCATION	MNEMONIC	DESCRIPTION
P106-110	INCOME2	Business Income in 1979
P87-89	INDUSTRY	Business, Type of (Industry)
P68	RIDERS	Carpool Occupancy
P67	CARPOOL	Carpooling
H9	AREATYPE	Central City Residence
P61	POWCC	Central City Recode: Place of Work (C Sample only)
P2-3	RELAT1	Children
H105	CHILDREN	Children, Own, Presence and Age of
P32-33	FERTILITY	Children Ever Born
P25	CITIZEN	Citizenship
P93	CLASS	Class of Worker
P39,40-41	SCHOOL	College Attendance
P44	COLL75	College Attendance in 1975
H28	GQTYPE	College Dormitory, Person in
H63	COMMUSE	Commerical Establishment or Medical Office on Property
P65-66	MEANS	Commuting to Work
H35	CONDO	Condominium Status
H99-100	RENT1	Contract Rent
H55	FUELCOOK	Cooking Fuel
H28	GQTYPE	Correctional Institution, Inmate of
P22-24	BIRTHPL	Country of Birth
H6-8	COGRP	County Group (A and B Samples only)
P57-59	POWCOGRP	County Group: Place of Work (A and B Samples)
P49-51	COGRP75	County Group: Residence in 1975 (A and B Samples)
P52	MIG75	County-State Recode: Residence in 1975
P4	RELAT2	Detailed Relationship
P69	DISABIL1	Disability Which Limits Work
P71	DISABIL3	Disability Which Limits or Prevents Use of Public Transportation
P70	DISABIL2	Disability Which Prevents Work
P116-120	INCOME4	Dividend, Interest, or Net Rental Income in 1979
H3	DIVISION	Division
H33	VACANCY4	Duration of Vacancy
P111-115	INCOME3	Earnings in 1979: From Farm Self-Employment
P106-110	INCOME2	Earnings in 1979: From Nonfarm Self-Employment
P101-105	INCOME1	Earnings in 1979: From Wage or Salary
P42	FINGRADE	Education: Finished Highest Grade
P40-41	GRADE	Education: Highest Year of School Attended
P39	SCHOOL	Education: School Enrollment and Type of School
H67-69	ELECCOST	Electricity, Monthly Cost of
H66	ELECPAID	Electricity, Payment of
H43	ELEVATOR	Elevator, Passenger
		Employment in 1979 - See Work in 1979
P81	LABOR	Employment Status
P31	ENGLISH	English, Ability to Speak
H112-116	FAMINCOM	Family Income in 1979
P2-3	RELAT1	Family Membership
H104	HHTYPE	Family Type
P111-115	INCOME3	Farm Self-Employment Income in 1979
H62	FARM	Farm Status and Sales of Farm Products

Chapter 5. Record Contents: Index to Items (continued)

LOCATION	MNEMONIC	DESCRIPTION
		Farm Workers - See: Occupation
P32-33	FERTILITY	Fertility: Children Ever Born
P42	FINGRADE	Finished Highest Grade
P22-24	BIRTHPL	Foreign Country of Birth
H55	FUELCOOK	Fuel, Cooking
H53	FUELHEAT	Fuel, House Heating
H54	FUELWTR	Fuel, Water Heating
P82-83	HOURS	Full Time-Part Time Work: Hours Worked Last Week
P97-98	HOURS79	Full Time-part Time Work in 1979: Usual Hours Worked Per Week
H71-73	GASCOST	Gas, Monthly Cost of
H70	GASPAID	Gas, Payment of
		Government Workers - See: Class of Worker
H101-103	RENT2	Gross Rent
P2-3	RELAT1	Group Quarters Status
H28	GQTYPE	Group Quarters, Type of
H52	HEATING	Heating Equipment
P40-41	GRADE	Highest Year of School Attended
H29	TENURE	Home Ownership
P82-83	HOURS	Hours Worked Last Week
P97-98	HOURS79	Hours Worked Per Week in 1979, Usual
H53	FUELHEAT	House Heating Fuel
H107-111	HHINCOME	Household Income in 1979
P2-3	RELAT1	Household Relationship
P4	RELAT2	Household Relationship, Detailed
H26-27	PERSONS	Household Size
H104	HHTYPE	Household Type
H20-25	SERIALNO	Housing Unit/GQ Person Serial Number
P26	IMMIGR	Immigration, Year of
H94	INSINCL	Inclusion of Insurance Premiums in Payment to Lender
H93	TAXINCL	Inclusion of Real Estate Taxes in Payment to Lender
P134-138	INCOME8	Income From All Sources in 1979
P129-133	INCOME7	Income in 1979: All Other
H112-116	FAMINCOM	Income in 1979: Family
P111-115	INCOME3	Income in 1979: Farm Self-Employment
H107-111	HHINCOME	Income in 1979: Household
P116-120	INCOME4	Income in 1979: Interest, Dividend and Net Rental
P106-110	NSUBFAM	Income in 1979: Nonfarm Self-Employment
P125-128	INCOME6	Income in 1979: Public Assistance
P121-124	INCOME5	Income in 1979: Social Security
P101-105	INCOME1	Income in 1979: Wage or Salary
P139	POVERTY	Income Ratio to Poverty Level
P87-89	INDUSTRY	Industry
P2-3, H28	RELAT1	Inmate Status
H28	GQTYPE	Institution, Type of
H83-86	TAXINSUR	Insurance Premiums and Real Estate Taxes Combined
H94	INSINCL	Insurance Premiums, Inclusion in Payment to Lender
P116-120	INCOME4	Interest, Dividend, and Net Rental Income in 1979
H47	KITCHEN	Kitchen Facilities
P81	LABOR	Labor Force Status

Chapter 5. Record Contents: Index to Items (continued)

LOCATION	MNEMONIC	DESCRIPTION
P27	LANG1	Language Usage
P28-30	LANG2	Language Spoken at Home
P31	ENGLISH	Language: Ability to Speak English
P85	LOOKING	Looking for Work
P35-36	AGEMAR	Marital History: Age at First Marriage
P37	QTRMAR	Marital History: Quarter of First Marriage
P34	TIMESMAR	Marital History: Times Married
P38	WIDOWED	Marital History: Widowed
P11	MARITAL	Marital Status
H104	HHTYPE	Married-Couple Families
P65-66	MEANS	Means of Transportation to Work
H28	GQTYPE	Mental Hospital, Inmate of
H9	AREATYPE	Metropolitan Residence (A and B Samples)
		Migration - See: Residence in 1975; Year Householder Moved Into Unit
P46	MIGWGT	Migration/Place of Work/Travel Time Weight
		Military - See Labor Force Status; Armed Forces Status in 1975; Veteran Status; Period of Service
H28	GQTYPE	Military Quarters
H36-37	UNITS1	Mobile Homes
H67-69	ELECCOST	Monthly Cost of Electricity
H71-73	GASCOST	Monthly Cost of Gas
H87	MORTGAG1	Mortgage Status
H88	MORTGAG2	Mortgage: Second or Junior
H89-92	MORTGAG3	Mortgage: Total Monthly Payment to Lender
P25	CITIZEN	Nativity
P106-110	INCOME2	Nonfarm Self-Employment Income in 1979
H26-27	PERSONS	Number of Person Records Following This Housing Unit Record
H106	NSUBFAM	Number of Subfamilies in Family
P90-92	OCCUP	Occupation
H78	FUELPAID	Oil, Coal, Kerosene, Wood, etc., Payment of
H79-82	FUELCOST	Oil, Coal, Kerosene, Wood, etc., Yearly Cost of
H105	CHILDREN	Own Children, Presence and Age of
H95-98	OWNERCST	Owner Costs, Selected Monthly
H29	TENURE	Owner/Renter Status
H43	ELEVATOR	Passenger Elevator
H66	ELECPAID	Payment of Electricity
H70	GASPAID	Payment of Gas
H78	FUELPAID	Payment of Oil, Coal, Kerosene, Wood, etc.
H74	WTRPAID	Payment of Water
P75	VETERAN4	Period of Service Between February 1955 and July 1964
P79	VETERAN8	Period of Service During Any Other Time
P76	VETERAN5	Period of Service During Korean Conflict (June 1950-January 1955)
P74	VETERAN3	Period of Service During Vietnam Era (August 1964-April 1975)
P78	VETERAN7	Period of Service During World War I (April 1917-November 1913)

Chapter 5. Record Contents: Index to Items (continued)

LOCATION	MNEMONIC	DESCRIPTION
P77	VETERAN6	Period of Service During World War II (September 1940-July 1947)
P73	VETERAN2	Period of Service May 1975 or later
H26-27	PERSONS	Persons in Household
P22-24	BIRTHPL	Place of Birth
P46	MIQWGT	Place of Work/Migration/Travel Time Weight
P61	POWCC	Place of Work: Central City Recode (C Sample only)
P57-59	POWCOGRP	Place of Work: County Group (A and B Samples)
P62	POWPLSIZ	Place of Work: Place Size (C Sample only)
P60	POWMETRO	Place of Work: SMSA Recode (A and B Samples)
P55-56	POWSTATE	Place of Work: State
P62	POWPLSIZ	Place Size: Place of Work (C Sample only)
H46	PLUMBING	Plumbing Facilities
P139	POVERTY	Poverty Status in 1979
H105	CHILDREN	Presence and Age of Own Children
P68	RIDERS	Private Vehicle Occupancy
P125-128	INCOME6	Public Assistance Income in 1979
P71	DISABIL3	Public Transportation Disability Status
P65-66	MEANS	Public Transportation to Work
P10	QTRBIRTH	Quarter of Birth
P37	QTRMAR	Quarter of First Marriage
P12-13	RACE	Race
H18-H19	SUBSAMPL	Random Group Subsample Number
P139	POVERTY	Ratio of Family or Unrelated Individual Income to Poverty Cutoff in 1979
H83-86	TAXINSUR	Real Estate Taxes and Insurance Premiums Combined
H93	TAXINCL	Real Estate Taxes: Inclusion in Payment to Lender
H1/P1	RECTYPE	Record Type
H3	DIVISION	Region/Division
P2-3	RELAT1	Relationship
P4	RELAT2	Relationship, Detailed
H99-100	RENT1	Rent, Contract
H101-103	RENT2	Rent, Gross
P116-120	INCOME4	Rental, Net, Dividend, and Interest Income in 1979
H29	TENURE	Renter/Owner Status
P49-51	COGRP75	Residence in 1975: County Group (A and B Samples)
P53-54	METRO75	Residence in 1975: SMSA Recode (A and B Samples)
P47-48	STATE75	Residence in 1975: State
P52	MIG75	Residence in 1975: State-County Recode
H28	GQTYPE	Rooming House, Person in
H44	ROOMS	Rooms
H9	AREATYPE	Rural Residence (C Sample only)
H62	FARM	Sales of Farm Products
H2	SAMPLE	Sample Identifier
P35	SCHOOL	School Enrollment and Type of School
P42	FINGRADE	School: Finished Highest Grade
P40-41	GRADE	School: Highest Year Attended
H30	VACANCY1	Seasonal and Migratory Vacancy Status
H88	MORTGAG2	Second or Junior Mortgage
H95-98	OWNERCST	Selected Monthly Owner Costs

Chapter 5. Record Contents: Index to Items (continued)

LOCATION	MNEMONIC	DESCRIPTION
		Self-Employed Workers - See: Class of Worker
		Self-Employed Earnings - See: Income in 1979
H20-25	SERIALNO	Serial Number for Housing Unit/GQ Person
H50	SEWAGE	Sewage Disposal
P7	SEX	Sex
H26-27	PERSONS	Size of Household
H10-13	SMSA	SMSA (A and B Samples only)
P53-54	METRO75	SMSA Recode: Residence in 1975 (A and B Samples)
P60	POWMETRO	SMSA Recode: Place of Work (A and B Samples)
P121-124	INCOME5	Social Security Income in 1979
H49	WATER	Source of Water
P14	SPANISH	Spanish Origin
P15	SURNAME	Spanish Surname
P22-24	BIRTHPL	State of Birth
P52	MIG75	State-County Recode: Residence in 1975
H4-5	STATE	State
P55-56	FUELCOOK	State: Place of Work
P47-48	KITCHEN	State: Residence in 1975
H42	STORIES	Stories in Structure
H106	NSUBFAM	Subfamilies in Family, Number of
P6	SUBFAM2	Subfamily Number
P5	SUBFAM1	Subfamily Relationship
H18-19	SUBSAMPL	Subsample Number
H83-86	TAXINSUR	Taxes, Real Estate and Insurance Premiums Combined
H58	TELEPHON	Telephone in Housing Unit
H29	TENURE	Tenure
P34	TIMESMAR	Times Married
H89-92	MORTGAG3	Total Monthly Payment to Lender
P65-66	MEANS	Transportation to Work, Means of
P63-64	TIME	Travel Time to Work
P46	MIOWGT	Travel Time/Place of Work/Migration Weight
H57	TRUCKS	Trucks and Vans Available
H9	AREATYPE	Type of Area
H28	GQTYPE	Type of Group Quarters
P39	SCHOOL	Type of School
P81	LABOR	Unemployment
P99-100	WEEKSU79	Unemployment in 1979: Weeks Unemployed
P86	ABLE	Unemployment: Able to Take Job Last Week
P84	ABSENT	Unemployment: Absent From Work Last Week
P85	LOOKING	Unemployment: Looking for Work
H38-39	UNITS2	Units at Address
H36-37	UNITS1	Units in Structure
H9	AREATYPE	Urban/Rural Status (C Sample Only)
H14-17	UA	Urbanized Area (C Sample only)
H34	UHE	Usual Home Elsewhere
P97-98	HOURS79	Usual Hours Worked Per Week in 1979
H33	VACANCY4	Vacancy, Duration of
H32	VACANCY3	Vacancy Status, Boarded Up
H30	VACANCY1	Vacancy Status, Seasonal and Migratory
H31	VACANCY2	Vacancy Type
H64-65	VALUE	Value

Chapter 5. Record Contents: Index to Items (continued)

LOCATION	MNEMONIC	DESCRIPTION
H57	TRUCKS	Vans and Trucks Available
P68	RIDERS	Vehicle Occupancy: Carpool
H56	AUTOS	Vehicles Available: Automobiles
H57	TRUCKS	Vehicles Available: Trucks and Vans
P72	VETERAN1	Veteran Status
P75	VETERAN4	Veteran's Period of Service: Between February 1955 and July 1964
P79	VETERAN8	Veteran's Period of Service: During Any Other Time
P76	VETERAN5	Veteran's Period of Service: During Korean Conflict (June 1950-January 1955)
P74	VETERAN3	Veteran's Period of Service: During Vietnam Era (August 1964-April 1975)
P78	VETERAN7	Veteran's Period of Service: During World War I (April 1917-November 1918)
		Wage and Salary Workers - See Class of Worker
P101-105	INCOME1	Wage or Salary Income in 1979
H54	FUELWTR	Water Heating Fuel
H74	WTRPAID	Water, Payment of
H49	WATER	Water, Source of
P99-100	WEEKSU79	Weeks Unemployed in 1979
P95-96	WEEKSW79	Weeks Worked in 1979
P125-128	INCOME6	Welfare Income in 1979
P11	MARITAL	Widowed (Current Status)
P38	WIDOWED	Widowed (from First Marriage)
P69	DISABIL1	Work Disability Status: Limited
P70	DISABIL2	Work Disability Status: Prevented from Working
		Work in 1979 - See: Work Last Year, Weeks Worked in 1979, Usual Hours Worked Per Week in 1979
P94	WORK79	Work Last Year
P45	WORK75	Work Status in 1975
H59	YRMOVED	Year Householder Moved into Unit
P80	YEARWORK	Year Last Worked
P26	IMMIGR	Year of Immigration
P40-41	GRADE	Year of School, Highest Attended
H41	YRBUILT	Year Structure Built
H79-82	FUELCOST	Yearly Cost of Oil, Coal, Kerosene, Wood, Etc.

Chapter 5. Record Contents: Index to Allocation Items

LOCATION	MNEMONIC	DESCRIPTION
		Allocation of:
P155	ALANG3	Ability to Speak English
H126	AACCESS	Access
H146	AACRE1	Acreage of Property (H10a on questionnaire)
H147	AACRE2	Acreage of Property (H15a on questionnaire)
P164	ACOLL75	Activity in 1975: Attending College
P163	AAF75	Activity in 1975: In Armed Forces
P165	AWORK75	Activity in 1975: Working at a Job or Business
P143	AAGE	Age
P158	AAGEMR	Age at First Marriage and Quarter of First Marriage
H137	AAIRCOND	Air Conditioning
P193	AINCOME7	All Other Income in 1979
H142	AAUTOS	Automobiles Available
H134	ABATHROO	Bathrooms
H131	ABEDROOM	Bedrooms
H121	AVAC3	Boarded Up Status
P171	ARIDERS	Carpool Occupancy
P170	ACARPOOL	Carpooling
P156	AFERTIL	Children Ever Born
P151	ACITIZEN	Citizenship
P182	ACLASS	Class of Worker
H149	ACOMMERC	Commercial Establishment or Medical Office
H123	ACONDO	Condominium Status
H162	ARENT1	Contract Rent
H141	AFUELCOO	Cooking Fuel
P141	ARELAT2	Detailed Relationship
H122	AVAC4	Duration of Vacancy
P189	AINCOME3	Farm Self-Employment Income in 1979
H148	AFARM	Farm Status and Sales of Farm Products
P162	AFINGRAD	Finished Grade
H138	AHEATING	Heating Equipment
P161	AYEARSCH	Highest Year of School Attended
P179	AHOURS	Hours Worked Last Week
H139	AFUELHEA	House Heating Fuel
P140	ARELAT1	Household Relationship
H161	AINSINCL	Inclusion of Insurance Premiums in Payment to Lender
H160	ATAXINCL	Inclusion of Taxes in Payment to Lender
P180	AINDUSTR	Industry
P190	AINCOME4	Interest, Dividend or Net Rental Income in 1979
H133	AKITCHEN	Kitchen Facilities
P178	ALABOR	Labor Force Status
P153	ALANG1	Language Usage
P154	ALANG2	Language Spoken at Home
P145	AMARITAL	Marital Status
P169	AMEANS	Means of Transportation to Work
H151	AELECCOS	Monthly Cost of Electricity
H152	AGASCOST	Monthly Cost of Gas
H157	AMORTG1	Mortgage Status
P188	AINCOME2	Nonfarm Self Employment Income in 1979
P181	AOCCUP	Occupation

Chapter 5. Record Contents: Index to Allocation Items (continued)

LOCATION	MNEMONIC	DESCRIPTION
		Allocation of:
H129	AELEVATO	Passenger Elevator
P150	ABIRTHPL	Place of Birth
H132	APLUMBIN	Plumbing Facilities
P149	AANCSTRY	Pre-edit of Ancestry (both 1st and 2nd entry)
P147	ARACE2	Pre-edit of Detailed Race and American Indian
P192	AINCOME6	Public Assistance Income in 1979
P174	DISABL3	Public Transportation Disability Status
P144	AQTRBRTH	Quarter of Birth
P146	ARACE1	Race
H155	ATAX	Real Estate Taxes
P166	AMIG751	Residence in 1975: Same House/Different House
P167	AMIG752	Residence in 1975: Specific Area
H130	AROOMS	Rooms
P160	ASCHOOL	School Enrollment and Type of School
H119	AVAC1	Seasonal and Migratory Vacancy Status
H158	AMORTG2	Second or Junior Mortgage
H136	ASEWAGE	Sewage Disposal
P142	ASEX	Sex
P191	AINCOME5	Social Security Income in 1979
H135	AWATER	Source of Water
P148	ASPANISH	Spanish Origin
H128	ASTORIES	Stories in Structure
H144	ATELEPHO	Telephone in Housing Unit
H118	ATENURE	Tenure
P157	ATIMESMA	Times Married
H159	AMORTG3	Total Monthly Payment to Lender
P168	ATIME	Travel Time to Work
H143	ATRUCKS	Trucks and Vans Available
H117	AGQTYPE	Type of Group Quarters
H125	AUNITS2	Units at Address
H124	AUNITS1	Units in Structure
P185	AHOUR79	Usual Hours Worked Per Week in 1979
H120	AVAC2	Vacancy Type
H150	AVALUE	Value
P175	AVET1	Veteran Status
P176	AVET2	Veterans' Period of Service
P187	AINCOME1	Wage or Salary Income in 1979
H140	AFUELWTR	Water Heating Fuel
P186	AWEEKU79	Weeks Unemployed in 1979
P184	AWEEKW79	Weeks Worked in 1979
P159	AWIDOWED	Widowed
P172	ADISABL1	Work Disability Status: Limited
P173	ADISABL2	Work Disability Status: Prevented from Working
P183	AWORK79	Work Last Year
H145	AYRMOVED	Year Householder Moved Into Unit
P177	AYEARWRK	Year Last Worked
P152	AIMMIGR	Year of Immigration
H127	AYRBUILT	Year Structure Built
H154	AFUELCOS	Yearly Cost of Oil, Coal, Kerosene, Wood, etc.
H153	AWTRCOST	Yearly Cost of Water
H156	AINSUR	Yearly Insurance Premium

ITEMS ON HOUSING RECORD

Character Location	Description
H1	Record Type (Housing Record)
H2	Sample Identifier
H3	Region/Division
H4-5	State
H6-8	County Group (A and B Samples only)
H9	Type of Area
H10-13	SMSA (A and B Samples only)
H14-17	Urbanized Area (C Sample only)
H18-19	Subsample Number
H20-25	Housing Unit/GQ Person Serial Number
H26-27	Number of Person Records Following This Housing Unit Record
H28	Type of Group Quarters
H29	Tenure
H30	Seasonal and Migratory Vacancy Status
H31	Vacancy Type
H32	Boarded Up Status
H33	Duration of Vacancy
H34	Usual Home Elsewhere
H35	Condominium Status
H36-37	Units in Structure
H38-39	Units at Address
H40	Access
H41	Year Structure Built
H42	Stories in Structure
H43	Passenger Elevator
H44	Rooms
H45	Bedrooms
H46	Plumbing Facilities
H47	Kitchen Facilities
H48	Bathrooms
H49	Source of Water
H50	Sewage Disposal
H51	Air Conditioning
H52	Heating Equipment
H53	Fuels
H54	Water Heating Fuel
H55	Cooking Fuel
H56	Automobiles Available
H57	Trucks and Vans Available
H58	Telephone in Housing Unit

Character Location	Description
H59	Year Householder Moved into Unit
H60	Acreage of Property (H10a on questionnaire)
H61	Acreage of Property (H15a on questionnaire)
H62	Farm Status and Sales of Farm Products
H63	Commerical Establishment or Medical Office on Property
H64-65	Value
H66	Payment of Electricity
H67-69	Monthly Cost of Electricity
H70	Payment of Gas
H71-73	Monthly Cost of Gas
H74	Payment of Water
H75-77	Yearly Cost of Water
H78	Payment of Oil, Coal, Kerosene, Wood, Etc.
H79-82	Yearly Cost of Oil, Coal, Kerosene, Wood, Etc.
H83-86	Real Estate Taxes Last Year and Yearly Insurance Premiums Combined
H87	Mortgage Status
H88	Second or Junior Mortgage
H89-92	Total Monthly Payment to Lender
H93	Inclusion of Real Estate Taxes in Payment to Lender
H94	Inclusion of Insurance Premiums in Payment to Lender
H95-98	Selected Monthly Owner Costs
H99-100	Contract Rent
H101-103	Gross Rent
H104	Household Type
H105	Presence and Age of Own Children
H106	Number of Subfamilies in Family
H107-111	Household Income in 1979
H112-116	Family Income in 1979
H117 to H162	Allocation Flags for Housing Items
H163-193	Filler (zeroes)

ITEMS ON PERSON RECORD

Character Location	Description
P1	Record Type (Person Record)
P2-3	Relationship
P4	Detailed Relationship
P5	Subfamily Relationship
P6	Subfamily Number
P7	Sex
P8-9	Age
P10	Quarter of Birth
P11	Marital Status
P12-13	Race
P14	Spanish Origin
P15	Spanish Surname
P16-18	Ancestry--1st entry
P19-21	Ancestry--2nd entry
P22-24	Place of Birth
P25	Citizenship
P26	Year of Immigration
P27	Language Spoken At Home Other Than English
P28-30	Language Spoken at Home
P31	Ability to Speak English
P32-33	Children Ever Born
P34	Times Married
P35-36	Age at First Marriage
P37	Quarter of First Marriage
P38	Widowed
P39	School Enrollment and Type of School
P40-41	Highest Year of School Attended
P42	Finished Highest Grade
P43	Activity in 1975: in Armed Forces
P44	Activity in 1975: Attending College
P45	Activity in 1975: Working
P46	Migration/Place of Work/Travel Time Weight
P47-48	Residence in 1975
P49-51	Residence in 1975: County Group
P52	Residence in 1975: State-County Recode
P53-54	Residence in 1975: SMSA recode
P55-56	Place of Work: State
P57-59	Place of Work: County Group (A and B Sample)
P60	Place of Work: SMSA Recode (A and B Sample)
P61	Place of Work: Central City Recode (C Sample only)
P62	Place of Work: Place Size
P63-64	Travel Time to Work
P65-66	Means of Transportation to Work
P67	Carpooling
P68	Carpool Occupancy
P69	Work Disability Status
P71	Public Transportation Disability Status
P72	Veteran Status
P73	Period of Service May 1975 or later
P74	Period of Service During Vietnam Era
P75	Period of Service Between
P76	Period of Service During Korean Conflict
P77	Period of Service During World War II
P78	Period of Service During World War I
P79	Period of Service During Any Other Time
P80	Year Last Worked
P81	Labor Force Status
P82-83	Hours Worked Last Week
P84	Absent From Work Last Week
P85	Looking for Work
P86	Able to Take Job Last Week
P87-89	Industry
P90-92	Occupation
P93	Class of Worker
P94	Work Last Year
P95-96	Weeks Worked in 1979
P97-98	Usual Hours Worked Per Week in 1979
P99-100	Weeks Unemployed in 1979
P101-105	Wage or Salary Income in 1979
P106-110	Nonfarm Self-Employment Income in 1979
P111-115	Farm Self-Employment Income in 1979
P116-120	Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income in 1979
P121-124	Social Security Income in 1979
P125-128	Public Assistance Income in 1979
P129-133	All Other Income in 1979
P134-138	Income From All Sources in 1979
P139	Poverty Status in 1979
P140 to P193	Allocation Flags for Population Items

How To Use The Data Dictionary

The following computer-generated pages document the data contents and record layout of the file. Below is a brief description of the information provided for each data item.

The first line of each data item description gives the name, size/scale, begin position, and item title. On subsequent lines are value codes and any applicable notes. Each of these elements is defined below.

1. **Name.** This is an arbitrarily assigned 8-character mnemonic identifier, e.g., 'STATE,' 'INCOME8.'

2. **Size/Scale.** The size is the number of characters occupied by the item. The reference to scale is not applicable since none of the data are scaled.

3. **Begin.** This is the location within the 193-character data record of the first character of the data item.

4. **Description.** (not labeled on the data dictionary).

   Title. This is a single 40-character line or a set of 40-character lines which provide the title for the data item.

   Value Codes and Notes. Lines after the title describe individual categories of the data item. Each code for which a separate label is provided is listed at the left. Codes for which the values are self-explanatory (e.g., dollar amounts in an income field), are not listed individually, but are defined in a range listed in the right-hand column.

The file used to generate the following printout is available as part of any CENSPAC tape sold after February 1983, or in conjunction with the County Group Equivalency File.

PUMSH DATA DICTIONARY
RECORD H

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN
RECTYPE	1	1
		Record Type
	H	Housing record
SAMPLE	1	2
		Sample Identifier
	1	A Sample
	2	B Sample
	3	C Sample
DIVISION	1	3
		Region/Division
	0	Region/division not identifiable (selected SMSAs on B Sample, See App. C)
		Northeast region:
	1	New England division
	2	Middle Atlantic division
		North Central region:
	3	East North Central division
	4	West North Central division
		South region:
	5	South Atlantic division
	6	East South Central division
	7	West South Central division
		West region:
	8	Mountain division
	9	Pacific division
STATE	2	4
		State
	01-56	FIPS state code (See App. A)
	61-68	State group code (selected states on C Sample-See App. A)
	99	State not identified (selected county groups on B Sample-See App. C)
COGRP	3	6
		County Group (A and B Samples only)
	000	N/A (C Sample)
	001-998	County group code (unique within state)

PUMSH DATA DICTIONARY
RECORD H

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN
AREATYPE	1	9
		Type of Area
	1	Central city of SMSA (selected central cities on A and B Samples)
	2	SMSA, outside central city (selected areas on A and B Samples)
	3	SMSA, central city/remainder not separately identified (selected SMSAs or SMSA parts on A and B Samples for which codes 1 and 2 cannot be shown)
	4	Mixed SMSA/non SMSA area (A Sample only)
	5	Outside SMSAs (A and B Samples)
	6	Central city of urbanized area (C Sample only)
	7	Urban fringe (C Sample only)
	8	Urban, outside urbanized areas (C Sample only)
	9	Rural (C Sample only)
SMSA	4	10
		SMSA (A and B Samples only)
	0000	N/A (C Sample, area outside SMSAs)
	0040-9340	FIPS SMSA code, selected SMSAs (See App. B)
	9999	County group consisting of 2 or more SMSAs or mixed SMSA/nonSMSA area)
UA	4	14
		Urbanized Area (C Sample only)
	0000	N/A (A and B Samples, area outside identified UAs)
	0080-9320	Census urbanized area code (selected UAs-See App. D)
SUBSAMPL	2	18
		Subsample Number
	00-99	See text, pp. 29 and 43
SERIALNO	6	20
		Housing Unit/GQ Person Serial Number
	000000-999999	Unique identifier assigned within State or State group

PUMSH DATA DICTIONARY
RECORD H

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN
PERSONS	2	26
		Number of Person Records Following This Housing Unit Record
	00	Vacant unit
	01	One person record (one person in household or any person in group quarters)
	02-31	Number of persons in household
GQTYPE	1	28
		Type of Group Quarters
	0	N/A (not in group quarters)
	1	Inmate of mental hospital
	2	Inmate of home for the aged
	3	Inmate of correctional institution
	4	Inmate of other institution
	5	In military quarters
	6	In college dormitory
	7	In rooming house
	8	Other in group quarters, including noninmate living in institution
TENURE	1	29
		Tenure
	0	N/A (vacant unit or group quarters)
	1	Owner occupied
		Renter occupied:
	2	With cash rent
	3	No cash rent
VACANCY1	1	30
		Seasonal and Migratory Vacancy Status
	0	N/A (occupied or group quarters)
	1	Vacant, year round
	2	Vacant, seasonal or migratory
VACANCY2	1	31
		Vacancy Type
	0	N/A (occupied, group quarters or vacant seasonal or migratory)
	1	For rent
	2	For sale only
	3	Rented or sold, awaiting occupancy
	4	Held for occasional use
	5	Other vacant
VACANCY3	1	32
		Boarded Up Status
	0	N/A (occupied, group quarters or vacant seasonal or migratory)
	1	Boarded up
	2	Not boarded up

PUMSH DATA DICTIONARY
RECORD H

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN
VACANCY4	1	33
		Duration of Vacancy
	0	N/A (occupied, group quarters or vacant seasonal or migratory)
	1	Less than 1 month
	2	1 up to 2 months
	3	2 up to 6 months
	4	6 up to 12 months
	5	1 year up to 2 years
	6	2 years or more
UHE	1	34
		Usual Home Elsewhere
	0	Not originally reported as usual home elsewhere, or group quarters
	1	Originally reported as usual home elsewhere
CONDO	1	35
		Condominium Status
	0	N/A (group quarters)
	1	Not a condominium unit
	2	Condominium unit
UNITS1	2	36
		Units in Structure
	00	N/A (group quarters)
	01	Mobile home or trailer
	02	One-family house detached from any other house
	03	One-family house attached to one or more houses
	04	Building for 2 families
	05	Building for 3 or 4 families
	06	Building for 5 to 9 families
	07	Building for 10 to 19 families
	08	Building for 20 to 49 families
	09	Building for 50 or more families
	10	Boat, tent, van, etc.
UNITS2	2	38
		Units at Address
	00	N/A (group quarters)
	01	One
	02	Two
	03	Three
	04	Four
	05	Five
	06	Six
	07	Seven
	08	Eight
	09	Nine
	10	Ten or more
	11	Mobile home or trailer

PUMSH DATA DICTIONARY
RECORD H

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN
ACCESS	1	40
		Access
	0	N/A (group quarters)
	1	Access to unit directly from the outside or through a common or public hall
	2	Access to unit through someone else's living quarters
YRBUILT	1	41
		Year Structure Built
	0	N/A (group quarters)
	1	1979 to March 1980
	2	1975 to 1978
	3	1970 to 1974
	4	1960 to 1969
	5	1950 to 1959
	6	1940 to 1949
	7	1939 or earlier
STORIES	1	42
		Stories in Structure
	0	N/A (group quarters)
	1	1 to 3 stories
	2	4 to 6 stories
	3	7 to 12 stories
	4	13 or more stories
ELEVATOR	1	43
		Passenger Elevator
	0	N/A (group quarters or structure with less than 4 stories)
	1	With passenger elevator in structure
	2	No passenger elevator in structure
ROOMS	1	44
		Rooms
	0	N/A (group quarters)
	1	One room
	2	Two rooms
	3	Three rooms
	4	Four rooms
	5	Five rooms
	6	Six rooms
	7	Seven rooms
	8	Eight rooms
	9	Nine or more rooms

PUMSH DATA DICTIONARY
RECORD H

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN
BEDROOMS	1	45
		Bedrooms
	0	N/A (group quarters)
	1	None
	2	One bedroom
	3	Two bedrooms
	4	Three bedrooms
	5	Four bedrooms
	6	Five or more bedrooms
PLUMBING	1	46
		Plumbing Facilities
	0	N/A (group quarters)
	1	Complete plumbing for exclusive use
		Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use:
	2	Complete plumbing but used by another household
	3	Some but not all plumbing facilities
	4	No plumbing facilities
KITCHEN	1	47
		Kitchen Facilities
	0	N/A (group quarters)
	1	Complete kitchen facilities
	2	No complete kitchen facilities
BATHROOM	1	48
		Bathrooms
	0	N/A (group quarters)
	1	No bathroom or only a half bath
	2	One complete bathroom
	3	One complete bathroom plus half bath(s)
	4	Two or more complete bathrooms
WATER	1	49
		Source of Water
	0	N/A (group quarters)
	1	Public system or private company
	2	Individual drilled well
	3	Individual dug well
	4	Some other source
SEWAGE	1	50
		Sewage Disposal
	0	N/A (group quarters)
	1	Public sewer
	2	Septic tank or cesspool
	3	Other means

PUMSH DATA DICTIONARY
RECORD H

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN
AIRCOND	1	51
		Air Conditioning
	0	N/A (group quarters)
	1	Central system
	2	One individual room unit
	3	Two or more individual room units
	4	None
HEATING	1	52
		Heating Equipment
	0	N/A (group quarters)
	1	Steam or hot water system
	2	Central warm-air furnace
	3	Electric heat pump
	4	Other built-in electric units
	5	Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace
	6	Room heaters with flue
	7	Room heaters without flue
	8	Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters
	9	None
FUELHEAT	1	53
		House Heating Fuel
	0	N/A (vacant unit or group quarters)
	1	Utility gas from underground pipes serving the neighborhood
	2	Bottle, tank or LP gas
	3	Electricity
	4	Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.
	5	Coal or coke
	6	Wood
	7	Other fuel
	8	No fuel used
FUELWTR	1	54
		Water Heating Fuel
	0	N/A (vacant unit or group quarters)
	1	Utility gas from underground pipes serving the neighborhood
	2	Bottled, tank or LP gas
	3	Electricity
	4	Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.
	5	Coal or coke
	6	Wood
	7	Other fuel
	8	No fuel used

PUMSH DATA DICTIONARY
RECORD H

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN
FUELCOOK	1	55
		Cooking Fuel
	0	N/A (vacant unit or group quarters)
	1	Utility gas from underground pipes serving the neighborhood
	2	Bottled, tank, or LP gas
	3	Electricity
	4	Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.
	5	Coal or coke
	6	Wood
	7	Other fuel
	8	No fuel used
AUTOS	1	56
		Automobiles Available
	0	N/A (vacant unit or group quarters)
	1	None
	2	One
	3	Two
	4	Three or more
TRUCKS	1	57
		Trucks and Vans Available
	0	N/A (vacant unit or group quarters)
	1	None
	2	One
	3	Two
	4	Three or more
TELEPHON	1	58
		Telephone in Housing Unit
	0	N/A (vacant unit or group quarters)
	1	With telephone
	2	No telephone
YRMOVED	1	59
		Year Householder Moved into Unit
	0	N/A (group quarters or vacant)
	1	1979 to March 1980
	2	1975 to 1978
	3	1970 to 1974
	4	1960 to 1969
	5	1950 to 1959
	6	1949 or earlier
ACREAGE1	1	60
		Acreage of Property (H10a on questionnaire-used in determining universe for value and rent)
	0	N/A (group quarters, or two or more units at address)
	1	House on a property of 10 or more acres
	2	House on a property of less than 10 acres

PUMSH DATA DICTIONARY
RECORD H

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN
ACREAGE2	1	61
		Acreage of property (H15a on questionnaire-used in determining universe for farm status)
	0	N/A (group quarters)
	1	City or surburban lot, or a place of less than 1 acre
	2	1 to 9 acres
	3	10 or more acres
FARM	1	62
		Farm Status and Sales of Farm Products
	0	N/A (urban, city or suburban lot, place of less than 1 acre, vacant unit or group quarters)
		Rural nonfarm (not all rural nonfarm is included):
	1	$0 to $49
	2	$50 to $249
	3	$250 to $599
	4	$600 to $999
		Rural farm:
	5	$1000 to $2499
	6	$2500 or more
COMMUSE	1	63
		Commercial Establishment or Medical Office on Property
	0	N/A (group quarters, two or more units in structure, mobile home or trailer)
	1	Yes
	2	No

PUMSH DATA DICTIONARY
RECORD H

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN
VALUE	2	64
		Value
	00	N/A (group quarters; vacant unit except vacant for sale; renter-occupied unit; mobile home or trailer; or noncondominium unit with two or more units at address on 10 or more acres, or with a commercial establishment or medical office on property)
	01	Less than $10,000
	02	$10,000 to $14,999
	03	$15,000 to $17,499
	04	$17,500 to $19,999
	05	$20,000 to $22,499
	06	$22,500 to $24,999
	07	$25,000 to $27,499
	08	$27,500 to $29,999
	09	$30,000 to $34,999
	10	$35,000 to $39,999
	11	$40,000 to $44,999
	12	$45,000 to $49,999
	13	$50,000 to $54,999
	14	$55,000 to $59,999
	15	$60,000 to $64,999
	16	$65,000 to $69,999
	17	$70,000 to $74,999
	18	$75,000 to $79,999
	19	$80,000 to $89,999
	20	$90,000 to $99,999
	21	$100,000 to $124,999
	22	$125,000 to $149,999
	23	$150,000 to $199,999
	24	$200,000 or more
ELECPAID	1	66
		Payment of Electricity
	0	N/A (vacant unit or group quarters)
	1	Electricity paid, amount shown in ELECCOST
	2	Included in rent or no charge
	3	Electricity not used
ELECCOST	3	67
		Monthly Cost of Electricity
	000	N/A (vacant unit, group quarters, or no payment for electricity)
	001-199	Cost in dollars
	200	$200 or more

PUMSH DATA DICTIONARY
RECORD H

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN
GASPAID	1	70
		Payment of Gas
	0	N/A (vacant unit or group quarters)
	1	Gas paid, amount shown in GASCOST
	2	Included in rent or no charge
	3	Gas not used
GASCOST	3	71
		Monthly Cost of Gas
	000	N/A (vacant unit, group quarters, or no payment for gas)
	001-149	Cost in dollars
	150	$150 or more
WTRPAID	1	74
		Payment of Water
	0	N/A (vacant unit or group quarters)
	1	Water paid, amount shown in WTRCOST
	2	Included in rent or no charge
WTRCOST	3	75
		Yearly Cost of Water
	000	N/A (vacant unit, group quarters, or no payment for water)
	001-499	Cost in dollars
	500	$500 or more
FUELPAID	1	78
		Payment of Oil, Coal, Kerosene, Wood, etc.
	0	N/A (vacant unit or group quarters)
	1	Fuels paid, amount shown in FUELCOST
	2	Included in rent or no charge
	3	These fuels not used
FUELCOST	4	79
		Yearly Cost of Oil, Coal, Kerosene, Wood, etc.
	0000	N/A (vacant unit group quarters, or no payment for these fuels)
	0001-1999	Cost in dollars
	2000	$2000 or more

PUMSH DATA DICTIONARY
RECORD H

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN
TAXINSUR	4	83
		Real Estate Taxes Last Year and Yearly Property Insurance Premiums, Combined
	0000	No tax or insurance payments, or N/A (renter-occupied unit, vacant unit, unit on 10 or more acres, unit with a commercial establishment or medical office on property, two or more units in structure, mobile home or trailer, condominium, or group quarters)
	0001-2999	Taxes plus insurance premiums in dollars
	3000	$3000 or more
MORTGAG1	1	87
		Mortgage Status
	0	N/A (see TAXINSUR)
	1	Yes, mortgage, deed of trust or similar debt
	2	Yes, contract to purchase
	3	No
MORTGAG2	1	88
		Second or Junior Mortgage
	0	N/A (no mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase or similar debt on this property, and others in TAXINSUR)
	1	Yes
	2	No
MORTGAG3	4	89
		Total Monthly Payment to Lender
	0000	No regular payment required or N/A (units with no mortgage and others in TAXINSUR)
	0001-1499	Payment in dollars
	1500	$1500 or more
TAXINCL	1	93
		Inclusion of Real Estate Taxes in Payment to Lender
	0	N/A (no regular payment required; and others in MORTGAG2)
	1	Yes, payment includes taxes
	2	No

PUMSH DATA DICTIONARY
RECORD H

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN
INSINCL	1	94
		Inclusion of Insurance Premiums in Payment to Lender
	0	N/A (see TAXINCL)
	1	Yes, payment includes insurance premiums
	2	No
OWNERCST	4	95
		Selected Monthly Owner Costs
	0000	N/A (renter-occupied unit, vacant unit, unit on 10 or more acres, unit with a commercial establishment or medical office on property, two or more units in structure, mobile home or trailer, condominium, or group quarters)
	0001-1999	Cost in dollars
	2000	$2000 or more
RENT1	2	99
		Contract Rent
	00	N/A (owner-occupied unit, vacant unit except vacant for rent, unit on 10 or more acres with one unit at address, or group quarters)
	01	Less than $50
	02	$50 to $59
	03	$60 to $69
	04	$70 to $79
	05	$80 to $89
	06	$90 to $99
	07	$100 to $109
	08	$110 to $119
	09	$120 to $129
	10	$130 to $139
	11	$140 to $149
	12	$150 to $159
	13	$160 to $169
	14	$170 to $179
	15	$180 to $189
	16	$190 to $199
	17	$200 to $224
	18	$225 to $249
	19	$250 to $274
	20	$275 to $299
	21	$300 to $349
	22	$350 to $399
	23	$400 to $499
	24	$500 or more
	25	No cash rent

PUMSH DATA DICTIONARY
RECORD H

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN
RENT2	3	101
		Gross Rent
	000	N/A (owner-occupied unit, unit rented without payment of cash rent, vacant unit, unit on 10 or more acres with one unit at address, or group quarters)
	001-998	Gross rent in dollars
	999	$999 or more
HHTYPE	1	104
		Household Type
	0	N/A (vacant unit or group quarters)
	1	Married-couple family household
	2	Family household with male householder, no wife present
	3	Family household with female householder, no husband present
	4	Nonfamily household
CHILDREN	1	105
		Presence and Age of Own Children
	0	N/A (nonfamily household, vacant unit or group quarters)
	1	Family with own children under 6 years only
	2	Family with own children 6 to 17 years only
	3	Family with own children, some 6 to 17 years, and some under 6 years
	4	Family without own children
NSUBFAM	1	106
		Number of Subfamilies in Family
	0	None or N/A (vacant unit or group quarters)
	1	One subfamily
	2	Two subfamilies
	3	Three subfamilies
	4	Four subfamilies
HHINCOME	5	107
		Household Income in 1979
	00000	No income/loss or N/A (vacant unit or group quarters)
	-9995	Loss of $9990 or more
	-9985 to 74995	Income (or loss) in dollars
	75000	Income of $75000 or more

PUMSH DATA DICTIONARY 10/18/82
RECORD H

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN
FAMINCOM	5	112
		Family Income in 1979
	00000	No income/loss or N/A (nonfamily household, vacant unit or group quarters)
	-9995	Loss of $9990 or more
	-9985 to 74995	Income (or loss) in dollars
	75000	Income of $75000 or more
AGQTYPE	1	117
		Allocation of Type of Group Quarters
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	1	Allocated, assigned
ATENURE	1	118
		Allocation of Tenure
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	1	Allocated, hot deck
	2	Allocated, assigned
AVAC1	1	119
		Allocation of Seasonal and Migratory Vacancy Status
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	1	Allocated, assigned
AVAC2	1	120
		Allocation of Vacancy Type
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	1	Allocated, assigned
AVAC3	1	121
		Allocation of Boarded Up Status
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	1	Allocated, assigned
AVAC4	1	122
		Allocation of Duration of Vacancy
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	1	Allocated, hot deck
ACONDO	1	123
		Allocation of Condominium Status
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	1	Allocated, hot deck
	2	Allocated assigned
	3	Allocated, structure edit

PUMSH DATA DICTIONARY
RECORD H

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN
ALNITS1	1	124
		Allocation of Units in Structure
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	1	Allocated, hot deck
	2	Allocated, assigned
ALNITS2	1	125
		Allocation of Units at Address
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	1	Allocated, hot deck
AALCESS	1	126
		Allocation of Access
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	1	Allocated, assigned
AYRBUILT	1	127
		Allocation of Year Structure Built
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	1	Allocated, hot deck
	2	Allocated, assigned
ASTORIES	1	128
		Allocation of Stories in Structure
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	1	Allocated, hot deck
	2	Allocated, assigned
AELEVATO	1	129
		Allocation of Passenger Elevator
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	1	Allocated, hot deck
	2	Allocated, assigned
AROOMS	1	130
		Allocation of Rooms
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	1	Allocated, hot deck
ABEDROOM	1	131
		Allocation of Bedrooms
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	1	Allocated, hot deck
	2	Allocated, assigned
APLUMBIN	1	132
		Allocation of Plumbing Facilities
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	1	Allocated, hot deck
	2	Allocated, assigned

PUMSH DATA DICTIONARY
RECORD H

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN
AKITCHEN	1	133
		Allocation of Kitchen Facilities
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	1	Allocated, hot deck
	2	Allocated, assigned
ABATHROO	1	134
		Allocation of Bathrooms
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	1	Allocated, hot deck
	2	Allocated, assigned
AWATER	1	135
		Allocation of Source of Water
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	1	Allocated, hot deck
	2	Allocated, assigned
ASEWAGE	1	136
		Allocation of Sewage Disposal
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	1	Allocated, hot deck
	2	Allocated, assigned
AAIRCOND	1	137
		Allocation of Air Conditioning
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	1	Allocated, hot deck
AHEATING	1	138
		Allocation of Heating Equipment
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	1	Allocated, hot deck
	2	Allocated, assigned
AFUELHEA	1	139
		Allocation of House Heating Fuel
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	1	Allocated, hot deck
	2	Allocated, assigned
AFUELWTR	1	140
		Allocation of Water Heating Fuel
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	1	Allocated, hot deck
	2	Allocated, assigned

PUMSH DATA DICTIONARY
RECORD H

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN
AFUELCOO	1	141
		Allocation of Cooking Fuel
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	1	Allocated, hot deck
AAUTOS	1	142
		Allocation of Automobiles Available
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	1	Allocated, hot deck
ATRUCKS	1	143
		Allocation of Trucks and Vans Available
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	1	Allocated, hot deck
ATELEPHO	1	144
		Allocation of Telephone in Housing Unit
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	1	Allocated, hot deck
AYRMOVED	1	145
		Allocation of Year Householder Moved Into Unit
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	1	Allocated, hot deck
	2	Allocated, assigned
AACRE1	1	146
		Allocation of Acreage of Property (H10a on questionnaire)
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	1	Allocated, hot deck
AACRE2	1	147
		Allocation of Acreage of Property (H15a on questionnaire)
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	1	Allocated, hot deck
	2	Allocated, assigned
AFARM	1	148
		Allocation of Farm Status and Sales of Farm Products
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	1	Allocated, hot deck

PUMSH DATA DICTIONARY
RECORD H

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN
ACOMMERC	1	149
		Allocation of Commercial Establishment or Medical Office
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	1	Allocated, hot deck
AVALUE	1	150
		Allocation of Value
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	1	Allocated, hot deck
AELECCOS	1	151
		Allocation of Monthly Cost of Electricity
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	1	Allocated, hot deck
AGASCOST	1	152
		Allocation of Monthly Cost of Gas
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	1	Allocated, hot deck
AWTRCOST	1	153
		Allocation of Yearly Cost of Water
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	1	Allocated, hot deck
AFUELCOS	1	154
		Allocation of Yearly Cost of Oil, Coal, Kerosene, Wood, etc.
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	1	Allocated, hot deck
ATAX	1	155
		Allocation of Real Estate Taxes
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	1	Allocated, hot deck
AINSUR	1	156
		Allocation of Yearly Insurance Premium
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	1	Allocated, hot deck
AMORTG1	1	157
		Allocation of Mortgage Status
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	1	Allocated, hot deck
	2	Allocated, assigned

PUMSH DATA DICTIONARY
RECORD H

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN
AMORTG2	1	158
		Allocation of Second or Junior Mortgage
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	1	Allocated, hot deck
AMORTG3	1	159
		Allocation of Total Monthly Payment to Lender
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	1	Allocated, hot deck
ATAXINCL	1	160
		Allocation of Inclusion of Taxes in Payment to Lender
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	1	Allocated, hot deck
	2	Allocated, assigned
AINSINCL	1	161
		Allocation of Inclusion of Insurance Premiums in Payment to Lender
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	1	Allocated, hot deck
	2	Allocated, assigned
ARENT1	1	162
		Allocation of Contract Rent
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	1	Allocated, hot deck
FILLER	31	163
		Zero fill

PUMSP DATA DICTIONARY
RECORD P

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	
RECTYP	1	1	
			Record Type
	P		Person record
RELAT1	2	2	
			Relationship
	00		Householder
			Family member other than householder:
	01		Spouse
	02		Child
	03		Brother or sister
	04		Parent
	05		Other relative (See RELAT2)
			Person not related to householder:
	06		Roomer or boarder
	07		Partner or roommate
	08		Paid employee
	09		Other nonrelative
			In group quarters:
	10		Inmate
	11		Noninmate
RELAT2	1	4	
			Detailed Relationship
	0		N/A (person not listed as "other relative" of householder)
	1		Son-in-law or daughter-in-law
	2		Grandchild
	3		Father-in-law or mother-in-law
	4		Brother-in-law or sister-in-law
	5		Nephew or niece
	6		Grandparent
	7		Uncle or aunt
	8		Cousin
	9		Other person related by blood or marriage
SUBFAM1	1	5	
			Subfamily Relationship
	0		N/A (group quarters or not in a subfamily)
	1		Husband/wife in married-couple subfamily
	2		Parent in parent-child subfamily
	3		Child in subfamily

PUMSP DATA DICTIONARY
RECORD P

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN
SUBFAM2	1	6
		Subfamily Number
	0	N/A (group quarters or not in a subfamily)
	1	In subfamily #1
	2	In subfamily #2
	3	In subfamily #3
	4	In subfamily #4
SEX	1	7
		Sex
	0	Male
	1	Female
AGE	2	8
		Age
	00-89	Age in years
	90	90 years or more
QTRBIRTH	1	10
		Quarter of Birth
	0	January-March
	1	April-June
	2	July-September
	3	October-December
MARITAL	1	11
		Marital Status
	0	Now married, except separated
	1	Widowed
	2	Divorced
	3	Separated
	4	Single or N/A (under 15 years of age)
RACE	2	12
		Race
	01	White
	02	Black
	03	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut
		Asian and Pacific Islander:
	04	Japanese
	05	Chinese
	06	Filipino
	07	Korean
	08	Asian Indian
	09	Vietnamese
	10	Hawaiian
	11	Other Asian and Pacific Islander, including Guamanian and Samoan
		Other (Race n.e.c.):
	12	Spanish write-in entry
	13	Other

PUMSP DATA DICTIONARY
RECORD P

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN
SPANISH	1	14
		Spanish Origin
	0	N/A (not of Spanish origin)
	1	Mexican
	2	Puerto Rican
	3	Cuban
	4	Other Spanish
SURNAME	1	15
		Spanish Surname
	0	N/A (not in Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico or Texas; in Bowie County, Texas on B sample)
	1	Spanish surname
	2	Not Spanish surname
	3	Not reported
ANCSTRY1	3	16
		Ancestry-First Entry
	001-999	See App. E
ANCSTRY2	3	19
		Ancestry-Second Entry
	001-919	See App. E
BIRTHPL	3	22
		Place of Birth
	001-056	FIPS state code (See App. A)
	060-997	Foreign country or outlying area of the U.S. (See App. F)
CITIZEN	1	25
		Citizenship
	0	Born in the United States or outlying areas
	1	Naturalized citizen
	2	Not a citizen
	3	Born abroad of American parents
IMMIGR	1	26
		Year of Immigration
	0	N/A (born in the United States or outlying areas or born abroad of American parents)
	1	1975 to 1980
	2	1970 to 1974
	3	1965 to 1969
	4	1960 to 1964
	5	1950 to 1959
	6	Before 1950

PUMSP DATA DICTIONARY
RECORD P

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN
LANG1	1	27
		Language Usage
	0	N/A (under 3 years of age)
	1	Speak a language other than English at home
	2	Speak only English at home
LANG2	3	28
		Language Spoken at Home
	000	N/A (under 3 years of age or speaks only English)
	011-997	Language code (See App. G)
	998	Language not reported
ENGLISH	1	31
		Ability to Speak English
	0	N/A (speaks only English or under 3 years of age)
	1	Very well
	2	Well
	3	Not well
	4	Not at all
FERTILTY	2	32
		Children Ever Born
	00	N/A (under 15 years of age or male)
	01	None
	02	One
	03	Two
	04	Three
	05	Four
	06	Five
	07	Six
	08	Seven
	09	Eight
	10	Nine
	11	Ten
	12	Eleven
	13	Twelve or more
TIMESMAR	1	34
		Times Married
	0	N/A (under 15 years of age or never married)
	1	Once
	2	More than once

PUMSP DATA DICTIONARY
RECORD P

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN
AGEMAR	2	35
		Age at First Marriage
	00	N/A (under 15 years of age or never married)
	12-89	Age at first marriage in years
	90	90 years or over at first marriage
QTRMAR	1	37
		Quarter of First Marriage
	0	N/A (under 15 years of age or never married)
	1	January-March
	2	April-June
	3	July-September
	4	October-December
WIDOWED	1	38
		Widowed
	0	N/A (under 15 years of age, never married, or not married more than once)
	1	First marriage ended because of death of spouse
	2	Not widowed
SCHOOL	1	39
		School Enrollment and Type of School
	0	Not enrolled in school or N/A (under 3 years of age)
		Enrolled in school:
	1	Public
	2	Church-related
	3	Other private

PUMSP DATA DICTIONARY
RECORD P

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	
GRADE	2	40	
			Highest Year of School Attended
	00		Never attended school or N/A (under 3 years of age)
	01		Nursery school
	02		Kindergarten
			Elementary:
	03		First grade
	04		Second grade
	05		Third grade
	06		Fourth grade
	07		Fifth grade
	08		Sixth grade
	09		Seventh grade
	10		Eighth grade
			High school:
	11		Ninth grade
	12		Tenth grade
	13		Eleventh grade
	14		Twelfth grade
			College:
	15		First year
	16		Second year
	17		Third year
	18		Fourth year
	19		Fifth year
	20		Sixth year
	21		Seventh year
	22		Eighth year or more
FINGRADE	1	42	
			Finished Highest Grade
	0		Never attended school or N/A (under 3 years of age))
	1		Now attending this grade
	2		Finished this grade
	3		Did not finish this grade
AF75	1	43	
			Activity in 1975: in Armed Forces
	0		N/A (under 16 years of age)
	1		Yes
	2		No (includes all persons 16-20)
COLL75	1	44	
			Activity in 1975: Attending College
	0		N/A (under 16 years of age)
	1		Yes
	2		No (includes all persons 16-20)

PUMSP DATA DICTIONARY
RECORD P

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN
WORK75	1	45
		Activity in 1975: Working at a Job or Business
	0	N/A (under 16 years of age)
	1	Yes, full time
	2	Yes, part time
	3	No (includes all persons 16-20)
MIGWGT	1	46
		Migration/Place of Work/Travel Time Weight
	0	N/A (not included in migration/place of work/travel time sample, i.e., no data for following 10 items)
	2	In migration/place of work/travel time sample
STATE75	2	47
		Residence in 1975: State
	00	N/A (not included in migration/place of work/travel time sample, or born April 1975 or later)
	01-56	FIPS state code (See App. A)
	61-68	State group code (selected states on C Sample-See App.A)
	72	Puerto Rico
	73	U.S. outlying area
	97	Abroad
	98	Same house
	99	State not identified (selected county groups on B Sample-See App. C)
COGRP75	3	49
		Residence in 1975: County Group (A and B Samples)
	000	N/A (C Sample, not included in migration/place of work/travel time sample, born April 1975 or later, or living abroad in 1975)
	001-998	County group code
	999	Same house

PUMSP DATA DICTIONARY
RECORD P

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN
MIG75	1	52
		Residence in 1975: State-County Recode
	0	N/A (not included in migration/place of work/travel time sample, born April 1975 or later)
	1	Same house
		Different house:
	2	Same county
		Different county:
	3	Same state
		Different state:
	4	Region not specified (B Sample only)
	5	Northeast (A, C Samples only)
	6	North Central (A, C Samples only)
	7	South (A, C Samples only)
	8	West (A, C Samples only)
	9	Abroad
METRO75	2	53
		Residence in 1975: SMSA Recode
	00	N/A (C Sample, not included in migration/place of work/travel time sample, born April 1975 or later)
	01	Living in same house in 1975
		Living in SMSA in 1980 (not applicable if AREATYPE=4, mixed metro/nonmetro areas on A Sample):
		Different house in same SMSA:
	02	In central city(s)
	03	Outside central city(s)
		Different house in different SMSA:
	04	In central city(s)
	05	Outside central city(s)
	06	Outside any SMSA, or abroad
		Living outside SMSA in 1980 (not applicable if AREATYPE=4, mixed metro/nonmetro areas on A Sample):
	07	Different house in central city of an SMSA
	08	Different house in SMSA, outside central city
	09	Outside an SMSA, or abroad
	10	Living in a mixed metro/nonmetro area in 1980, different house (A Sample only)

PUMSP DATA DICTIONARY
RECORD P

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN
POWSTATE	2	55
		Place of Work: State
	00	N/A (not in migration/place of work/travel time sample, under 16 years of age, not at work)
	1-56	FIPS state code (See App. A)
	61-68	State group code (selected states on C Sample-See App. A)
	72	Puerto Rico
	73	U.S. outlying area
	97	Abroad
	98	State and/or county not reported
	99	State not identified (selected county groups on B Sample-See App. C)
POWCOGRP	3	57
		Place of Work: County Group (A and B samples)
	000	N/A (C Sample; not in a migration/place of work/travel time sample; under 16 years of age; not at work; place of work in outlying area or foreign country, abroad, at sea, or state and/ or county not reported)
	001-998	County group code
		Note: In New York (state code = 36) county group code 099 indicates "New York City, county not specified" on both A and B samples. This applies only to place of work.

PUMSP DATA DICTIONARY
RECORD P

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	
POWMETRO	1	60	Place of Work: SMSA Recode (A and B sample)
	0		N/A (C Sample; not included in migration/place of work/ travel time sample; under 16 years of age; not at work; place of work in outlying area or foreign country, abroad, at sea, or state and/or county not reported)
			Living in SMSA (not applicable if AREATYPE=4, mixed metro/ nonmetro area on A Sample):
			Working in same SMSA:
	1		In CBD
	2		In remainder of central city
	3		Outside central city
			Working in different SMSA:
	4		In central city
	5		Outside central city
	6		Working outside any SMSA
			Living outside SMSA or in a mixed metro/nonmetro area (AREATYPE=4, A Sample only):
	7		Working in central city of an SMSA
	8		Working in an SMSA, outside central city
	9		Working outside any SMSA
POWCC	1	61	Place of Work: Central City Recode (C Sample only)
	0		N/A (A and B Samples; not in migration/place of work/ travel time sample; under 16 years of age; not at work; place of work in outlying area or foreign country, abroad, at sea, or state and/or county not reported)
	1		Working in the CBD of a UA central city
	2		Working in the remainder of a central city of a UA (or anywhere in a central city with no CBD)
	3		Working elsewhere

PUMSP DATA DICTIONARY
RECORD P

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN
POWPLSIZ	1	62
		Place of Work: Place Size (C Sample only)
	0	N/A (A or B Sample; not in migration/ place of work/travel time sample; under 16 years of age; not at work; place of work in outlying area or foreign country, abroad, at sea, or state and/or county not reported)
	1	2,500 to 9,999
	2	10,000 to 24,999
	3	25,000 to 49,999
	4	50,000 or more
	5	Not in an identified place of 2,500 or more, or not reported at the place level
TIME	2	63
		Travel Time to Work
	00	N/A (not included in migration/place of work/travel time sample, under 16 years of age, not at work, or worked at home)
	1-98	Time in minutes
	99	99 minutes or more
MEANS	2	65
		Means of Transportation to Work
	00	N/A (under 16 years of age or not at work)
		Private vehicle:
	01	Car
	02	Truck
	03	Van
		Public transportation:
	04	Bus or streetcar
	05	Railroad
	06	Subway or elevated
	07	Taxicab
	08	Motorcycle
	09	Bicycle
	10	Walked only
	11	Worked at home
	12	Other means

PUMSP DATA DICTIONARY
RECORD P

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN
CARPOOL	1	67
		Carpooling
	0	N/A (under 16 years of age, not at work, means of transportation to work other than car, truck, or van)
	1	Drive alone
		Carpool:
	2	Share driving
	3	Drive others only
	4	Ride as passenger only
RIDERS	1	68
		Carpool Occupancy
	0	N/A (under 16 years of age, not at work, drives alone to work, means of transportation to work other than car, truck or van)
	1	Two
	2	Three
	3	Four
	4	Five
	5	Six
	6	Seven or more
DISABIL1	1	69
		Work Disability Status: Limited
	0	N/A (under 16 years of age)
	1	With a work disability
	2	No work disability
DISABIL2	1	70
		Work Disability Status: Prevented from Working
	0	N/A (under 16 years of age)
	1	Prevented from working
	2	Not prevented from working
DISABIL3	1	71
		Public Transportation Disability Status
	0	N/A (under 16 years of age)
	1	With a public transportation disability
	2	No public transportation disability
VETERAN1	1	72
		Veteran Status
	0	Veteran of active-duty military service
	1	Not a veteran or N/A (under 16 years of age)

PUMSP DATA DICTIONARY
RECORD P

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN
VETERAN2	1	73
		Period of Service May 1975 or Later
	0	No or N/A (under 16 years of age)
	1	Yes
VETERAN3	1	74
		Period of Service During Vietnam Era (August 1964-April 1975)
	0	No or N/A (under 16 years of age)
	1	Yes
VETERAN4	1	75
		Period of Service Between February 1955 and July 1964
	0	No or N/A (under 16 years of age)
	1	Yes
VETERAN5	1	76
		Period of Service During Korean Conflict (June 1950-January 1955)
	0	No or N/A (under 16 years of age)
	1	Yes
VETERAN6	1	77
		Period of Service During World War II (September 1940-July 1947)
	0	No or N/A (under 16 years of age)
	1	Yes
VETERAN7	1	78
		Period of Service During World War I (April 1917-November 1918)
	0	No or N/A (under 16 years of age)
	1	Yes
VETERAN8	1	79
		Period of Service During Any Other Time
	0	No or N/A (under 16 years of age)
	1	Yes
YEARWORK	1	80
		Year Last Worked
	0	N/A (under 16 years of age)
	1	1980
	2	1979
	3	1978
	4	1975-1977
	5	1970-1974
	6	1969 or earlier
	7	Never worked

PUMSP DATA DICTIONARY
RECORD P

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN
LABOR	1	81
		Labor Force Status
	0	N/A (under 16 years of age)
		In labor force:
		Civilian labor force:
		Employed:
	1	At work
	2	With a job but not at work
	3	Unemployed
		Armed Forces:
	4	At work
	5	With a job but not at work
	6	Not in labor force
HOURS	2	82
		Hours Worked Last Week
	00	N/A (under 16 years of age or not at work)
	1-98	Hours worked last week
	99	99 or more hours worked last week
ABSENT	1	84
		Absent From Work Last Week
	0	N/A (under 16 years of age or at work)
	1	Yes, on layoff
	2	Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
	3	No
	4	Not reported
LOOKING	1	85
		Looking For Work
	0	N/A (under 16 years of age or at work)
	1	Yes
	2	No
	3	Not reported
ABLE	1	86
		Able to Take Job Last Week
	0	N/A (under 16 years of age, at work or not looking for work)
	1	No, already had a job
	2	No, temporarily ill
	3	No, other reasons (in school, etc.)
	4	Yes, could have taken a job
	5	Not reported

PUMSP DATA DICTIONARY
RECORD P

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN
INDUSTRY	3	87
		Industry
	000	N/A (under 16 years of age, in Armed Forces, last worked before 1975 and not in labor force, or never worked)
	010-992	Industry code (See App. G)
OCCUP	3	90
		Occupation
	000	N/A (under 16 years of age, in Armed Forces, last worked before 1975 and not in labor force, or never worked)
	003-909	Occupation code (See App. H)
CLASS	1	93
		Class of Worker
	0	N/A (under 16 years of age, last worked before 1975, or never worked)
	1	Private wage and salary worker: Employee of private company
	2	Federal government worker
	3	State government worker
	4	Local government worker
	5	Self-employed worker--business not incorporated
	6	Employee of own corporation
	7	Unpaid family worker
WORK79	1	94
		Work Last Year
	0	N/A (under 16 years of age)
	1	Worked in 1979
	2	Did not work in 1979
WEEKSW79	2	95
		Weeks Worked in 1979
	00	N/A (under 16 years of age or did not work in 1979)
	01-52	Weeks worked
HOURS79	2	97
		Usual Hours Worked Per Week in 1979
	00	N/A (under 16 years of age or did not work in 1979)
	01-98	Usual number of hours
	99	99 or more hours per week

PUMSP DATA DICTIONARY
RECORD P

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN
WEEKSU79	2	99
		Weeks Unemployed in 1979
	00	N/A (under 16 years of age or with no unemployment in 1979)
	01-52	Weeks looking for work or on layoff
INCOME1	5	101
		Wage or Salary Income in 1979
	00000	N/A (under 16 years of age or no income from this source)
	00005-74995	Income in dollars (midpoint of $10 interval)
	75000	Income of $75000 or more
INCOME2	5	106
		Nonfarm Self-Employment Income in 1979
	00000	N/A (under 16 years of age or no income/loss from this source)
	-9995	Loss of $9990 or more
	-9985 to 74995	Income (or loss) in dollars (midpoint of $10 interval)
	75000	Income of $75000 or more
INCOME3	5	111
		Farm Self-Employment Income in 1979
	00000	N/A (under 16 years of age or no income/loss from this source)
	-9995	Loss of $9990 or more
	-9985 to 74995	Income (or loss) in dollars (midpoint of $10 interval)
	75000	Income of $75000 or more
INCOME4	5	116
		Interest, Dividend or Net Rental Income in 1979
	00000	N/A (under 15 years of age or no income/loss from this source)
	-9995	Loss of $9990 or more
	-9985 to 74995	Income (or loss) in dollars (midpoint of $10 interval)
	75000	Income of $75000 or more

PUMSP DATA DICTIONARY
RECORD P

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN
INCOME5	4	121
		Social Security Income in 1979
	0000	N/A (under 15 years of age or no income from this source)
	0005-9995	Income in dollars (midpoint of $10 interval)
INCOME6	4	125
		Public Assistance Income in 1979
	0000	N/A (under 15 years of age or no income from this source)
	0005-9995	Income in dollars (midpoint of $10 interval)
INCOME7	5	129
		All Other Income in 1979
	00000	N/A (under 15 years of age or no income from sources other than those separately identified)
	00005-74995	Income in dollars (midpoint of $10 interval)
	75000	Income of $75000 or more
INCOME8	5	134
		Income From All Sources in 1979
	00000	N/A (under 15 years of age or no income/loss from any source)
	-9995	Loss of $9990 or more
	-9985 to 74995	Income (or loss) in dollars
	75000	Income of $75000 or more
POVERTY	1	139
		Poverty Status in 1979 (Ratio of Family or Unrelated Individual Income in 1979 to Poverty Cutoff)
	0	N/A (inmate of institution, person in military group quarters or in college dormitory, or unrelated individual under 15 years of age)
		Below poverty level:
	1	Below .75 of poverty cutoff (including no income or net loss)
	2	.75 to .99
		Above poverty level:
	3	1.00 to 1.24
	4	1.25 to 1.49
	5	1.50 to 1.74
	6	1.75 to 1.99
	7	2.00 or more

PUMSP DATA DICTIONARY
RECORD P

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN
ARELAT1	1	140
		Allocation of Household Relationship
	0	Not allocated
	1	Allocated, consistency edit (in GQ: cold deck)
	2	Allocated, hot deck (in households only)
ARELAT2	1	141
		Allocation of Detailed Relationship
	0	Not allocated
	1	Allocated
ASEX	1	142
		Allocation of Sex
	0	Not allocated
	1	Allocated, consistency edit (in GQ: allocated)
	2	Allocated, hot deck (in households only)
AAGE	1	143
		Allocation of Age
	0	Not allocated
	1	Allocated, hot deck (in GQ: cold deck)
	2	Allocated, hot deck (in GQ only)
AQTRBRTH	1	144
		Allocation of Quarter of Birth
	0	Not allocated
	1	Allocated, cold deck
AMARITAL	1	145
		Allocation of Marital Status
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	1	Yes, consistency edit
	2	Yes, hot deck
ARACE1	1	146
		Allocation of Race
	0	Not allocated
	1	Allocated from relative, this household (in GQ: cold deck)
	2	Allocated from nonrelative, this household (in GQ: hot deck)
	3	Allocated, hot deck (in households only)
ARACE2	1	147
		Pre-edit of Detailed Race and American Indian
	0	Not allocated
	1	Allocated: pre-edit

PUMSP DATA DICTIONARY
RECORD P

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN
ASPANISH	1	148
		Allocation of Spanish Origin
	0	Not allocated
	1	Allocated from information for this person or from relative, this household (in GQ: allocation)
	2	Allocated from nonrelative, this household (in household only)
	3	Allocated from information for this person or from hot deck, different household (in household only)
AANCSTRY	1	149
		Pre-edit of Ancestry (both 1st and 2nd entry)
	0	Not allocated
	1	Allocated: pre-edit
ABIRTHPL	1	150
		Allocation of Place of Birth
	0	Not allocated
	1	Allocated, pre-edit
	2	Allocated, consistency edit
	3	Allocated, hot deck
ACITIZEN	1	151
		Allocation of Citizenship
	0	Not allocated
	2	Yes, consistency edit
	3	Yes, hot deck
AIMMIGR	1	152
		Allocation of Year of Immigration
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	2	Yes, consistency edit
	3	Yes, hot deck
ALANG1	1	153
		Allocation of Language Usage
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	2	Yes, consistency edit*
	3	Yes, hot deck
ALANG2	1	154
		Allocation of Language Spoken at Home
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	1	Allocated, pre-edit
	2	Allocated, consistency edit
	3	Allocated, hot deck

*Not counted as an allocation in census publications (PC80-1-C)

PUMSP DATA DICTIONARY
RECORD P

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	
ALANG3	1	155	Allocation of Ability to Speak English
	0		Not allocated or N/A
	2		Yes, consistency edit
	3		Yes, hot deck
AFERTIL	1	156	Allocation of Children Ever Born
	0		Not allocated or N/A
	2		Yes, consistency edit
	3		Yes, hot deck
ATIMESMA	1	157	Allocation of Times Married
	0		Not allocated or N/A
	2		Yes, consistency edit
	3		Yes, hot deck
AAGEMR	1	158	Allocation of Age at First Marriage and Quarter of First Marriage
	0		Not allocated or N/A
	2		Yes, consistency edit
	3		Yes, hot deck
AWIDOWED	1	159	Allocation of Widowed
	0		Not allocated or N/A
	3		Allocated, hot deck
ASCHOOL	1	160	Allocation of School Enrollment and Type of School
	0		Not allocated or N/A
	2		Yes, consistency edit
	3		Yes, hot deck
AYEARSCH	1	161	Allocation of Highest Year of School Attended
	0		Not allocated or N/A
	2		Yes, consistency edit
	3		Yes, hot deck
AFINGRAD	1	162	Allocation of Finished Grade
	0		Not allocated or N/A
	2		Yes, consistency edit
	3		Yes, hot deck

PUMSP DATA DICTIONARY
RECORD P

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN
AAF75	1	163
		Allocation of Activity in 1975: in Armed Forces
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	2	Yes, consistency edit
	3	Yes, hot deck
ACOLL75	1	164
		Allocation of Activity in 1975: Attending College
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	2	Yes, consistency edit
	3	Yes, hot deck
AWORK75	1	165
		Allocation of Activity in 1975: Working at a Job or Business
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	2	Yes, consistency edit
	3	Yes, hot deck
AMIG751	1	166
		Allocation of Residence in 1975: Same House/Different House
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	2	Yes, consistency edit
	3	Yes, hot deck
AMIG752	1	167
		Allocation of Residence in 1975: Specific Area
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	1	Allocated, pre-edit
	2	Allocated, consistency edit
	3	Allocated, hot deck
ATIME	1	168
		Allocation of Travel Time to Work
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	3	Allocated, hot deck
AMEANS	1	169
		Allocation of Means of Transportation to Work
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	3	Allocated, hot deck

PUMSP DATA DICTIONARY
RECORD P

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN
ACARPOOL	1	170
		Allocation of Carpooling
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	2	Yes, consistency edit
	3	Yes, hot deck
ARIDERS	1	171
		Allocation of Carpool Occupancy
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	3	Allocated, hot deck
ADISABL1	1	172
		Allocation of Work Disability Status: Limited
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	2	Yes, consistency edit*
	3	Yes, hot deck
ADISABL2	1	173
		Allocation of Work Disability Status: Prevented from Working
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	2	Yes, consistency edit*
	3	Yes, hot deck
DISABL3	1	174
		Allocation of Public Transportation Disability Status
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	3	Yes, hot deck
AVET1	1	175
		Allocation of Veteran Status
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	2	Yes, consistency edit*
	3	Yes, hot deck
AVET2	1	176
		Allocation of Veterans' Period of Service
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	3	Allocated, hot deck
AYEARWRK	1	177
		Allocation of Year Last Worked
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	2	Yes, consistency edit*
	3	Yes, hot deck

*Not counted as an allocation in census publications (PC80-1-C)

PUMSP DATA DICTIONARY
RECORD P

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN
ALABOR	1	178
		Allocation of Labor Force Status
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	3	Allocated, hot deck
AHOURS	1	179
		Allocation of Hours Worked Last Week
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	3	Allocated, hot deck
AINDUSTR	1	180
		Allocation of Industry
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	1	Allocated, pre-edit
	2	Allocated, consistency edit*
	3	Allocated, hot deck
AOCCUP	1	181
		Allocation of Occupation
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	1	Allocated, pre-edit
	2	Allocated, consistency edit*
	3	Allocated, hot deck
ACLASS	1	182
		Allocation of Class of Worker
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	2	Yes, consistency edit*
	3	Yes, hot deck
AWORK79	1	183
		Allocation of Work Last Year
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	2	Yes, consistency edit
	3	Yes, hot deck
AWEEKW79	1	184
		Allocation of Weeks Worked in 1979
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	2	Yes, consistency edit*
	3	Yes, hot deck
AHOUR79	1	185
		Allocation of Usual Hours Worked Per Week in 1979
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	3	Allocated, hot deck

*Not counted as an allocation in census publications (PC80-1-C)

PUMSP DATA DICTIONARY
RECORD P

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN
AWEEKU79	1	186
		Allocation of Weeks Unemployed in 1979
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	1	Allocated, pre-edit*
	2	Allocated, consistency edit*
	3	Allocated, hot deck
AINCOME1	1	187
		Allocation of Wage or Salary Income in 1979
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	1	Allocated, pre-edit*
	2	Allocated, consistency edit*
	3	Allocated, hot deck
AINCOME2	1	188
		Allocation of Nonfarm Self-Employment Income in 1979
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	1	Allocated, pre-edit*
	2	Allocated, consistency edit*
	3	Allocated, hot deck
AINCOME3	1	189
		Allocation of Farm Self-Employment Income in 1979
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	1	Allocated, pre-edit*
	2	Allocated, consistency edit*
	3	Allocated, hot deck
AINCOME4	1	190
		Allocation of Interest, Dividend or Net Rental Income in 1979
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	1	Allocated, pre-edit*
	2	Allocated, consistency edit*
	3	Allocated, hot deck
AINCOME5	1	191
		Allocation of Social Security Income in 1979
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	1	Allocated, pre-edit*
	2	Allocated, consistency edit*
	3	Allocated, hot deck

*Not counted as an allocation in census publications (PC80-1-C)

PUMSP DATA DICTIONARY
RECORD P

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN
AINCOME6	1	192
		Allocation of Public Assistance Income in 1979
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	1	Allocated, pre-edit*
	2	Allocated, consistency edit*
	3	Allocated, hot deck
AINCOME7	1	193
		Allocation of All Other Income in 1979
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	1	Allocated, pre-edit*
	2	Allocated, consistency edit*
	3	Allocated, hot deck

*Not counted as an allocation in census publications (PC80-1-C)

APPENDIX A: State and State Group Codes

FIPS STATE CODE	
01	Alabama†
02	Alaska*
04	Arizona*
05	Arkansas†
06	California
08	Colorado
09	Connecticut†
10	Delaware*
11	District of Columbia
12	Florida
13	Georgia†
15	Hawaii*
16	Idaho*
17	Illinois†
18	Indiana†
19	Iowa*†
20	Kansas*
21	Kentucky†
22	Louisiana
23	Maine*†
24	Maryland*†
25	Massachusetts*†
26	Michigan
27	Minnesota*†
28	Mississippi†
29	Missouri*
30	Montana*†
31	Nebraska*†
32	Nevada*
33	New Hampshire*†
34	New Jersey†
35	New Mexico*†
36	New York†
37	North Carolina†
38	North Dakota*†
39	Ohio†
40	Oklahoma†
41	Oregon
42	Pennsylvania†
44	Rhode Island*†
45	South Carolina
46	South Dakota*
47	Tennessee†
48	Texas†
49	Utah*
50	Vermont*
51	Virginia†
53	Washington
54	West Virginia†
55	Wisconsin†
56	Wyoming*†

State Group Codes Applicable to the C Sample Only

61 Maine-New Hampshire-Vermont
62 Massachusetts-Rhode Island
63 Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota
64 Maryland-Delaware
65 Montana-Idaho, Wyoming
66 Utah-Nevada
67 Arizona-New Mexico
68 Alaska-Hawaii

†State identified only in part on the B Sample. For areas with suppressed State code, see Appendix C.
*Not separately identified on the C Sample.

APPENDIX B.1: Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas on The A and B Samples

SMSA CODE	SAMPLE	SMSA NAME
0040	B	Abilene, Tex.
0080	A B	Akron, Ohio
0120	A B	Albany, Ga.
0160	B	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N.Y.
0200	A B	Albuquerque, N. Mex.
0220	B	Alexandria, La.
0240	B	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Pa.-N.J.
0280	A B	Altoona, Pa.
0320	A B	Amarillo, Tex.
0360	A B	Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove, Calif.
0380	A B	Anchorage, Alaska
0400	A B	Anderson, Ind.
0405	A B	Anderson, S.C.
0440	A B	Ann Arbor, Mich.
0450	A B	Anniston, Ala.
0460	A B	Appleton-Oshkosh, Wis.
0480	B	Asheville, N.C.
0500	A B	Athens, Ga.
0520	B	Atlanta, Ga.
0560	A B	Atlantic City, N.J.
0600	B	Augusta, Ga.-S.C.
0640	A B	Austin, Tex.
0680	A B	Bakersfield, Calif.
0720	A B	Baltimore, Md.
0730	1/	Bangor, Maine
0760	B	Baton Rouge, La.
0780	B	Battle Creek, Mich.
0800	A B	Bay City, Mich.
0840	A B	Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange, Tex.
0860	A B	Bellingham, Wash.
0870	A B	Benton Harbor, Mich.
0880	A B	Billings, Mont.
0920	B	Biloxi-Gulfport, Miss.
0960	2/	Binghamton, N.Y.-Pa.
1000	B	Birmingham, Ala.
1010	3/	Bismarck, N. Dak.
1020	4/	Bloomington, Ind.
1040	A B	Bloomington-Normal, Ill.
1080	A B	Boise City, Idaho
1120	B	Boston, Mass.
1140	A B	Bradenton, Fla.
1150	A B	Bremerton, Wash.
1160	B	Bridgeport, Conn.
1170	5/	Bristol, Conn.
1200	B	Brockton, Mass.
1240	A B	Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito, Tex.
1260	6/	Bryan-College Station, Tex.
1280	A B	Buffalo, N.Y.
1300	7/	Burlington, N.C.
1305	B	Burlington, Vt.
1320	B	Canton, Ohio
1350	8/	Casper, Wyo.
1360	A B	Cedar Rapids, Iowa
1400	A B	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, Ill.
1440	A B	Charleston-North Charleston, S.C.
1480	B	Charleston, W. Va.
1520	A B	Charlotte-Gastonia, N.C.
1540	A B	Charlottesville, Va.
1560	B	Chattanooga, Tenn.-Ga.
1600	A B	Chicago, Ill.
1620	A B	Chico, Calif.
1640	B	Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky.-Ind.
1660	B	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, Tenn.-Ky.
1680	A B	Cleveland, Ohio
1720	B	Colorado Springs, Colo.
1740	A B	Columbia, Mo.
1760	A B	Columbia, S.C.
1800	B	Columbus, Ga.-Ala.
1840	A B	Columbus, Ohio
1880	B	Corpus Christi, Tex.
1900	B	Cumberland, Md.-W. Va.
1920	A B	Dallas-Fort Worth, Tex.
1930	B	Danbury, Conn.
1950	A B	Danville, Va.
1960	B	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, Iowa-Ill.
2000	A B	Dayton, Ohio
2020	A B	Daytona Beach, Fla.
2040	A B	Decatur, Ill.
2080	B	Denver-Boulder, Colo.
2120	B	Des Moines, Iowa
2160	B	Detroit, Mich.
2200	9/	Dubuque, Iowa
2240	B	Duluth-Superior, Minn.-Wis.
2290	A B	Eau Claire, Wis.
2320	A10/	El Paso, Tex.
2330	A B	Elkhart, Ind.
2335	2/	Elmira, N.Y.
2340	11/	Enid, Okla.
2360	A B	Erie, Pa.

APPENDIX B.1: Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas on The A and B Samples

SMSA CODE	SAMPLE	SMSA NAME
2400	A B	Eugene-Springfield, Oreg.
2440	B	Evansville, Ind.-Ky.
2480	B	Fall River, Mass.-R.I.
2520	B	Fargo-Moorhead, N. Dak.-Minn.
2560	A B	Fayetteville, N.C.
2580	B	Fayetteville-Springdale, Ark.
2600	12/	Fitchburg-Leominster, Mass.
2640	B	Flint, Mich.
2650	B	Florence, Ala.
2655	A B	Florence, S.C.
2670	A B	Fort Collins, Colo.
2680	A B	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood, Fla.
2700	A B	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, Fla.
2720	B	Fort Smith, Ark.-Okla.
2750	A13/	Fort Walton Beach, Fla.
2760	B	Fort Wayne, Ind.
2840	A B	Fresno, Calif.
2880	A B	Gadsden, Ala.
2900	A B	Gainesville, Fla.
2920	A B	Galveston-Texas City, Tex.
2960	A B	Gary-Hammond-East Chicago, Ind.
2975	A B	Glens Falls, N.Y.
2985	3/	Grand Forks, N. Dak.-Minn.
3000	A B	Grand Rapids, Mich.
3040	8/	Great Falls, Mont.
3060	A B	Greeley, Colo.
3080	A B	Green Bay, Wis.
3120	7/	Greensboro--Winston-Salem--High Point, N.C.
3160	B	Greenville-Spartanburg, S.C.
3180	A B	Hagerstown, Md.
3200	A B	Hamilton-Middletown, Ohio
3240	A B	Harrisburg, Pa.
3280	B	Hartford, Conn.
3290	B	Hickory, N.C.
3320	A B	Honolulu, Hawaii
3360	B	Houston, Tex.
3400	B	Huntington-Ashland, W. Va.-Ky.-Ohio
3440	A B	Huntsville, Ala.
3480	A B	Indianapolis, Ind.
3500	9/	Iowa City, Iowa
3520	A B	Jackson, Mich.
3560	B	Jackson, Miss.
3600	B	Jacksonville, Fla.
3605	A B	Jacksonville, N.C.
3620	A B	Janesville-Beloit, Wis.
3640	A B	Jersey City, N.J.
3660	B	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, Tenn.-Va.
3680	B	Johnstown, Pa.
3710	A B	Joplin, Mo.
3720	B	Kalamazoo-Portage, Mich.
3740	A B	Kankakee, Ill.
3760	A B	Kansas City, Mo.-Kans.
3800	A B	Kenosha, Wis.
3810	A B	Killeen-Temple, Tex.
3840	A B	Knoxville, Tenn.
3850	A B	Kokomo, Ind.
3870	14/	La Crosse, Wis.
3880	A B	Lafayette, La.
3920	A B	Lafayette-West Lafayette, Ind.
3960	B	Lake Charles, La.
3980	A B	Lakeland-Winter Haven, Fla.
4000	A B	Lancaster, Pa.
4040	B	Lansing-East Lansing, Mich.
4080	15/	Laredo, Tex.
4100	10/	Las Cruces, N. Mex.
4120	A B	Las Vegas, Nev.
4150	16/	Lawrence, Kans.
4160	B	Lawrence-Haverhill, Mass.-N.H.
4200	A11/	Lawton, Okla.
4240	1/	Lewiston-Auburn, Maine
4280	B	Lexington-Fayette, Ky.
4320	A B	Lima, Ohio
4360	A B	Lincoln, Nebr.
4400	A17/	Little Rock-North Little Rock, Ark.
4410	A B	Long Branch-Asbury Park, N.J.
4420	A B	Longview-Marshall, Tex.
4440	A B	Lorain-Elyria, Ohio
4480	A B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.
4520	B	Louisville, Ky.-Ind.
4560	B	Lowell, Mass.-N.H.
4600	A B	Lubbock, Tex.
4640	A B	Lynchburg, Va.
4680	B	Macon, Ga.
4720	A B	Madison, Wis.
4760	A B	Manchester, N.H.
4800	A B	Mansfield, Ohio
4880	A B	McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg, Tex.
4890	A B	Medford, Oreg.

APPENDIX B.1: Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas on The A and B Samples

SMSA CODE	SAMPLE	SMSA NAME
4900	A B	Melbourne-Titusville-Cocoa, Fla.
4920	B	Memphis, Tenn.-Ark.-Miss.
4960	5/	Meriden, Conn.
5000	B	Miami, Fla.
5040	18/	Midland, Tex.
5080	A B	Milwaukee, Wis.
5120	B	Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.-Wis.
5160	B	Mobile, Ala.
5170	A B	Modesto, Calif.
5200	A B	Monroe, La.
5240	A B	Montgomery, Ala.
5280	A B	Muncie, Ind.
5320	A B	Muskegon-Norton Shores-Muskegon Heights, Mich.
5350	B	Nashua, N.H.
5360	A B	Nashville-Davidson, Tenn.
5380	A B	Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y.
5400	A B	New Bedford, Mass.
5440	B	New Britain, Conn.
5460	A B	New Brunswick-Perth Amboy-Sayreville, N.J.
5480	B	New Haven-West Haven, Conn.
5520	B	New London-Norwich, Conn.-R.I.
5560	B	New Orleans, La.
5600	B	New York, N.Y.-N.J.
5640	A B	Newark, N.J.
5645	A B	Newark, Ohio
5660	A B	Newburgh-Middletown, N.Y.
5680	A B	Newport News-Hampton, Va.
5720	B	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth, Va.-N.C.
5745	B	Northeast Pennsylvania
5760	B	Norwalk, Conn.
5790	A B	Ocala, Fla.
5800	A B	Odessa, Tex.
5880	A B	Oklahoma City, Okla.
5910	A B	Olympia, Wash.
5920	B	Omaha, Nebr.-Iowa
5960	A B	Orlando, Fla.
5990	4/	Owensboro, Ky.
6000	A B	Oxnard-Simi Valley-Ventura, Calif.
6015	13/	Panama City, Fla.
6020	B	Parkersburg-Marietta, W. Va.-Ohio
6025	A B	Pascagoula-Moss Point, Miss.
6040	A B	Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, N.J.
6080	A B	Pensacola, Fla.
6120	B	Peoria, Ill.
6140	A B	Petersburg-Colonial Heights-Hopewell, Va.
6160	A B	Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J.
6200	A B	Phoenix, Ariz.
6240	17/	Pine Bluff, Ark.
6280	A B	Pittsburgh, Pa.
6320	12/	Pittsfield, Mass.
6400	A B	Portland, Maine
6440	A B	Portland, Oreg.-Wash.
6450	B	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, N.H.-Maine
6460	B	Poughkeepsie, N.Y.
6480	B	Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket, R.I.-Mass.
6520	A B	Provo-Orem, Utah
6560	A B	Pueblo, Colo.
6600	A B	Racine, Wis.
6640	B	Raleigh-Durham, N.C.
6680	A B	Reading, Pa.
6690	A B	Redding, Calif.
6720	A B	Reno, Nev.
6740	B	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, Wash.
6760	A B	Richmond, Va.
6780	B	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, Calif.
6800	A B	Roanoke, Va.
6820	14/	Rochester, Minn.
6840	B	Rochester, N.Y.
6880	B	Rockford, Ill.
6885	A B	Rock Hill, S.C.
6920	A B	Sacramento, Calif.
6960	A B	Saginaw, Mich.
6980	B	St. Cloud, Minn.
7000	A B	St. Joseph, Mo.
7040	B	St. Louis, Mo.-Ill.
7080	B	Salem, Oreg.
7120	A B	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, Calif.
7140	A B	Salisbury-Concord, N.C.
7160	B	Salt Lake City-Ogden, Utah
7200	18/	San Angelo, Tex.
7240	B	San Antonio, Tex.
7320	A B	San Diego, Calif.
7360	A B	San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.
7400	A B	San Jose, Calif.

APPENDIX B.1: Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas on The A and B Samples

SMSA CODE	SAMPLE	SMSA NAME
7480	A B	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, Calif.
7485	A B	Santa Cruz, Calif.
7500	A B	Santa Rosa, Calif.
7510	A B	Sarasota, Fla.
7520	B	Savannah, Ga.
7600	A B	Seattle-Everett, Wash.
7610	A B	Sharon, Pa.
7620	A B	Sheboygan, Wis.
7640	6/	Sherman-Denison, Tex.
7680	A B	Shreveport, La.
7720	B	Sioux City, Iowa-Nebr.
7760	A B	Sioux Falls, S. Dak.
7800	B	South Bend, Ind.
7840	A B	Spokane, Wash.
7880	B	Springfield, Ill.
7920	B	Springfield, Mo.
7960	A B	Springfield, Ohio
8000	B	Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke, Mass.-Conn.
8040	B	Stamford, Conn.
8050	A B	State College, Pa.
8080	B	Steubenville-Weirton, Ohio-W. Va.
8120	A B	Stockton, Calif.
8160	B	Syracuse, N.Y.
8200	A B	Tacoma, Wash.
8240	B	Tallahassee, Fla.
8280	A B	Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla.
8320	B	Terre Haute, Ind.
8360	B	Texarkana, Tex.-Texarkana, Ark.
8400	B	Toledo, Ohio-Mich.
8440	A16/	Topeka, Kans.
8480	A B	Trenton, N.J.
8520	A B	Tucson, Ariz.
8560	A B	Tulsa, Okla.
8600	A B	Tuscaloosa, Ala.
8640	A B	Tyler, Tex.
8680	B	Utica-Rome, N.Y.
8720	A B	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, Calif.
8750	15/	Victoria, Tex.
8760	A B	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, N.J.
8780	A B	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, Calif.
8800	A B	Waco, Tex.
8840	B	Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.
8880	B	Waterbury, Conn.
8920	A B	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, Iowa
8940	A B	Wausau, Wis.
8960	A B	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, Fla.
9000	B	Wheeling, W. Va.-Ohio
9040	B	Wichita, Kans.
9080	B	Wichita Falls, Tex.
9140	A B	Williamsport, Pa.
9160	B	Wilmington, Del.-N.J.-Md.
9200	B	Wilmington, N.C.
9240	B	Worcester, Mass.
9260	A B	Yakima, Wash.
9280	A B	York, Pa.
9320	A B	Youngstown-Warren, Ohio
9340	B	Yuba City, Calif.

APPENDIX B.1: Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas on The A and B Samples

Footnotes

[1]Bangor, Maine SMSA is combined with Lewiston-Auburn, Maine SMSA on the B Sample.

[2]The Tioga County part of Binghamton, N.Y.-Pa. SMSA is combined with Elmira, N.Y. SMSA on the B Sample.

[3]Bismarck, N. Dak. SMSA is combined with Grand Forks, N.Dak.-Minn. SMSA on the B Sample.

[4]Bloomington, Ind. SMSA is combined with Owensboro, Ky. SMSA on the B Sample.

[5]Bristol, Conn. SMSA is combined with Meriden, Conn. SMSA on the B Sample.

[6]Bryan-College Station, Tex. SMSA is combined with Sherman-Dennison, Tex. SMSA on the B Sample.

[7]Guilford County in Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, N.C. SMSA, excluding Greensboro City and High Point City, is combined with Burlington, N.C. SMSA on the B Sample.

[8]Casper, Wyo. SMSA is combined with Great Falls, Mont. SMSA on the B Sample.

[9]Dubuque, Iowa SMSA is combined with Iowa City, Iowa SMSA on the B Sample.

[10]El Paso, Tex. SMSA is identified on the A sample; El Paso, Tex., excluding El Paso City, is combined with Las Cruces, N.M. SMSA on the B Sample.

[11]Lawton, Okla. SMSA is identified on the A Sample; Lawton, Okla. is combined with Enid, Okla. SMSA on the B Sample.

[12]Fitchburg-Leominster, Mass. SMSA is combined with Pittsfield, Mass. SMSA on the B Sample.

[13]Ft. Walton Beach, Fla. SMSA is identified o the A Sample; Ft. Walton Beach, Fla. SMSA is combined with Panama City, Fla. SMSA on the B Sample.

[14]LaCrosse, Wis. SMSA is combined with Rochester, Minn. SMSA on the B Sample.

[15]Laredo, Tex. SMSA is combined with Victoria, Tex. SMSA on the B Sample.

[16]Topeka, Kans. SMSA is identified on the A Sample. Topeka, Kans. SMSA, excluding Topeka City is combined with Lawrence, Kans. SMSA on the B Sample.

[17]Little Rock-N. Little Rock, Ark. SMSA is identified on the A Sample; Saline County in Little Rock-N. Little Rock, Ark. SMSA is combined with Pine Bluff, Ark. SMSA on the B Sample.

[18]Midland, Tex. SMSA is combined with San Angelo, Tex. SMSA on the B Sample.

APPENDIX B.2: Counties and County-Equivalents on the A and B Samples

Counties listed are on both Samples unless noted otherwise.

ALABAMA COUNTIES
- Calhoun
- Etowah
- Jefferson
- Madison (A Sample only)
- Mobile (A Sample only)
- Tuscaloosa

ALASKA
- Anchorage Borough§

ARIZONA COUNTIES
- Maricopa*
- Pima*

ARKANSAS
- Pulaski County (B Sample only)
- Washington County (A Sample only)

CALIFORNIA COUNTIES
- Alameda*
- Butte
- Contra Costa
- Fresno*
- Humboldt
- Kern*
- Los Angeles*
- Marin
- Merced
- Monterey*
- Orange*
- Placer
- Riverside (B Sample only)*
- Sacramento
- San Bernardino*
- San Diego*
- San Francisco§*
- San Joaquin*
- San Luis Obispo
- San Mateo*
- Santa Barbara*
- Santa Clara*
- Santa Cruz
- Shasta
- Sonoma
- Stanislaus
- Tulare
- Ventura*
- Yolo

COLORADO COUNTIES
- Adams
- Arapahoe
- Boulder (A Sample only)
- Denver (A Sample only)§*
- El Paso (A Sample only)
- Jefferson (A Sample only)
- Larimer
- Pueblo
- Weld

DELAWARE
- New Castle County

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
- District of Columbia§*

FLORIDA COUNTIES
- Alachua
- Brevard
- Broward*
- Dade (B Sample only)*
- Duval (A Sample only)*
- Hillsborough*
- Lake (A Sample only)
- Lee
- Leon (A Sample only)
- Manatee
- Marion
- Okaloosa (A Sample only)
- Orange (A Sample only)
- Palm Beach*
- Pasco
- Pinellas*
- Polk
- Sarasota
- Seminole (B Sample only)
- Volusia

GEORGIA COUNTIES
- Bibb (A Sample only)
- Chatham (A Sample only)
- Clayton
- Cobb (B Sample only)
- Gwinnett (B Sample only)
- Muscogee (A Sample only)
- Richmond (A Sample only)

HAWAII
- Honolulu County

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§County coextensive with a place.
†Independent city.
*Also identified on 1970 County Group Public Use Samples.

APPENDIX B.2: Counties and County-Equivalents on the A and B Samples

IDAHO
Ada County

ILLINOIS COUNTIES
Champaign
Cook (A Sample only)*
DuPage (A Sample only)*
Kane*
Kankakee
Lake*
McHenry
McLean
Macon
Madison (A Sample only)*
Peoria (A Sample only)
Rock Island (A Sample only)
St. Clair (A Sample only)*
Sangamon (A Sample only)
Tazewell
Will
Winnebago (A Sample only)

INDIANA COUNTIES
Allen (A Sample only)*
Delaware
Elkhart
Lake
La Porte
Madison
Marion (A Sample only)*
Porter
St. Joseph (A Sample only)
Tippecanoe
Vanderburgh (A Sample only)
Vigo (A Sample only)

IOWA COUNTIES
Black Hawk
Linn
Polk (A Sample only)*
Scott (A Sample only)
Woodbury (A Sample only)

KANSAS COUNTIES
Johnson
Sedgwick (A Sample only)
Wyandotte

KENTUCKY COUNTIES
Fayette§
Jefferson (A Sample only)
Kenton (A Sample only)

LOUISIANA PARISHES
Calcasieu (B Sample only)
East Baton Rouge*
Lafayette
Orleans§*
Ouachita
Rapides (A Sample only)
St. Tammany

MARYLAND COUNTIES
Anne Arundel
Baltimore (B Sample only)*
Frederick
Harford
Howard (A Sample only)
Montgomery*
Prince George's (A Sample only)*
Washington
Baltimore City†*

MASSACHUSETTS
Berkshire County (A Sample only)

MICHIGAN COUNTIES
Bay
Berrien
Calhoun (A Sample only)
Genesee (A Sample only)
Ingham (A Sample only)
Jackson
Kalamazoo (A Sample only)
Kent (A Sample only)
Livingston
Macomb*
Monroe
Oakland*
Ottawa (A Sample only)
Saginaw
St. Clair (A Sample only)
Washtenaw
Wayne*

MINNESOTA COUNTIES
Anoka
Dakota
Hennepin*
Ramsey*
St. Louis (A Sample only)
Stearns (A Sample only)
Washington (A Sample only)

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§County coextensive with a place.
†Independent city.
*Also identified on 1970 County Group Public Use Samples.

APPENDIX B.2: Counties and County-Equivalents on the A and B Samples

MISSISSIPPI COUNTIES
- Harrison (A Sample only)
- Hinds (A Sample only)
- Jackson

MISSOURI COUNTIES
- Boone
- Greene (A Sample only)
- Jefferson
- St. Charles
- St. Louis (A Sample only)*
- St. Louis City†*

MONTANA
- Yellowstone County

NEBRASKA COUNTIES
- Douglas (A Sample only)
- Lancaster

NEVADA COUNTIES
- Clark*
- Washoe

NEW JERSEY COUNTIES
- Atlantic
- Bergen*
- Burlington*
- Camden
- Cumberland
- Essex*
- Gloucester
- Hudson*
- Mercer*
- Middlesex*
- Monmouth*
- Morris*
- Ocean
- Passaic*
- Somerset
- Sussex
- Union*

NEW YORK COUNTIES
- Albany (A Sample only)*
- Bronx§*
- Broome (A Sample only)
- Chautauqua
- Dutchess (B Sample only)
- Erie (A Sample only)
- Kings§*
- Monroe (A Sample only)
- Nassau*
- New York§*
- Niagara (A Sample only)
- Oneida (A Sample only)
- Onondaga
- Orange
- Oswego (A Sample only)
- Queens§*
- Rensselaer (A Sample only)
- Richmond§*
- Rockland
- St. Lawrence (A Sample only)
- Saratoga
- Schenectady (A Sample only)
- Suffolk*
- Ulster (A Sample only)
- Westchester (A Sample only)

NORTH CAROLINA COUNTIES
- Catawba (A Sample only)
- Cumberland
- Davidson (A Sample only)
- Durham (A Sample only)
- Forsyth (A Sample only)
- Gaston (A Sample only)
- Guilford (A Sample only)*
- New Hanover (A Sample only)
- Onslow
- Robeson (B Sample only)
- Wake

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§County coextensive with a place.
†Independent city.
*Also identified on 1970 County Group Public Use Samples.

APPENDIX B.2: Counties and County-Equivalents on the A and B Samples

OHIO COUNTIES
- Allen
- Ashtabula
- Butler
- Columbiana
- Cuyahoga*
- Franklin (A Sample only)
- Greene
- Hamilton*
- Licking
- Lorain*
- Lucas (A Sample only)
- Mahoning (A Sample only)
- Medina
- Montgomery
- Portage
- Richland
- Stark (A Sample only)*
- Summit
- Trumbull (A Sample only)
- Wood (A Sample only)

OKLAHOMA
- Comanche County (A Sample only)

OREGON COUNTIES
- Clackamas (A Sample only)
- Jackson
- Lane
- Marion (A Sample only)
- Multnomah (A Sample only)*
- Washington (A Sample only)

PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES
- Allegheny*
- Beaver
- Berks*
- Blair
- Bucks*
- Butler
- Cambria (A Sample only)
- Centre
- Chester*
- Dauphin
- Delaware*
- Erie*
- Franklin
- Lackawanna (A Sample only)
- Lancaster*
- Lawrence
- Lebanon
- Luzerne (A Sample only)*
- Lycoming
- Mercer
- Montgomery*
- Philadelphia§*
- Schuylkill (A Sample only)
- Washington
- Westmoreland*

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNTIES
- Aiken
- Anderson
- Charleston
- Florence
- Greenville (A Sample only)
- Lexington
- Richland
- Spartanburg (A Sample only)
- York

SOUTH DAKOTA
- Minnehaha County

TENNESSEE COUNTIES
- Davidson (A Sample only)
- Hamilton (A Sample only)
- Knox
- Shelby (A Sample only)
- Sullivan

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§County coextensive with a place.
†Independent city.
*Also identified on 1970 County Group Public Use Samples.

APPENDIX B.2: Counties and County-Equivalents on the A and B Samples

TEXAS COUNTIES
- Bexar (A Sample only)
- Brazoria
- Cameron
- Collin (A Sample only)
- Dallas (A Sample only)
- Denton (A Sample only)
- Ector
- El Paso (A Sample only)*
- Galveston
- Harris (A Sample only)
- Hidalgo
- Jefferson (A Sample only)
- Lubbock
- McLennan
- Nueces (A Sample only)
- Smith
- Tarrant
- Taylor (A Sample only)
- Travis (A Sample only)*
- Wichita (A Sample only)

UTAH COUNTIES
- Davis (A Sample only)
- Salt Lake (A Sample only)
- Utah
- Weber (A Sample only)

VERMONT
- Chittenden County (A Sample only)

VIRGINIA COUNTIES
- Arlington§
- Chesterfield (A Sample only)
- Henrico (B Sample only)
- Alexandria City†
- Chesapeake City† (A Sample only)
- Hampton City† (A Sample only)
- Newport News City† (B Sample only)
- Norfolk City†*
- Portsmouth City† (B Sample only)
- Richmond City†
- Roanoke City†
- Virginia Beach City†

WASHINGTON COUNTIES
- Benton (A Sample only)
- Clark
- King (A Sample only)*
- Kitsap
- Pierce*
- Snohomish (A Sample only)*
- Spokane*
- Thurston
- Whatcom
- Yakima

WEST VIRGINIA
- Cabell County (A Sample only)

WISCONSIN COUNTIES
- Brown
- Dane*
- Kenosha
- Marathon
- Milwaukee (A Sample only)*
- Outagamie (A Sample only)
- Racine
- Rock
- Sheboygan
- Waukesha

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§County coextensive with a place.
†Independent city.
*Also identified on 1970 County Group Public Use Samples.

APPENDIX B.3: Places on the A, B, and C Samples

ALABAMA
- Birmingham City A, B, C
- Huntsville City B
- Mobile City A, B

ALASKA
- Anchorage City A, B, C

ARIZONA
- Mesa City B
- Phoenix City A, B, C
- Tempe City B
- Tucson City A, B, C

ARKANSAS
- Little Rock City A

CALIFORNIA
- Anaheim City A, B
- Bakersfield City A, B, C
- Concord City B
- East Los Angeles (CDP) B
- Fresno City A, B, C
- Fullerton City B
- Garden Grove City A, B
- Huntington Beach City B
- Long Beach City A, B
- Los Angeles City A, B
- Modesto City A, B
- Oakland city A, B
- Oxnard City A, B
- Riverside City A, B
- Sacramento City A, B, C
- San Bernadino City A
- San Diego City A, B, C
- San Francisco City A, B
- San Jose City A, B, C
- Santa Ana City A, B
- Stockton City A, B
- Sunnyvale City B

COLORADO
- Aurora City A*, B*
- Colorado Springs City B
- Denver City A, C
- Lakewood City A, B

CONNECTICUT
- Bridgeport City A, B, C
- Hartford City A, B, C
- New Haven City, A, C
- Stamford City A
- Waterbury City A, B

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
- Washington City A, B, C

FLORIDA
- Fort Lauderdale City A, B
- Hialeah City A, B
- Hollywood City A, B
- Jacksonville City B
- Miami City A, B, C
- Orlando City A, B, C
- St. Petersburg City A, B, C
- Tampa City A, B, C

GEORGIA
- Atlanta City A, B, C
- Macon City B

HAWAII
- Honolulu (CDP) A, B

ILLINOIS
- Chicago City A*, B, C
- Peoria City B, C
- Rockford City A, B

INDIANA
- Evansville City B
- Fort Wayne City A, B
- Gary City A, B
- Indianapolis City B, C
- South Bend City A, B

IOWA
- Des Moines City A, B

KANSAS
- Topeka City B
- Wichita City B

KENTUCKY
- Lexington-Fayette A, B, C
- Louisville City A, B

LOUISIANA
- Metairie (CDP) A, B
- Baton Rouge City A, B, C
- New Orleans City A, B, C
- Shreveport City B

MARYLAND
- Baltimore City A, B, C

MASSACHUSETTS
- Boston City A, B, C
- Springfield City A
- Worcester City A, B

APPENDIX B.3: Places on the A, B, and C Samples

MICHIGAN
- Ann Arbor City A, B, C
- Detroit City A, B, C
- Flint City A, B, C
- Grand Rapids City A, B, C
- Lansing City A*, C
- Livonia City A, B
- Sterling Heights A, B

MINNESOTA
- Minneapolis City A, B
- St. Paul City A, B

MISSISSIPPI
- Jackson City B

MISSOURI
- Independence City A*, B*
- Kansas City City A, B, C
- St. Louis City A, B, C

NEBRASKA
- Omaha City B, C

NEVADA
- Las Vegas City A, B, C

NEW JERSEY
- Elizabeth City A, B
- Jersey City City A, B
- Newark City A, B
- Paterson City A, B

NEW MEXICO
- Albuquerque City A, B

NEW YORK
- Albany City A, B
- Buffalo City A, B, C
- New York City A, B, C
- Rochester City A, B, C
- Syracuse City A, B, C
- Yonkers City B

NORTH CAROLINA
- Charlotte City A
- Durham City B
- Greensboro City A
- Raleigh City A, B
- Winston-Salem City A, B

OHIO
- Akron City A, B, C
- Cincinnati City A, B, C
- Cleveland City A, B, C
- Columbus City A*, B, C
- Dayton City A, B, C
- Toledo City A, B, C
- Youngstown City A*

OKLAHOMA
- Oklahoma City City A, B, C
- Tulsa City A, B

OREGON
- Eugene City A
- Portland City A*, B, C

PENNSYLVANIA
- Allentown City A, B
- Erie City A, B
- Philadelphia City A, B, C
- Pittsburgh City B, C

RHODE ISLAND
- Providence City A, B

SOUTH CAROLINA
- Columbia City A, B, C

TENNESSEE
- Chattanooga City A, B
- Knoxville City A, B, C
- Memphis City A, B
- Nashville-Davidson B

TEXAS
- Arlington City A, B
- Austin City B
- Beaumont City A
- Dallas City B
- El Paso City B
- Fort Worth City A, B
- Garland City A*, B*
- Houston City A*, B, C
- Irving City A, B
- San Antonio City A, B, C

UTAH
- Salt Lake City City A, C

APPENDIX B.3: Places on the A, B, and C Samples

VIRGINIA
- Alexandria City A, B
- Arlington (CDP) A, B
- Chesapeake City A
- Hampton City A
- Newport News City B
- Norfolk City A, B
- Portsmouth City B
- Richmond City A, B, C
- Roanoke City A, B
- Virginia Beach City A, B

WASHINGTON
- Seattle City A
- Spokane City A, B
- Tacoma City A, B, C

WISCONSIN
- Madison City A, B
- Milwaukee City A*, B, C

*Only part of the place is separately identified on the sample.

APPENDIX C: Areas for Which State Code is Not Shown on B Sample

ALABAMA
- Columbus, Ga.-Ala. SMSA:
  - Russell County

ARKANSAS
- Fort Smith, Ark.-Okla. SMSA:
  - Crawford County
  - Sebastian County
- Memphis, Tenn.-Ark.-Miss. SMSA:*
  - Crittenden County
- Texarkana, Tex.-Texarkana, Ark. SMSA:
  - Little River County
  - Miller County

CONNECTICUT
- New London-Norwich, Conn.-R.I. SMSA:
  - Middlesex County:
    - Old Saybrook Town
  - New London County:
    - Bozrah Town
    - East Lyme Town
    - Griswold Town
    - Ledyard Town
    - Lisbon Town
    - Old Lyme Town
    - Preston Town
    - Sprague Town
    - Stonington Town
    - Waterford Town
- Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke, Mass.-Conn. SMSA:
  - Tolland County:
    - Somers Town
- Nonmetropolitan Area, R.I.-Conn.
  - New London County:
    - North Stonington Town
    - Voluntown Town
  - Tolland County:
    - Union Town
  - Windham County--all

GEORGIA
- Columbus, Ga.-Ala. SMSA:
  - Chattahoochee County
  - Muscogee County

ILLINOIS
- Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, Iowa-Ill. SMSA:*
  - Henry County
  - Rock Island County

INDIANA
- Bloomington, Ind. SMSA:*[1]
  - Monroe County
- Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky.-Ind. SMSA:*
  - Dearborn County
- Evansville, Ind.-Ky. SMSA:*
  - Gibson County
  - Posey County
  - Vanderburgh County
    - (Except Evansville City)
  - Warrick County

IOWA
- Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, Iowa-Ill. SMSA:*
  - Scott County
- Omaha, Nebr.-Iowa SMSA:
  - Pottawattamie County
- Sioux City, Iowa-Nebr. SMSA:
  - Woodbury County

KENTUCKY
- Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky.-Ind. SMSA:*
  - Boone County
  - Campbell County
    - (Except group of selected places)
  - Kenton County
    - (Except group of selected places)
- Clarksville-Hopkinsville, Tenn.-Ky. SMSA:
  - Christian County
- Evansville, Ind.-Ky. SMSA:*
  - Henderson County
- Huntington-Ashland, W. Va.-Ky.-Ohio SMSA:*
  - Boyd County
  - Greenup County
- Owensboro, Ky. SMSA:*[2]
  - Daviess County

MAINE
- Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, N.H.-Maine SMSA:
  - York County:
    - Berwick Town
    - Eliot Town
    - Kittery Town
    - South Berwick Town
    - York Town

APPENDIX C: Areas for Which State Code is Not Shown on B Sample (continued)

MARYLAND
- Cumberland, Md.-W.Va. SMSA:
  - Allegany County
- Wilmington, Del.-N.J.-Md. SMSA:*
  - Cecil County

MASSACHUSETTS
- Fall River, Mass.-R.I. SMSA:
  - Bristol County:
    - Dighton Town
    - Fall River City
    - Somerset Town
    - Swansea Town
    - Westport Town
- Lawrence-Haverhill, Mass.-N.H. SMSA:
  - Essex County:
    - Amesbury Town
    - Andover Town
    - Georgetown Town
    - Groveland Town
    - Merrimac Town
    - Methuen Town
    - North Andover Town
    - Salisbury Town
    - West Newbury Town
- Lowell, Mass.-N.H. SMSA:
  - Middlesex County:
    - Dracut Town
    - Lowell City
    - Tyngsborough Town
- Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket, R.I.-Mass. SMSA:
  - Bristol County:
    - Attleboro City
    - North Attleborough Town
    - Norton Town
    - Rehoboth Town
    - Seekonk Town
  - Norfolk County:
    - Plainville Town
  - Worcester County:
    - Blackstone Town
    - Millville Town

MASSACHUSETTS, Continued
- Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke, Mass.-Conn. SMSA:
  - Hampden County:
    - East Longmeadow Town
    - Hampden Town
    - Longmeadow Town
    - Ludlow Town
    - Monson Town
    - Palmer Town
    - Wilbraham Town
  - Hampshire County:
    - Belchertown Town
    - Granby Town
    - Hadley Town
    - South Hadley Town
  - Worcester County:
    - Warren Town

MINNESOTA
- Duluth-Superior, Minn.-Wis. SMSA:*
  - St. Louis County
- Fargo-Moorhead, N. Dak.-Minn. SMSA:*
  - Clay County
- Grand Forks, N. Dak.-Minn. SMSA:[3]
  - Polk County
- Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.-Wis. SMSA:*
  - Chisago County
  - Washington County
- Rochester, Minn. SMSA:*[4]
  - Olmsted County

MISSISSIPPI
- Memphis, Tenn.-Ark.-Miss. SMSA:*
  - De Soto County

MONTANA
- Great Falls, Mont. SMSA:[5]
  - Cascade County

NEBRASKA
- Omaha, Nebr.-Iowa SMSA:
  - Douglas County
    - (Except Omaha City)
  - Sarpy County
- Sioux City, Iowa-Nebr. SMSA:
  - Dakota County

APPENDIX C: Areas for Which State Code is Not Shown on B Sample (continued)

NEW HAMPSHIRE
- Lawrence-Haverhill, Mass.-N.H. SMSA:
  - Rockingham County:
    - Atkinson Town
    - Hampstead Town
    - Kingston Town
    - Newton Town
    - Plaistow Town
    - Salem Town
    - Windham Town
- Lowell, Mass.-N.H. SMSA:
  - Hillsborough County:
    - Pelham Town
- Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, N.H.-Maine SMSA:
  - Rockingham County:
    - Greenland Town
    - Hampton Town
    - New Castle Town
    - Newfields Town
    - Newington Town
    - Newmarket Town
    - North Hampton Town
    - Portsmouth City
    - Rye Town
  - Stafford County:
    - Barrington Town
    - Dover City
    - Durham Town
    - Farmington Town
    - Lee Town
    - Madbury Town
    - Rochester City
    - Rollinsford Town
    - Somersworth City

NEW JERSEY
- Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Pa.-N.J. SMSA:
  - Warren County
- Wilmington, Del.-N.J.-Md. SMSA:*
  - Salem County

NEW MEXICO
- Las Cruces, N. Mex. SMSA:*[6]
  - Dona Ana County

NEW YORK
- Binghamton, N.Y.-Pa. SMSA:
  - Broome County
    - (Except group of selected places)

NORTH CAROLINA
- Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth, Va.-N.C. SMSA:
  - Currituck County

NORTH DAKOTA
- Bismarck, N. Dak. SMSA:[7]
  - Burleigh County
  - Morton County
- Fargo-Moorhead, N. Dak.-Minn. SMSA:
  - Cass County
- Grand Forks, N. Dak.-Minn. SMSA:[3]
  - Grand Forks County

OHIO
- Huntington-Ashland, W. Va.-Ky.-Ohio SMSA:
  - Lawrence County
- Parkersburg-Marietta, W. Va.-Ohio SMSA:
  - Washington County
- Steubenville-Weirton, Ohio-W. Va. SMSA:
  - Jefferson County
- Wheeling, W. Va.-Ohio SMSA:
  - Belmont County

OKLAHOMA
- Fort Smith, Ark.-Okla. SMSA:
  - La Flore County
  - Sequoyah County

PENNSYLVANIA
- Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Pa.-N.J. SMSA:
  - North Hampton County:
    - Bangor Borough
    - East Bangor Borough
    - Lower Mount Bethel Township
    - Portland Borough
    - Roseto Borough
    - Upper Mount Bethel Township
    - Washington Township
- Binghamton, N.Y.-Pa. SMSA:
  - Susquehanna County

APPENDIX C: Areas for Which State Code is Not Shown on B Sample (continued)

RHODE ISLAND
- Fall River, Mass.-R.I. SMSA:
  - Newport County:
    - Little Compton Town
    - Portsmouth Town
    - Tiverton Town
- New London-Norwich, Conn.-R.I. SMSA:
  - Washington County:
    - Hopkinton Town
    - Westerly Town
- Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket, R.I.-Mass. SMSA:
  - Bristol County--all
  - Providence County:
    - Burrillville Town
    - Johnston Town
    - North Providence Town
    - North Smithfield Town
    - Scituate Town
    - Smithfield Town
- Nonmetropolitan Area, R.I.-Conn.
  - Kent County:
    - West Greenwich Town
  - Newport County:
    - Middletown Town
    - Newport City
  - Providence County:
    - Foster Town
    - Glocester Town
  - Washington County:
    - Charlestown Town
    - Exeter Town
    - New Shoreham Town
    - Richmond Town

TENNESSEE
- Clarksville-Hopkinsville, Tenn.-Ky. SMSA:
  - Montgomery County
- Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, Tenn.-Va. SMSA:*
  - Hawkins County

TEXAS
- El Paso, Tex. SMSA:*[8]
  - El Paso County (Except El Paso City)
- Texarkana, Tex.-Texarkana, Ark. SMSA:
  - Bowie County

VIRGINIA
- Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, Tenn.-Va. SMSA:*
  - Scott County
  - Washington County
  - Bristol City
- Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth, Va.-N.C. SMSA:
  - Chesapeake City
  - Suffolk City

WEST VIRGINIA
- Cumberland, Md.-W. Va. SMSA:
  - Mineral County
- Parkersburg-Marietta, W.Va.-Ohio SMSA:*
  - Wirt County
  - Wood County
- Steubenville-Weirton, Ohio-W. Va. SMSA:*
  - Brooke County
  - Hancock County
- Wheeling, W. Va.-Ohio SMSA:*
  - Marshall County
  - Ohio County

WISCONSIN
- Duluth-Superior, Minn.-Wis. SMSA:*
  - Douglas County
- La Crosse, Wis. SMSA:[9]
  - La Crosse County
- Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.-Wis. SMSA:*
  - St. Croix County

WYOMING
- Casper, Wyo. SMSA:[10]
  - Natrona County

APPENDIX C: Areas for Which State Code Is Not Shown on B Sample (continued)

Footnotes

[1]Combined with Owensboro, Ky. SMSA

[2]Combined with Bloomington, Ind. SMSA

[3]Combined with Bismarck, N. Dak. SMSA

[4]Combined with La Crosse, Wis. SMSA

[5]Combined with Casper, Wyo. SMSA

[6]Combined with El Paso, Tex. SMSA

[7]Combined with Grand Forks, N. Dak. SMSA

[8]Combined with Las Cruces, N. Mex. SMSA

[9]Combined with Rochester, Minn. SMSA

[10]Combined with Great Falls, Mont. SMSA

*Region/Division code not shown in H3.

APPENDIX D.1 Urbanized Areas on the C Sample: By Code

0080 Akron, Ohio
0160 Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N.Y.
0240 Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Pa.-N.J. (part in Pa. only)
0380 Anchorage, Alaska
0440 Ann Arbor, Mich.
0520 Atlanta, Ga.
0680 Bakersfield, Calif.
0720 Baltimore, Md.
0760 Baton Rouge, La.
1000 Birmingham, Ala.
1120 Boston, Mass.
1160 Bridgeport, Conn.
1280 Buffalo, N.Y.
1601 Chicago, Ill.-Northwestern, Ind.
1639 Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky.
1680 Cleveland, Ohio
1760 Columbia, S.C.
1840 Columbus, Ohio
1920 Dallas-Fort Worth, Tex.
2000 Dayton, Ohio
2079 Denver, Colo.
2160 Detroit, Mich.
2640 Flint, Mich.
2680 Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood, Fla.
2840 Fresno, Calif.
3000 Grand Rapids, Mich.
3280 Hartford, Conn.
3360 Houston, Tex.
3480 Indianapolis, Ind.
3760 Kansas City, Mo.-Kans.
3840 Knoxville, Tenn.
4039 Lansing, Mich.
4120 Las Vegas, Nev.
4280 Lexington-Fayette, Ky.
4480 Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.
5000 Miami, Fla.
5080 Milwaukee, Wis.
5119 Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.
5479 New Haven, Conn.
5560 New Orleans, La.
5601 New York, N.Y.-Northeastern New Jersey
5719 Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.
5880 Oklahoma City, Okla.
5920 Omaha, Neb.-Iowa
5960 Orlando, Fla.
6001 Oxnard-Ventura-Thousand Oaks, Calif.
6120 Peoria, Ill.
6160 Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J.
6200 Phoenix, Ariz.
6280 Pittsburgh, Pa.
6440 Portland, Oreg.-Wash.
6479 Providence-Pawtucket-Warwick, R.I.-Mass.
6760 Richmond, Va.
6840 Rochester, N.Y.
6920 Sacramento, Calif.
7040 St. Louis, Mo.-Ill.
7060 St. Petersburg, Fla.
7159 Salt Lake City, Utah
7240 San Antonio, Tex.
7279 San Bernardino-Riverside, Calif.
7320 San Diego, Calif.
7360 San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.
7400 San Jose, Calif.
7560 Scranton--Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
7600 Seattle-Everett, Wash.
8000 Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke, Mass.-Conn. (part in Mass. only)
8160 Syracuse, N.Y.
8200 Tacoma, Wash.
8279 Tampa, Fla.
8400 Toledo, Ohio-Mich. (part in Ohio only)
8520 Tucson, Ariz.
8840 Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.
9320 Youngstown-Warren, Ohio

APPENDIX D.2 Urbanized Areas on the C Sample: By Region, Division, and State/State Group

NORTHEAST

New England:

MAINE-NEW HAMPSHIRE-VERMONT

MASSACHUSETTS-RHODE ISLAND
- Boston, Mass.
- Providence-Pawtucket-Warwick, Rhode Island-Mass.
- Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke, Mass.-Conn. (part in Mass. only)

CONNECTICUT
- Bridgeport, Conn.
- Hartford, Conn.
- New Haven, Conn.

Mid-Atlantic:

NEW YORK
- Albany-Schnectady-Troy, N.Y.
- Buffalo, N.Y.
- New York-Northeastern New Jersey, N.Y.-N.J.
- Rochester, N.Y.
- Syracuse, N.Y.

NEW JERSEY
- New York-Northeastern New Jersey, N.Y.-N.J.
- Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J.

PENNSYLVANIA
- Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Pa.-N.J. (part in Pa. only)
- Philadelphia, Pa.
- Pittsburgh, Pa.
- Scranton--Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

NORTH CENTRAL

East North Central:

OHIO
- Akron, Oh.
- Cincinnati-Oh.-Ky.
- Cleveland, Oh.
- Columbus, Oh.
- Dayton, Oh.
- Toledo, Oh.-Mich. (part in Ohio only)
- Youngstown-Warren, Oh.

INDIANA
- Chicago, Ill.-N.W. Ind.
- Indianapolis, Ind.

ILLINOIS
- Chicago, Ill.-N.W. Ind.
- Peoria, Ill.
- St. Louis, Mo.-Ill.

MICHIGAN
- Ann Arbor, Mich.
- Detroit, Mich.
- Flint, Mich.
- Grand Rapids, Mich.
- Lansing, Mich.

WISCONSIN
- Milwaukee, Wisc.

West North Central:

MINNESOTA-IOWA-MISSOURI-KANSAS-NEBRASKA-SOUTH DAKOTA-NORTH DAKOTA
- Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.
- Kansas City, Mo.-Ks.
- St. Louis, Mo.-Ill.
- Omaha, Neb.-Iowa

APPENDIX D.2 Urbanized Areas on the C Sample: By Region, Division, and State/State Group (continued)

SOUTH

South Atlantic:

MARYLAND-DELAWARE
Baltimore, Md.
Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

VIRGINIA
Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.
Richmond, Va.
Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.

WEST VIRGINIA

NORTH CAROLINA

SOUTH CAROLINA
Columbia, S.C.

GEORGIA
Atlanta, Ga.

FLORIDA
Ft. Lauderdale-Hollywood, Fla.
Miami, Fla.
Orlando, Fla.
St. Petersburg, Fla.
Tampa, Fla.

SOUTH, continued

East South Central:

KENTUCKY
Cincinnati, Oh.-Ky.
Lexington-Fayette, Ky.

TENNESSEE
Knoxville, Tenn.

ALABAMA
Birmingham, Ala.

MISSISSIPPI

West South Central:

ARKANSAS

LOUISIANA
Baton Rouge, La.
New Orleans, La.

OKLAHOMA
Oklahoma City, Okla.

TEXAS
Dallas-Ft. Worth, Tex.
Houston, Tex.
San Antonio, Tex.

APPENDIX D.2 Urbanized Areas on the C Sample: By Region, Division, and State/State Group (continued)

WEST

Mountain:

MONTANA-IDAHO-WYOMING

COLORADO
Denver, Colo.

ARIZONA-NEW MEXICO
Phoenix, Ariz.
Tucson, Ariz.

UTAH-NEVADA
Salt Lake City, Utah
Las Vegas, Nev.

Pacific:

WASHINGTON
Portland, Oreg.-Wash.
Seattle-Everett, Wash.
Tacoma, Wash.

OREGON
Portland, Oreg.-Wash.

CALIFORNIA
Bakersfield, Cal.
Fresno, Cal.
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Cal.
Oxnard-Ventura-Thousand Oaks, Cal.
Sacramento, Cal.
San Bernardino-Riverside, Cal.
San Diego, Cal.
San Francisco-Oakland, Cal.
San Jose, Cal.

ALASKA-HAWAII
Anchorage, Alaska

APPENDIX E: Ancestry Codes

INTRODUCTION

Ancestry refers to respondents' written entries on the census questionnaire. Some entries may appear to be indicative of race, country of origin, ethnicity, etc., but are not usable as such. Other entries (such as Eurasian) may be considered to be indicative of multiple entries, but are treated as single ancestry categories for census purposes. The ancestry categories are not edited to be consistent with other responses for a person, and usage for other than ancestry tabulations may yield inconsistent or erroneous results.

For census publications and summary tape files, the following priority rules were established for identifying a person as being of single ancestry, multiple ancestry, as having ancestry classified as not specified, or as having ancestry not reported.

Each person is assigned a 6-digit code. The first 3-digits comprise the first ancestry code and the last 3 digits the second ancestry code.

1. A person is of single ancestry,

   a. If the first code is 0 to 899, 903 to 905, or 908 to 919 and the second code is 900 to 902, 906, 907 or 937-999. The single ancestry is that specified in the first code.

   b. If both the first and second codes are 0 to 899, 903 to 905, or 908 to 919 and the first and second codes are equal or are entries within a grouping defined as a common ancestry (see the end of this appendix). ever, the user may choose variations from the common ancestry groupings.)

2. A person is of multiple ancestry,

   a. If the first code is 920 to 936. (Second code is irrelevant.)

   b. If both the first code and second codes are 0 to 899, 903 to 905 or 908 to 919 and the first and second codes are not entries within a grouping defined as a common ancestry.

3. A person is classified as having ancestry not specified, if the first code is 900 to 902, 906, 907, or 937 to 998. (Second code is irrelevant.)

4. A person is classified as not reported, if the first code is 999. (Second code is irrelevant.)

Tabulations of ancestry may necessitate the counting of an individual more than once. For example, in a particular tabulation the category of persons of 'English ancestry' could include those persons of mixed ancestry with English identified as one of the multiple origins as well as those who specify English as their only ancestry. Persons of multiple ancestry may also be tabulated for each of the other ancestry groups depending on the tally specifications. Following is a list of the ancestry categories and codes:

APPENDIX E: Ancestry Codes

(001-099) Western Europe (except Spain)

Code	Ancestry
001	Austrian
002	Tirolean
003	Andorran
004	Basque
005	Belgian
006	Flemish (Flamand, Vlamand)
007	Walloon
008	Cypriot
009	Greek-Cypriote
010	Turk-Cypriote
011	Icelander
012	Danish
013	Faeroe Islander
014	Dutch (Hollande, Netherlander)
015	Frisian
016	English (Anglican)
017	Channel Islander, Guernsey Islander, Jersey Islander
018	Cornish
019	Welsh
020	Scottish (Orkney Islander, Pict, Shetland)
021	Manx
022	Northern Ireland (Ulsterite, Orangeman, Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Derry, Londonderry, Tyrone)
024	Finnish
025	Livonian
026	Karelian
027	Aland Islander
028	French (French Creole, Gascon, Provencal, Norman)
029	Breton
030	Corsican
031	French Basque
032	German (East German, West German, Pennsylvania Dutch, Pennsylvania German)
033	Bavarian
034	Berlin
035	Black Sea German, (Volga)
036	Hamburg
037	Hannover
038	Hessian
039	Lubecker
040	Lusatian Sorb, (Wendish)
041	Prussian
042	Saxon
043	Westphalian
044	Sudetenlander
045	Gibraltan
046	Greek
047	Cretan
048	Cycladic Islander, (Dodecanese Islander, Peloponnesian)
050	Irish (Celtic, Dubliner, Eire, Clare, Cork, Donegal, Galway, Kerry, Kildare, Kilkenny, Laoighis, Leitrim, Limerick, Longford, Louth, Mayo, Meath, Monaghan, Offaly, Roscommon, Sligo, Tipperary, Waterford, Westmeath, Wexford, Wicklow)
052	Italian (San Marino, Trieste)
053	Abruzzi
054	Apulian
055	Basilicata (Lucania)
056	Calabrian
057	Campanian (Amalfian)
058	Emilia-Romagna
059	Friulian
060	Rome (Vatican City, Lazio)
061	Ligurian
062	Lombardian
063	Marches
064	Molise
065	Piedmontese
066	Puglia
067	Sardinian
068	Sicilian
069	Tuscan
070	Trentino
071	Umbrian
072	Valle D'Aosta
073	Venetian
074	Liechtensteiner
075	Luxemburger

APPENDIX E: Ancestry Codes

Code	Ancestry
076	Maltese (Gozo)
077	Monegasque (Monacan)
078	Norwegian (Jan Meyer Islander, Spitsbergen Sualband Islander)
079	Portuguese (Lusitanian)
080	Azorean
081	Madeiran
082	Swedish
083	Swiss
084	Schweiz, Suisse, Switzer
085	Ladin, Romansch
086	Ticino
087	Suisse-Romane
088	Lapp (Samelat)
089	Scandinavian (Nordic)
090	Alsatian
091	Lorrainian
092	European
093	Western European
094	Northern European
095	Southern European
096	British Isles
097	British (United Kingdom)
098	Acadian (Cajun)

(100-199) Eastern Europe and Russia

Code	Ancestry
100	Albanian (Gleg, Tosc)
102	Bulgarian (Eastern Rumelian)
103	Macedonian
104	Czechoslovakian (Czech)
105	Bohemian (Moravian)
106	Slovak
111	Estonian
113	Hungarian
114	Magyar
117	Latvian (Lettish)
120	Lithuanian (Jmoud)
122	Polish (Masurian)
123	Pomeranian (Silesian)
124	Kashubian
125	Rumanian
126	Bessarabian (Bucovina, Dobruja)
127	Moldavian
128	Transylvanian
129	Vlach (Wallachian)
131	Yugoslavian (not elsewhere classified)
133	Croatian (Dalmatian, Zadar)
136	Serbian (Bosnian, Herzegovinian, Montenegrin)
137	Slovene
140	Russian
141	Muscovite
142	Crimean (Kuril Islander, Sakhalin Islander, Siberian, Buriat, Dagestan, Balkar, Komi, Mari, Tuva)
143	Abjerbaijani
144	Bashkir
145	Chevash
146	Yakut
147	Cossack (Kazak)
148	Kirghiz
149	Mordovian
150	Ossetian
151	Tadzhik (Tajik)
152	Tartar
153	Turcoman (Turkman)
154	Udmurt
155	Usbeg (Uzbek)
156	Votyak
159	Armenian
161	Georgian
163	Ruthenian (Little Russian, Malo-Russian)
164	Carpathian (Carpatho)
166	Ukrainian
168	Belorussian (White Russian)
170	Slav (Slavic)
172	Gypsy (Rom, Boyash, Cali, Dom, Kalderash, Luri, Nat Senti)
173	Eastern European
174	Central European

APPENDIX E: Ancestry Codes

(200-299) Spanish Categories

Code	Ancestry
200	Spaniard (Espanol, Castilian, Iberian, Valencian)
201	Balearic Islander (Canarian, Majorcan, Mallorcan)
202	Spanish Basque (Vasco, Euskalduna)
203	Catalonian
204	Galician (Gallego)
205	Spanish
206	Spanish American
207	Hispanic (Hispano)
208	Californio
209	Mexican (Mexicano)
210	Mexican-American
211	Nuevo Mexicano (Tejano, Aquascalientes, Baja California, Campeche, Chiapas, Colima, Durango, Hidalgo, Jalisco, La Raza, Michoacan, Morelos, Nahuatl, Oaxaca, Puebla, Quere taro, San Luis Potosi, Sinaloa, Sonora, Tabasco, Tamaulipas, Tlaxcala, Veracruz, Yucatan, Zacatecas)
212	Chicano
213	Puerto Rican (Boricua)
214	Cuban (Guajiro)
215	Dominican
216	Argentinean
217	Bolivian
218	Chilean
219	Colombian
221	Costa Rican
223	Ecuadorian (Galapagos Islander)
225	Guatemalan
227	Honduran
229	Nicaraguan
231	Panamanian (Canal Zone)
233	Paraguayan
235	Peruvian
237	Salvadoran
239	Uruguayan
241	Venezuelan
242	Central American (Latin American, Latino)
243	South American (Criollo)

(300-399) Caribbean, Central and South America (except Spanish Categories)

Code	Ancestry
300	Bahamian
304	Cayman Islander
306	Haitian
308	Jamaican
310	Dutch West Indies (Black Dutch, Netherlands Antilles)
311	Aruba Islander (Bonaire Islander, Curacao Islander)
312	Saba Islander (St. Eustatius Islander, St. Maarten Islander (Dutch)
314	Trinidadian/Tobagonian
315	Trinidadian
316	Tobagonian
320	U.S. Virgin Islander (Islanders: St. Croix, St. John, St. Thomas; Cruzan)
321	British Virgin Islander (Barbudan, Tortolan)
322	Caribbean
323	British West Indian
324	Turks & Caicos Islander
325	Anguilla Islander (Islanders: Montserrat, Nevis, Redonda, St. Kitts, Sombrero)
326	St. Christopher Islander (St. Vincent Islander)
327	Dominica Islander
328	Grenada Islander
329	St. Lucia Islander
330	French West Indies
331	Guadeloupe Islander (Martinique Islander, St. Martin Islander [French])
332	Cayenne (French Guianese)
333	West Indian
334	Arawak (Black Carib, Carib Garifuna)
335	Belizean (British Honduran)
336	Brazilian
337	San Andres
338	Guyanese (British Guiana)
339	Providencia
340	Surinam (Dutch Guiana)
341	Barbadian

APPENDIX E: Ancestry Codes

(400-499) North Africa and Southwest Asia

Code	Ancestry
400	Algerian
402	Egyptian (Copht, Fellah, United Arab Republic)
404	Libyan (Tripolitanian)
406	Moroccan (Tangier)
407	Ifni
408	Tunisian
409	Moor
410	Berber
411	North African
412	Alhucemas (Ceuta, Melilla, Chafarinas)
413	Rio de Oro (Saguia el Hamra)
414	Bahraini
415	Iranian (Tehran, Persian)
417	Iraqi
419	Israeli
421	Jordanian (Hashemite)
423	Kuwaiti
425	Lebanese (Beirut)
427	Saudi Arabian
429	Syrian (Druse)
430	Aramean
431	Jebel Druse
432	Latakian
434	Turkish (Gordian, Hatay, Asia Minor)
435	Yemeni (Yemen Arab Republic)
436	Muscat
437	Omani
438	Trucial Oman
439	Qatar
440	Aden
441	Kuria Muria Islander
442	Bedouin
443	Kurd
444	Palestinian
445	Trans-Jordan
446	Gazan
447	West Bank
448	People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (South Yemen)
449	Arabian
450	Middle Eastern
451	United Arab Emirates (Trucial States, Abud Dhabi, Ajman, Dubai, Fujairah, Ras al-Kaimah, Umm al-Qaiwain)
452	Assyrian (Chaldean, Jacobite, Nestorian)

(500-599) Subsaharan Africa

Code	Ancestry
500	Angolan (Cabinda)
502	Benin (Dahoman, Fon)
504	Botswana (Bechuanaland)
506	Burundian (Urundi)
508	Cameroonian (Fako)
510	Cape Verdean (Brava)
512	Central African Republic (Ubangi-Shari)
513	Chadian
515	Congolese
516	Congo-Brazzaville
519	Djibouti (Jibuti, Afars, Issas)
520	Equatorial Guinea (Rio Muni)
521	Annobon Islander (Islanders: Bioko, Corsico, Elobeis Fernando Po)
522	Ethiopian (Abyssinian)
523	Eritrean
525	Gabonese
527	Gambian
529	Ghanian (Ashanti, Gold Coast, Twi)
530	Guinean
531	Guinea-Bissau
532	Ivory Coast
534	Kenyan
538	Lesotho (Basuto)
541	Liberian
543	Madagascan
546	Malian
547	Mauritanian
549	Mozambican
550	Namibian
551	Niger
553	Nigerian
554	Fulani (Fulah)
555	Hausa
556	Ibo
557	Tiv (Yoruba)
559	Rhodesian (Zimbabwe, Zimbabwe-Rhodesian)
561	Rwandan
564	Senegalese (Dakar)
566	Sierra Leonean
568	Somalian
569	Swaziland
570	South African (Republic of South Africa)
571	Orange Free State (Pretoria, Transkei, Union of South Africa)

APPENDIX E: Ancestry Codes

Code	Ancestry
572	Afrikander (Boer)
573	Natalian
574	Zulu
576	Sudanese
577	Dinka
578	Nuer
579	Darfur (Fur)
580	Baggara
584	Tanzanian
585	Tanganyikan
586	Zanzibari
588	Togo
590	Ugandan (Lugbara)
591	Upper Voltan
592	Volta
593	Zairian (Belgian Congo, Kinshasa)
594	Zambian
595	African (Afro)
596	Central African (Middle Congo)
597	Eastern African (Galla, Kikuyu, Masai)
598	Western African
599	Comoros Islander (Islanders: Mauritius, Principe, Reunion, Sao Tome, Seychelles, St. Helena, St. Pierre, Tristan da Cunha)

(600-699) South Asia

Code	Ancestry
600	Afghan
601	Baluchi
602	Pathan
605	Bengali (E. Pakistan)
607	Bhutanese
609	Nepali
613	Asian Indian (India, E. Indian, Bharati, Behar, Delhi, Dravidian, Indo-Aryan, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthani, Sikkim, Utlar Pradesh)
614	Punjabi
615	Andhra Pradesh
616	Assamese
617	Gujarati
618	Karnatakan
619	Keralan
620	Maharashtran
621	Naga
622	Tamilian
623	Madrasi
624	Goanese
625	Mizoram (Mysore)
627	Pondicherry
628	Andaman Islander (Nicobar Islander)
630	Pakistani (Sind, Jammu, Kashmirian, W. Pakistan)
633	Ceylonese (Sr: Lankan)
634	Singhalese
635	Veddah
637	Maldivian

(700-799) Other Asia

Code	Ancestry
700	Burmese (Chin, Cachin, Karen, Mon, Palaung)
701	Burman
702	Shan
703	Cambodian (Kampuchea)
704	Khmer
706	Chinese (Jehol, Uigur, Yao)
707	Cantonese (Formosan)
708	Manchurian
709	Mongolian (Kalmuck)
710	Tibetan
711	Hong Kong
712	Macao (Portuguese Macao)
714	Filipino (Philipino, Cebuanos, Ilocanos, Tagalog)
717	Indonesian (Islanders: Ascension, Celebes, Sulawesi, Molucca, Spice; Java, Sumatran, Bangka, Billiton, Brunei, Borneo, Dutch E. Indian, Portuguese Timor)
719	Japanese (Issei, Nipponese, Nisei, Sansei, Yonsei)

APPENDIX E: Ancestry Codes

Code	Ancestry
720	Ryukyu Islander
721	Okinawan
723	Korean (Chosen, North Korean, South Korean)
725	Laotian
726	Hmong
727	Meo
729	Malaysian (Sabah, Sakai, Sarawak, Semang, Senoi)
740	Singaporean
742	Thai (Siamese)
743	Thai Dan (Black Thai)
744	Western Lao
747	Taiwanese
748	Vietnamese (Annamese, North Vietnamese, South Vietnamese)
749	Chom (Montagnard)
750	Katu
751	Ma
752	Mnong
753	Indo-Chinese
754	Eurasian (Indo-European)
755	Asian (Oriental)
756	Eastern Archipelago (Riau Islander)

(800-899) Pacific

Code	Ancestry
800	Australian (New S. Wales, Northern Territory, Queensland, Victoria)
801	Tasmanian
803	Fijian
805	New Zealander
806	Maori
808	New Guinean
809	Papuan
810	American Samoan
811	Tokelau Islander
812	Tongan
813	Hawaiian
814	Part-Hawaiian
815	Guamanian
816	Chamorro Islander
817	Marshall Islander
818	Caroline Islander
819	Midway Islander
820	Wake Islander
821	Saipan Islander
822	Northern Marianas Islander
823	U.S. Trust Territories of the Pacific
824	Truk Islander
825	Yap Islander
826	Solomon Islander
827	Norfolk Islander
828	Cook Islander
829	Christmas Islander
830	Campbell Islander
831	Kermadec Islander
832	Phoenix Islander
833	New Caledonia Islander
834	New Hebrides Islander
835	Melanesia Islander
836	Micronesia Islander
837	Polynesia Islander
838	Pacific Islander (Oceana)
839	Samoan
840	French Polynesia (Society Islander, Tahitian)
841	French Samoa
842	Palauan
843	Ulithian (Faisian)
844	Woleaian (Ifalukese, Eauripikese)
845	Pulawatese (Tamatamian)
846	Mortlockese
847	Ponapean
848	Pingelapese
849	Mokilese
850	Kosraean
851	Ngatikese
852	Nukuoroan
853	Kapingamarangan
854	Gilbertese
855	Nauruan
856	Niuean
857	Hall Islander
858	Namanouito (Ulul)
859	Lamotrekese (Satawalese)

APPENDIX E: Ancestry Codes

(900-919) North American (except Spanish Categories

Code	Ancestry
901	American
902	United States
903	Afro-American (Bilalian, Black, Colored, Creole, Mulatto, Negro, Nigritian, Nonwhite)
906	White/Caucasian (Anglo, Anglo-Saxon, Appalachian, Aryan, Hillbilly, Swamp Yankee, WASP, White,
908	Greenlander
909	Canadian (Albertan, British Columbian, Labradorean, Manitoban, New Brunswick, Ontarian, Prince Edward Islander, Saskatchewan, Yukoner)
910	Newfoundland
911	Nova Scotian
912	French Canadian (Quebec)
913	Bermudan
915	North American
916	American Indian (American Indian Tribes)
917	Aleut
918	Eskimo

(920-949) Unique Three-Origin Multiple Ancestry Categories

Code	Ancestry
920	American Indian-English-French
921	American Indian-English-German
922	American Indian-English-Irish
923	American Indian-German-Irish
924	Dutch-French-Irish
925	Dutch-German-Irish
926	Dutch-Irish-Scotch (or Scottish)
927	English-French-German
928	English-French-Irish
929	English-German-Irish
930	English-German-Swedish
931	English-Irish-Scotch (or Scottish)
932	English-Scotch (or Scottish)-Welsh
933	French-German-Irish
934	German-Irish-Italian
935	German-Irish-Scotch (or Scottish)
936	German-Irish-Swedish

APPENDIX E: Ancestry Codes

(1-911) Code Ranges for Common Ancestry

1-2	Austrian
5-7	Belgian
8-10	Cypriot
14-15	Dutch
16-18, 96-97	English
24-27	Finnish
28-31, 98	French
32-44	German
46-48	Greek
52-73	Italian
79-81	Portuguese
83-87	Swiss
90-91	Alsatian
102-103	Bulgarian
104-105	Czechoslovakian
113-114	Hungarian
122-124	Polish
125-129	Rumanian
140-156	Russian (Specified categories)[1]
163-164	Ruthenian
200-204	Spaniard
205-208	Spanish
209-212	Mexican
310-312	Dutch West Indies
314-316	Trinidadian/Tobaganian
327-328	Dominica Islander
330-332	French West Indies
406-407	Moroccan
429-432	Syrian
450-451	Middle Eastern
515-516	Congolese
520-521	Equatorial Guinea
522-523	Ethiopian
553-557	Nigerian
570-574	South African
576-580	Sudanese
584-586	Tanzanian
591-592	Upper Voltan
600-602	Afghan
613-625, 627-628	Asian Indian
633-635	Ceylonese
700-702	Burmese
703-704	Cambodian
706-712	Chinese
719-720	Japanese
725-727	Laotian
742-744	Thai
748-752	Vietnamese
800-801	Australian
805-806	New Zealander
808-809	New Guinean
901-902	American
909-911	Canadian

[1]Excludes Armenian, Georgian, Ruthenian, Ukrainian, and Belorussian.

APPENDIX F. Numerical List of Outlying Areas and Foreign Country Codes

Code	Outlying Area/Foreign Country
060	American Samoa
061	Canton & Enderbury Island
062	Guam
063	Johnston Atoll
064	Midway Islands
065	Northern Marianas Islands
066	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (n.e.c.)
067	Kosrae
068	Marshall Islands
069	Palau
070	Ponape
071	Truk
072	Yap
073	Miscellaneous Caribbean Islands
074	Miscellaneous Pacific Islands
075	Virgin Islands
076	St. Croix
077	St. John
078	St. Thomas
079	Wake Island
080	United States Outlying Areas (n.e.c.)
081	Puerto Rico
110	Africa (n.e.c.)
120	Western Africa (n.e.c.)
121	Benin
122	Cape Verde
123	Gambia
124	Ghana
125	Guinea
126	Guinea-Bissau
127	Ivory Coast
128	Liberia
129	Mali
130	Mauritania
131	Niger
132	Nigeria
133	St. Helena
134	Senegal
135	Sierra Leone
136	Togo
137	Upper Volta
140	Eastern Africa (n.e.c.)
141	British Indian Ocean Territory
142	Burundi
143	Comoros
144	Djibouti
145	Ethiopia
146	Kenya

Code	Foreign Country
147	Madagascar
148	Malawi
149	Mauritius
150	Mozambique
151	Reunion
152	Rwanda
153	Seychelles
154	Somalia
155	Zimbabwe
156	Uganda
157	Tanzania
158	Zambia
160	North Africa (n.e.c.)
161	Algeria
162	Egypt
163	Libya
164	Morocco
165	Sudan
166	Tunisia
167	Western Sahara
170	Central Africa (n.e.c.)
171	Angola
172	Cameroon
173	Central African Republic
174	Chad
175	Congo
176	Equatorial Guinea
177	Gabon
178	Sao Tome & Principe
179	Zaire
180	Southern Africa (n.e.c.)
181	Botswana
182	Lesotho
183	Namibia
184	South Africa
185	Swaziland
200	Antarctica (n.e.c.)
201	Bouvet Islands
202	British Antarctic Territory
203	Dronning Maud Land
204	French Southern Territory
205	Heard & McDonald Islands
300	North America (n.e.c.)
301	Bermuda
302	Canada
303	Greenland
304	St. Pierre & Miquelon
400[1]	Latin America (n.e.c.)
410	South America (n.e.c.)
411	Argentina
412	Bolivia

[1] If "South America" and "Central America" are only shown separately, then this code is tabulated with "South America".

APPENDIX F. Numerical List of Outlying Areas and Foreign Country Codes (Continued)

Code	Foreign Country	Code	Foreign Country
413	Brazil	470	French Caribbean (n.e.c.)
414	Chile	471	French St. Maarten
415	Colombia	472	Guadeloupe
416	Ecuador	473	Haiti
417	Falkland Islands	474	Martinique
418	French Guiana	475	St. Barthelemy
419	Guyana	476	Cuba
420	Paraguay	477	Dominican Republic
421	Peru	500	East Asia (n.e.c.)
422	Surinam	501	China
423	Uruguay	502	Hong Kong
424	Venequela	503	Japan
425	Central America (n.e.c.)	504	Korea (n.e.c.)
431	Belize	505	North Korea
432	Costa Rica	506	South Korea
433	El Salvador	507	Macau
434	Guatemala	508	Mongolia
435	Honduras	509	Taiwan
436	Mexico	600	South Asia (n.e.c.)
437	Nicaragua	610	Southwest Asia (n.e.c.)
438	Panama	611	Afghanistan
440	Caribbean (n.e.c.)	612	Bangladesh
441	British West Indies (n.e.c.)	613	Bhutan
442	Anguilla	614	India
443	Antigua-Barbuda	615	Iran
444	Bahamas	616	Maldives
445	Barbados	617	Nepal
446	British Virgin Islands (n.e.c.)	618	Pakistan
447	Anegada	619	Sri Lanka
448	Cooper	620	Southeast Asia (n.e.c.)
449	Jost Van Dyke	621	Brunei
450	Peter	622	Burma
451	Tortola	623	East Timor
452	Virgin Gorda	624	Indonesia
453	Cayman Islands	625	Kampuchea
454	Dominica	626	Laos
455	Grenada	627	Malaysia
456	Jamaica	628	Philippines
457	Montserrat	629	Singapore
458	St. Kitts-Nevis	630	Thailand
459	St. Lucia	631	Vietnam
460	St. Vincent	640	Middle East (n.e.c.)
461	Trinidad & Tobago	641	Bahrain
462	Turks & Caicos Islands	642	Cyprus
463	Dutch Caribbean (n.e.c.)	643	Gaza Strip
464	Aruba	644	Iraq
465	Bonaire	645	Israel
466	Curacao	646	Jordan
467	Dutch St. Maarten	647	Kuwait
468	Saba	648	Lebanon
469	St. Eustatius	649	Neutral Zone

APPENDIX F. Numerical List of Outlying Areas and Foreign Country Codes (Continued)

Code	Foreign Country
650	Oman
651	Qatar
652	Saudi Arabia
653	Syria
654	Turkey
655	United Arab Emirates
656	Yemen
657	Yemen, Democratic
690	Asia (n.e.c.)
700	Europe (n.e.c.)
710	Western Europe (n.e.c.)
711	Austria
712	Belgium
713	France
714	Liechtenstein
715	Luxembourg
716	Monaco
717	Netherlands
718	Switzerland
719[2]	West Germany
720	Southern Europe (n.e.c.)
721	Albania
722	Andorra
723	Gibralter
724	Greece
725	Italy
726	Malta
727	Portugal
728	Azores Islands
729	Madeira Islands
730	San Marino
731	Spain
732	Vatican City
733	Yugoslavia
740	Eastern Europe (n.e.c.)
741	Baltic States (n.e.c.)
742	Estonia
743	Latvia
744	Lithuania
745	Bulgaria
746	Czechoslovakia
747[2]	East Germany
748	Hungary
749	Poland
750	Romania
760	Northern Europe (n.e.c.)
761	Denmark
762	Faeroe Islands
763	Finland
764	Iceland
765	Ireland
766	Norway
767	Sweden
768	Svalbard & Jan Meyan Islands
769	United Kingdom (n.e.c.)
770	Channel Islands
771	England
772	Isle of Man
773	Northern Ireland
774	Scotland
775	Wales
800	Oceania (n.e.c.)
810	Australia
820	New Zealand
830	Melanesia (n.e.c.)
831	New Caledonia
832	New Hebrides
833	Norfolk Islands
834	Papua New Guinea
835	Solomon Islands
840	Polynesia (n.e.c.)
841	Cook Islands
842	Fiji
843	French Polynesia
844	Tonga
845	Wallis & Futuna Islands
846	Western Samoa
850	Micronesia (n.e.c.)
851	Christmas Island
852	Cocos Islands
853	Kiribati
854	Nauru
855	Niue
856	Pitcairn Island
857	Tokelau
858	Tuvalu
900	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (n.e.c.)
901	Armenia
902	Azerbaijan
903	Byelorussia
904	Georgia (USSR)
905	Kazakhstan
906	Kirghizia
907	Moldavia
908	Russian SFSR
909	Tadzhik
910	Turkmenistan
911	Ukrainia
912	Uzbekistan
996[3]	Born Abroad, Country Not Specified
997[3]	Born At Sea

[2]Codes 719 and 747 are tabulated together as Germany.
[3]Codes 996 and 997 are tabulated together as "Country not reported".

APPENDIX F. Numerical List of Outlying Areas and Foreign Country Codes (Continued)

(60-997) Code Ranges for Common Area Categories

60-81	U.S. Outlying Areas and Puerto Rico
66-72	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands
75-78	Virgin Islands
110-185	Africa
120-137	Western Africa
140-158	Eastern Africa
160-167	North Africa
170-179	Central Africa
180-185	Southern Africa
200-205	Antarctica
300-304	North America
400-477	South and Central America (Latin America)
410-424	South America
430-477	Central America
440-477	West Indies (Caribbean)
441-462	British West Indies
446-452	British Virgin Islands
463-469	Dutch Caribbean
470-475	French Caribbean
500-690	Asia
500-509	East Asia
504-506	Korea
610-631	South Asia
610-619	Southwest Asia
620-631	Southeast Asia
640-657	Middle East
700-775	Europe
710-719	Western Europe
720-733	Southern Europe
740-750	Eastern Europe
741-744	Baltic States
760-775	Northern Europe
769-775	United Kingdom
800-858	Oceania
810	Australia
820	New Zealand
830-835	Melanesia
840-846	Polynesia
850-858	Micronesia
900-912	U.S.S.R.
996	Abroad
997	At Sea

APPENDIX G: Numerical List for Languages Spoken at Home

Code	Language
011	Jamaican Creole
012	Krio (Pidgin Krio)
013	Hawaiian Pidgin
014	Pidgin
016	Gullah (Geechee)
017	Saramacca
020	German (Austrian, Bavarian, Bayrish, Choimen, Deutsch, Gottschee, Hessian, Patou, Plattdeutsch, Prussian, Rhenish, Saxon, Schwabisch, Schweitzer Deutsch, Swabian Swiss, Thuringian, Viennese)
022	Pennsylvania Dutch (Amish, Pennsylvania German)
025	Yiddish (Jewish)
030	Dutch (Belgian, Flemish, Hollandish, Nederlandish, Netherlandic, Netherlandish)
040	Afrikaans (Boer)
045	Frisian (Freece, Friesh)
050	Luxembourgian (Luxembourg, Luxemburgen)
055	Swedish
060	Danish (Dane)
065	Norwegian (Dano-Norwegian, Landsmal, Norse, Ryksmaal, Ryksmal)
070	Icelandic
075	Faroese
080	Italian (Calabrian, Corsican, Friulian, Genoese, Ligurian, Lugan, Sardinian, Sicilian)
085	French (Francais, Walloon)
086	Provencal (Occitan)
087	Patois
088	French Creole (Creole, Haitian Creole)
089	Cajun
090	Spanish (Aragonese, Castilian, Chicano, Cuban, Espanol, Mexican, Puerto Rican)
092	Catalonian (Catalan, Valencian)
093	Ladino (Sefaradit, Spanol, Spanolit)
094	Pachuco
095	Portuguese (Brazilian, Cape Verdian, Cruillio, Galician)
097	Papia Mentae (Pariamento)
100	Rumanian (Moldavian, Vlach, Walachian, Wallachian)
105	Rhaeto-Romanic (Ladin, Raeto-Romance, Rhaetian, Romansch)
110	Welsh (Cymraeg)
112	Breton
115	Irish Gaelic (Connacht, Gaelic, Irish, Leinster)
117	Scottic Gaelic
120	Greek (Cyprian, Cypriot, Romaic)
125	Albanian (Tosk)
130	Russian (Great Russian)

Code	Language
135	Bielorussian (Belorussian, Byelorussian, White Russian, White Ruthenian)
140	Ukrainian (Carpatho-Russian, Carpatho-Rusyn, Carpatho-Ruthenia, Lemko, Little Russian, Ruthenian)
145	Czech (Bohemian, Chechoslovakian, Czechoslovakian, Hanak, Lach, Maehrish, Mahrish, Moravian, Sulack, Sulaib, Yalach)
150	Kashubian (Cassubian, Slovincian)
155	Lusatian (Sorbian, Wendish)
160	Polish (Mazovian, Polski, Polsku, Silesian)
165	Slovak
170	Bulgarian
175	Macedonian
180	Serbocroatian (Cakavian, Croato-Serbian, Jugoslavian, Kajkavian, Slavic, Slavonian, Stokavian, Torlakian, Yugoslavian)
181	Croatian
182	Serbian
185	Slovene (Carinthian, Carniolan, Slovenian, Slovensko)
190	Lithuanian (Litvak)
195	Lettish (Latvian, Tavnian)
200	Armenian
205	Persian (Avestan, Farssi, Iranian, Pahlavi, Pfarsi, Pushto)
210	Pashto (Afghan)
215	Kurdish
220	Baiochi (Baluchi)
225	Tadzhik
230	Ossete (Ossetian)
235	Sanskrit
236	Hindi and Related (Hindu, Hindustani, Indic, Jaipuri, Pali, Urdu)
237	Bengali (Bangla-Bhasa)
238	Panjabi (Punjabi, Punjbi)
239	Marathi (Konkan)
240	Gujarathi (Gujerati, Jujarathi)
241	Bihari
242	Rajasthani (Mewari)
243	Oriya
244	Bhili
245	Assamese
246	Kashmiri
247	Nepali
248	Sindhi
249	Maldivian
250	Sinhalese (Ceylonese, Cingalese)
255	Romany (Gypsy)
260	Finnish (Finnic, Karelian)
265	Estonian (Ingrian, Livonian, Vepsian, Votic)
270	Lapp (Inari, Kola, Lule, Pite, Ruija, Skolt, Ume)

APPENDIX G: Numerical List for Languages Spoken at Home (continued)

Code	Language
271	Hungarian
275	Other Uralic Languages (Cheremis, Komi, Mansi, Mari, Moksha, Mordvin, Mordivinian, Ostwak Samoyed, Ostyak, Samoyed, Sayan, Tavgy, Tawgi, Tawgi Samoyed, Udmurt, Ugric, Vogul, Votyak, Xanty, Yenisei, Yenisey, Yurak, Zyrian)
280	Chuvash
281	Karakalpak
282	Kazakh
283	Kirghiz
284	Karachay (Balkar, Bashkir, Kumyk, Tatar)
285	Uighur (Uzbek)
286	Azerbaijani
287	Turkish
288	Turkmen
289	Yakut
290	Mongolian (Buryat, Dagur, Kalmuk, Kalmyk, Khalka, Khorcin, Mongol, Mongour, Mongul, Oirat, Ordos, Pao-an)
292	Tungus (Akani, Birar, Even, Evenki, Gold, Lamut, Manchu, Nanai, Orocon, Sibo, Solon, Tunguzic)
295	Caucasian (Abaza, Abkhazian, Adygei, Adyghe, Avar, Chechenian, Circassian, Dargwa, Georgian, Ingush, Kabardian, Lak, Lezghian, Mingrelian, Svan, Svanetic, Tabasaran)
298	Basque (Eskuara, Euskar, Euskera, Heuskara, Uskara)
300	Dravidian
302	Brahui (Brahuidi, Kur Galli
303	Gondi (Khond, Kui, Tulu)
304	Telugu (Jelugu, Andhra, Gentoo, Ielugu)
305	Kannada (Canarese, Cannada, Kanarese)
306	Malayalam (Malabar)
307	Tamil
308	Kurukh (Oraon)
310	Munda (Korku, Mundari-Ho, Santali, Savara, Sora)
315	Burushaski (Biltum, Khajuna Kunjuti, Yeshkum)
320	Chinese (Cantonese, Yue, Yueh, Min)
322	Hakka (Fukien, Hokka, K'e, K'echia)
323	Kan (Nanch'ang)
324	Hsiang (Chansha, Hunan, Hunanese, Iyang)
325	Mandarin (Honan, Hopei, Pei)
326	Fuchow (Fou Chou, Min Pei)
327	Formosan (Ch'ao Shan, Min Nan, Taiwanese)
328	Wu
330	Tibetan (Bhotanta, Bhotia, Huniya, Kazi, Lama, Shalgno, Sikkamese)

APPENDIX G: Numerical List for Languages Spoken at Home (continued)

Code	Language
331	Burmese (Ahi, Akha, Khoany, Lisu, Lolo, Mung, Myen, Tonkin)
332	Karen (Gheko, Mopwa)
333	Kachin (Bodo, Chingpaw, Garo, Lepcha, Rawang)
335	Thai (Chaung, Chuang, Chung, Chung-chia, Kam, Kelao, Lao, Nung, Shan, Siamese, Tai, Tho, Thu, Tung)
340	Miao-Yao (Laka, Man, Mien, Punu)
342	Miao (Hmong, Hsiung, Laos-Hnong, Mhong)
345	Japanese (Amami-Osima, Okinawan, Oosima, Osima, Ryukyuan)
350	Korean (Chosen, Corean, Hankul)
355	Ainu (Ezo, Hokkaida, Yezo)
360	Mon-Khmer (Bahnar, Bahnaric, Cambodian, Chaobon, Khasi, Khmer, Mon, Mnong, Palaung, Sedang, Tong, Wa)
365	Yukagir (Chukchee, Gilyak, Hyperborean, Itelman, Kamchatkan, Koryak, Nivkh, Yeniseian)
375	Vietnamese (Annamese, Tonkinese)
377	Muong
378	Buginese
379	Moluccan
380	Indonesian
381	Achinese
382	Balinese
383	Cham
384	Javanese
385	Madurese
386	Malagasy
387	Malay (Malayan, Malaysian)
388	Minangkabau
389	Sundanese
390	Tagalog (Filipino, Philippine Pilipino, Tagal, Tagala, Tagalo)
392	Bisayan (Hiligaynon, Ilonggo, Visayan)
393	Sebuano (Cebuano)
394	Pangasinan
395	Ilocano (Igorot, Iloko)
396	Bikol (Vicol)
397	Pampangan (Kapampangan)
398	Gorontalo
400	Micronesian
401	Carolinian
402	Chamorro (Guaman, Guamanian)
403	Gilbertese (Kiribati)
404	Kusaiean (Kosraean)
405	Marshallese
406	Mokilese (Pingelapese)
407	Mortlockese
408	Nauruan
409	Palau
410	Ponapean (Ngatikese)

APPENDIX G: Numerical List for Languages Spoken at Home (continued)

Code	Language
411	Trukese
412	Ulithean (Fais)
413	Woleai-Ulithi (Eauripik, Ifaluk, Satawalese, Sonsorolese, Woleaian)
414	Yapese
420	Melanesian (Aranda, Arunta, Baining, Bauan, Enga, Kiwai, Lau, Marind, Mota, Motu, Murngin, Nimboran, Orokolo, Papuan)
440	Polynesian (Pascuenese)
441	Somoan
442	Tongan
443	Niuean
444	Tokelauan
445	Fijian
446	Maquesan (Mangareva, Rapanui, Tahitian, Tuamotuan, Uvea)
447	Rorotongan
448	Maori
449	Nukuoro (Kapingarangan)
450	Hawaiian
460	Arabic (Algerian, Bedouin, Egyptian, Iraqi, Jordanian, Lebanese, Libyan, Maltese, Moroccan, Saudi, Tunisian)
465	Hebrew (Israeli)
470	Syriac (Aramaic, Assyrian, Syrian)
475	Amharic (Ethiopian, Gurage, Habesha, Harari, Tigre, Tigrina, Tigrinya
480	Berber (Guanche, Jerba, Kabyle, Riff, Riffian, Shawia, Shilh, Shilha, Shlah, Tamashek, Tamazight, Tuareg, Zenaga)
485	Chadic (Bura, Gidder, Hamitic, Hausa, Kotoko)
490	Cushite (Afar, Beja, Galla, Hadiyya, Kushite, Saho, Sidamo, Somali)
495[1]	Sudanic (Chich, Dinka, Gambai, Lugbara, Madi, Mangbetu, Mangbutu, Nandi, Pokot, Sara)
500	Nilotic (Acholi, Akoli, Alur, Lango, Luo, Lwo, Nuer, Shilluk)
505	Nilo-Hamitic (Bari, Karamojong, Kwavi, Lotuho, Lotuko, Masai, Turkana)
510	Nubian
515	Saharan (Baribari, Kanuri, Manga, Teda, Tibbu)
520	Nilo-Saharan (Fur, Songhai)
525	Khoisan (Bushman, Hadzabi, Hatsa, Sandawe)
530[1]	Swahili
532[1]	Bantu (Bemba, Bembe, Bena, Bobangi, Bube, Bubi, Bulu, Caga, Cawa, Chaga, Chagga, Chewa, Chiga, Duala, Fan, Fang, Ganda, Gisu, Heke, Kamba, Kikamba, Kikongo, Kikuyu, Kongo, Lingala, Lozi, Luba, Luganda, Lunda, Lundu, Luvale, Lwena, Make, Makonde, Makua, Mbundu, Mongo, Ndongo, Niger-Congo, Ntum, Nyamwesi, Nyamwezi, Nyanja, Nyankole, Nyore, Nyoro, Pahouin, Pamue, Pangwe, Ruanda, Rundi, Runyankore, Rwamba, Shona, Sotho, Sudanese, Sudanic, Sukuma, Thonga, Timbuka, Tonga, Toro, Tswana, Tumbuka, Xhosa, Yao, Yaunde, Zulu)

[1]In tabulations of language, codes 495, 530, and 532 should be combined and treated as one category called "Bantu-Sudanic."

APPENDIX H: Industry Codes (continued)

Code	Industry
	MANUFACTURING-Continued
	Nondurable goods-Continued
	Apparel and other finished textile products
151	Apparel and accessories, except knit (231-238)
152	Miscellaneous fabricated textile products (239)
	Paper and allied products
160	Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills (261-263, 266)
161	Miscellaneous paper and pulp products (264)
162	Paperboard containers and boxes (265)
	Printing, publishing, and allied industries
171	Newspaper publishing and printing (271)
172	Printing, publishing, and allied industries, except newspapers (272-279)
	Chemicals and allied products
180	Plastics, synthetics, and resins (282)
181	Drugs (283)
182	Soaps and cosmetics (284)
190	Paints, varnishes, and related products (285)
191	Agricultural chemicals (287)
192	Industrial and miscellaneous chemicals (281, 286, 289)
	Petroleum and coal products
200	Petroleum refining (291)
201	Miscellaneous petroleum and coal products (295, 299)
	Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products
210	Tires and inner tubes (301)
211	Other rubber products, and plastics footwear and belting (302-304, 306)
212	Miscellaneous plastics products (307)
	Leather and leather products
220	Leather tanning and finishing (311)
221	Footwear, except rubber and plastic (313, 314)
222	Leather products, except footwear (315-317, 319)
	Durable goods
	Lumber and wood products, except furniture
230	Logging (241)
231	Sawmills, planing mills, and millwork (242, 243)
232	Wood buildings and mobile homes (245)
241	Miscellaneous wood products (244, 249)
242	Furniture and fixtures (25)
	Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products
250	Glass and glass products (321-323)
251	Cement, concrete, gypsum, and plaster products (324, 327)
252	Structural clay products (325)
261	Pottery and related products (326)
262	Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral and stone products (328, 329)
	Metal industries
270	Blast furnaces, steelworks, rolling and finishing mills (331)
271	Iron and steel foundries (332)
272	Primary aluminum industries (3334, part 334, 3353-3355, 3361)

APPENDIX H: Industry Codes (continued)

Code	Industry
	MANUFACTURING-Continued
	Durable goods-Continued
280	Other primary metal industries (3331-3333, 3339, part 334, 3351, 3356,3357,3362,3369,339)
281	Cutlery, handtools, and other hardware (342)
282	Fabricated structural metal products (344)
290	Screw machine products (345)
291	Metal forgings and stampings (346)
292	Ordnance (348)
300	Miscellaneous fabricated metal products (341, 343, 347, 349)
301	Not specified metal industries
	Machinery, except electrical
310	Engines and turbines (351)
311	Farm machinery and equipment (352)
312	Construction and material handling machines (353)
320	Metalworking machinery (354)
321	Office and accounting machines (357, except 3573)
322	Electronic computing equipment (3573)
331	Machinery, except electrical, n.e.c. (355, 356, 358, 359)
332	Not specified machinery
	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies
340	Household appliances (363)
341	Radio, T.V., and communication equipment (365, 366)
342	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies, n.e.c. (361, 362, 364, 367, 369)
350	Not specified electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies
	Transportation equipment
351	Motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment (371)
352	Aircraft and parts (372)
360	Ship and boat building and repairing (373)
361	Railroad locomotives and equipment (374)
362	Guided missiles, space vehicles, and parts (376)
370	Cycles and miscellaneous transportation equipment (375, 379)
	Professional and photographic equipment, and watches
371	Scientific and controlling instruments (381, 382)
372	Optical and health services supplies (383, 384, 385)
380	Photographic equipment and supplies (386)
381	Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (387)
382	Not specified professional equipment
390	Toys, amusement, and sporting goods (394)
391	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries (39, except 394)
392	Not specified manufacturing industries
	TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES
	Transportation
400	Railroads (40)
401	Bus service and urban transit (41, except 412)
402	Taxicab service (412)
410	Trucking service (421, 423)

APPENDIX G: Numerical List for Languages Spoken at Home (continued)

Code	Language
535	Mande (Balu, Bambara, Dyula, Kpelle, Loma, Malinka, Mandingo, Maninka, Mano, Soninka, Soussou, Vai)
540	Fulani (Balanta, Diola, Dyola, Fula, Gola, Gissi, Kissi, Ouolof, Serer, Temen, Timne, Wolof, Yallof)
545	Gur (Bargu, Bariba, Bobo, Burgu, Busari, Bwa, Cemba, Dagaba, Dagbani, Dagomba, Dawari, Gurma, Mole, More, Mossi, Senadi, Senufo, Sup'ide, Tem, Tobote)
550	Kru (Adangme, Agni, Akan, Akoko, Anyi, Bassa, Damomeen, Edo, Egbo, Ewe, Fanti, Fon, Ga, Ge, Grebo, Ibo, Idoma, Igala, Igbo, Ijaw, Ijo, Isoko, Kakumo, Kwa, Nigerian, Nupe, Oba, Twi, Urhobo, Yoruba)
555	Efik (Ibibio, Tiv)
560	Mbum and other related (Gbaya, Sango, Zande)
565	African
800	American Indian Languages (list of component groups, not separately shown here, available on request)
997	Language specified but not on list or language not known and not allocated

APPENDIX H: Industry Codes

(Numbers in parentheses are the 1972 SIC code equivalents; see Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972 and the 1977 Supplement. 'N.E.C.' means not elsewhere classified.)

Code	Industry
	AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES
010	Agricultural production, crops (01)
011	Agricultural production, livestock (02)
020	Agricultural services, except horticultural (07, except 078)
021	Horticultural services (078)
030	Forestry (08)
031	Fishing, hunting, and trapping (09)
	MINING
040	Metal mining (10)
041	Coal mining (11, 12)
042	Crude petroleum and natural gas extraction (13)
050	Nonmetallic mining and quarrying, except fuel (14)
060	CONSTRUCTION (15, 16, 17)
	MANUFACTURING
	Nondurable goods
	Food and kindred products
100	Meat products (201)
101	Dairy products (202)
102	Canned and preserved fruits and vegetables (203)
110	Grain mill products (204)
111	Bakery products (205)
112	Sugar and confectionery products (206)
120	Beverage industries (208)
121	Miscellaneous food preparations and kindred products (207, 209)
122	Not specified food industries
130	Tobacco manufactures (21)
	Textile mill products
132	Knitting mills (225)
140	Dyeing and finishing textiles, except wool and knit goods (226)
141	Floor coverings, except hard surface (227)
142	Yarn, thread, and fabric mills (228, 221-224)
150	Miscellaneous textile mill products (229)

APPENDIX H: Industry Codes (continued)

Code	Industry
	TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES-Continued
411	Warehousing and storage (422)
412	U.S. Postal Service (43)
420	Water transportation (44)
421	Air transportation (45)
422	Pipelines, except natural gas (46)
432	Services incidental to transportation (47)
	Communications
440	Radio and television broadcasting (483)
441	Telephone (wire and radio) (481)
442	Telegraph and miscellaneous communication services (482, 489)
	Utilities and sanitary services
460	Electric light and power (491)
461	Gas and steam supply systems (492, 496)
462	Electric and gas, and other combinations (493)
470	Water supply and irrigation (494, 497)
471	Sanitary services (495)
472	Not specified utilities
	WHOLESALE TRADE
	Durable goods
500	Motor vehicles and equipment (501)
501	Furniture and home furnishings (502)
502	Lumber and construction materials (503)
510	Sporting goods, toys, and hobby goods (504)
511	Metals and minerals, except petroleum (505)
512	Electrical goods (506)
521	Hardware, plumbing and heating supplies (507)
522	Not specified electrical and hardware products
530	Machinery, equipment, and supplies (508)
531	Scrap and waste materials (5093)
532	Miscellaneous wholesale, durable goods (5094, 5099)
	Nondurable goods
540	Paper and paper products (511)
541	Drugs, chemicals, and allied products (512, 516)
542	Apparel, fabrics, and notions (513)
550	Groceries and related products (514)
551	Farm products - raw materials (515)
552	Petroleum products (517)
560	Alcoholic beverages (518)
561	Farm supplies (5191)
562	Miscellaneous wholesale, nondurable goods (5194, 5198, 5199)
571	Not specified wholesale trade

APPENDIX H: Industry Codes (continued)

Code	Industry
	RETAIL TRADE
580	Lumber and building material retailing (521, 523)
581	Hardware stores (525)
582	Retail nurseries and garden stores (526)
590	Mobile home dealers (527)
591	Department stores (531)
592	Variety stores (533)
600	Miscellaneous general merchandise stores (539)
601	Grocery stores (541)
602	Dairy products stores (545)
610	Retail bakeries (546)
611	Food stores, n.e.c. (542, 543, 544, 549)
612	Motor vehicle dealers (551, 552)
620	Auto and home supply stores (553)
621	Gasoline service stations (554)
622	Miscellaneous vehicle dealers (555, 556, 557, 559)
630	Apparel and accessory stores, except shoe (56, except 566)
631	Shoe stores (566)
632	Furniture and home furnishings stores (571)
640	Household appliances, T.V., and radio stores (572, 573)
641	Eating and drinking places (58)
642	Drug stores (591)
650	Liquor stores (592)
651	Sporting goods, bicycles, and hobby stores (5941, 5945, 5946)
652	Book and stationery stores (5942, 5943)
660	Jewelry stores (5944)
661	Sewing, needlework, and piece goods stores (5949)
662	Mail order houses (5961)
670	Vending machine operators (5962)
671	Direct selling establishments (5963)
672	Fuel and ice dealers (598)
681	Retail florists (5992)
682	Miscellaneous retail stores (593, 5947, 5948, 5993, 5994, 5999)
691	Not specified retail trade
	FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE
700	Banking (60)
701	Savings and loan associations (612)
702	Credit agencies, n.e.c. (61, except 612)
710	Security, commodity brokerage, and investment companies (62, 67)
711	Insurance (63, 64)
712	Real estate, including real estate-insurance law offices (65,66)
	BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES
721	Advertising (731)
722	Services to dwellings and other buildings (734)
730	Commerical research, development, and testing labs (7391, 7397)
731	Personnel supply services (736)

APPENDIX H: Industry Codes (continued)

Code	Industry
	BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES-Continued
732	Business management and consulting services (7392)
740	Computer and data processing services (737)
741	Detective and protective services (7393)
742	Business services, n.e.c. (732, 733, 735, 7394, 7395, 7396, 7399)
750	Automotive services, except repair (751, 752, 754)
751	Automotive repair shops (753)
752	Electrical repair shops (762, 7694)
760	Miscellaneous repair services (763, 764, 7692, 7699)
	PERSONAL SERVICES
761	Private households (88)
762	Hotels and motels (701)
770	Lodging places, except hotels and motels (702, 703, 704)
771	Laundry, cleaning, and garment services (721)
772	Beauty shops (723)
780	Barber shops (724)
781	Funeral service and crematories (726)
782	Shoe repair shops (725)
790	Dressmaking shops (part 729)
791	Miscellaneous personal services (722, part 729)
	ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES
800	Theaters and motion pictures (78, 792)
801	Bowling alleys, billiard and pool parlors (793)
802	Miscellaneous entertainment and recreation services (791, 794, 799)
	PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES
812	Offices of physicians (801, 803)
820	Offices of dentists (802)
821	Offices of chiropractors (8041)
822	Offices of optometrists (8042)
830	Offices of health practitioners, n.e.c. (8049)
831	Hospitals (806)
832	Nursing and personal care facilities (805)
840	Health services, n.e.c. (807, 808, 809)
841	Legal services (81)
842	Elementary and secondary schools (821)
850	Colleges and universities (822)
851	Business, trade, and vocational schools (824)
852	Libraries (823)
860	Educational services, n.e.c. (829)
861	Job training and vocational rehabilitation services (833)
862	Child day care services (835)
870	Residential care facilities, without nursing (836)
871	Social services, n.e.c. (832, 839)
872	Museums, art galleries, and zoos (84)

APPENDIX H: Industry Codes (continued)

Code	Industry
	PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES-Continued
880	Religious organizations (866)
881	Membership organizations (861-865, 869)
882	Engineering, architectural, and surveying services (891)
890	Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping services (893)
891	Noncommerical educational and scientific research (892)
892	Miscellaneous professional and related services (899)
	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
900	Executive and legislative offices (911-913)
901	General government, n.e.c. (919)
910	Justice, public order, and safety (92)
921	Public finance, taxation, and monetary policy (93)
922	Administration of human resources programs (94)
930	Administration of environmental quality and housing programs (95)
931	Administration of economic programs (96)
932	National security and international affairs (97)
	EXPERIENCED UNEMPLOYED NOT CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY
991	Last job Armed Forces[1]
992	Last worked 1974 or earlier[2]

[1]Code 991 represents people who were unemployed and whose last job was as a member of the Armed Forces.

[2]Code 992 represents people who were unemployed with previous work experience, but who have not worked in the five years preceding the census. The census questionnaires asked for information on the last industry for people who worked since 1975.

APPENDIX I: Occupation Codes

(The numbers in parentheses refer to the 1980 Standard Occupational Classication code equivalents. Pt means part. N.e.c. means not elsewhere classified.)

1980 CODE	MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS
	Executive, Administrative, and Managerial Occupations
003	Legislators (111)
004	Chief executives and general administrators, public administration (112)
005	Administrators and officials, public administration (1132-1139)
006	Administrators, protective services (1131)
007	Financial managers (122)
008	Personnel and labor relations managers (123)
009	Purchasing managers (124)
013	Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations (125)
014	Administrators, education and related fields (128)
015	Managers, medicine and health (131)
016	Managers, properties and real estate (1353)
017	Postmasters and mail superintendents (1344)
018	Funeral directors (pt 1359)
019	Managers and administrators, n.e.c.,(121, 126, 127, 132-139, exc. 1344, 1353, pt 1359)
	Management Related Occupations
023	Accountants and auditors (1412)
024	Underwriters (1414)
025	Other financial officers (1415, 1419)
026	Management analysts (142)
027	Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists (143)
028	Purchasing agents and buyers, farm products (1443)
029	Buyers, wholesale and retail trade except farm products (1442)
033	Purchasing agents and buyers, n.e.c. (1449)
034	Business and promotion agents (145)
035	Construction inspectors (1472)
036	Inspectors and compliance officers, except construction (1473)
037	Management related occupations, n.e.c. (149)
	Professional Specialty Occupations
	Engineers, Architects, and Surveyors
043	Architects (161)
	Engineers
044	Aerospace (1622)
045	Metallurgical and materials (1623)
046	Mining (1624)
047	Petroleum (1625)
048	Chemical (1626)
049	Nuclear (1627)
053	Civil (1628)
054	Agricultural (1632)
055	Electrical and electronic (1633)
056	Industrial (1634)
057	Mechanical (1635)

APPENDIX I: Occupation Codes (continued)

Professional Specialty Occupations (continued)

058 Marine and naval architects (1637)
059 Engineers, n.e.c. (1639)
063 Surveyors and mapping scientists (164)

Mathematical and Computer Scientists

064 Computer systems analysts and scientists (171)
065 Operations and systems researchers and analysts (172)
066 Actuaries (1732)
067 Statisticians (1733)
068 Mathematical scientists, n.e.c. (1739)

Natural Scientists

069 Physicists and astronomers (1842, 1843)
073 Chemists, except biochemists (1845)
074 Atmospheric and space scientists (1846)
075 Geologists and geodesists (1847)
076 Physical scientists, n.e.c. (1849)
077 Agricultural and food scientists (1853)
078 Biological and life scientists (1854)
079 Forestry and conservation scientists (1852)
083 Medical scientists (1855)

Health Diagnosing Occupations

084 Physicians (261)
085 Dentists (262)
086 Veterinarians (27)
087 Optometrists (281)
088 Podiatrists (283)
089 Health diagnosing practitioners, n.e.c. (289)

Health Assessment and Treating Occupations

095 Registered nurses (29)
096 Pharmacists (301)
097 Dietitians (302)
Therapists
098 Inhalation therapists (3031)
099 Occupational therapists (3032)
103 Physical therapists (3033)
104 Speech therapists (3034)
105 Therapists, n.e.c. (3039)
106 Physicians' assistants (304)

Teachers, Postsecondary

113 Earth, environmental, and marine science teachers (2212)
114 Biological science teachers (2213)
115 Chemistry teachers (2214)
116 Physics teachers (2215)
117 Natural science teachers, n.e.c. (2216)
118 Psychology teachers (2217)
119 Economics teachers (2218)
123 History teachers (2222)
124 Political science teachers (2223)
125 Sociology teachers (2224)
126 Social science teachers, n.e.c. (2225)
127 Engineering teachers (2226)

APPENDIX I: Occupation Codes (continued)

Teachers, Postsecondary (continued)

128 Mathematical science teachers (2227)
129 Computer science teachers (2228)
133 Medical science teachers (2231)
134 Health specialties teachers (2232)
135 Business, commerce, and marketing teachers (2233)
136 Agriculture and forestry teachers (2234)
137 Art, drama, and music teachers (2235)
138 Physical education teachers (2236)
139 Education teachers (2237)
143 English teachers (2238)
144 Foreign language teachers (2242)
145 Law teachers (2243)
146 Social work teachers (2244)
147 Theology teachers (2245)
148 Trade and industrial teachers (2246)
149 Home economics teachers (2247)
153 Teachers, postsecondary, n.e.c. (2249)
154 Postsecondary teachers, subject not specified

Teachers, Except Postsecondary

155 Teachers, prekindergarten and kindergarten (231)
156 Teachers, elementary school (232)
157 Teachers, secondary school (233)
158 Teachers, special education (235)
159 Teachers, n.e.c. (236, 239)

163 Counselors, educational and vocational (24)

Librarians, Archivists, and Curators

164 Librarians (251)
165 Archivists and curators (252)

Social Scientists and Urban Planners

166 Economists (1912)
167 Psychologists (1915)
168 Sociologists (1916)
169 Social scientists, n.e.c. (1913, 1914, 1919)
173 Urban planners (192)

Social, Recreation, and Religious Workers

174 Social workers (2032)
175 Recreation workers (2033)
176 Clergy (2042)
177 Religious workers, n.e.c. (2049)

Lawyers and Judges

178 Lawyers
179 Judges

Writers, artists, entertainers, and athletes

183 Authors
184 Technical writers
185 Designers
186 Musicians and composers
187 Actors and directors

APPENDIX I: Occupation Codes (continued)

Writers, artists, entertainers, and athletes (continued)
188 Painters, sculptors, craft-artists, and artist printmakers
189 Photographers
193 Dancers
194 Artists, performers, and related workers, n.e.c.
195 Editors and reporters

197 Public relations specialists
198 Announcers
199 Athletes

TECHNICAL, SALES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS

Technicians and Related Support Occupations
Health Technologists and Technicians

203 Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians (362)
204 Dental hygienists (363)
205 Health record technologists and technicians (364)
206 Radiologic technicians (365)
207 Licensed practical nurses (366)
208 Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c. (369)

Technologists and Technicians, Except Health

Engineering and Related Technologists and Technicians
213 Electrical and electronic technicians (3711)
214 Industrial engineering technicians (3712)
215 Mechanical engineering technicians (3713)
216 Engineering technicians, n.e.c. (3719)
217 Drafting occupations (372)
218 Surveying and mapping technicians (373)

Science Technicians
223 Biological technicians (382)
224 Chemical technicians (3831)
225 Science technicians, n.e.c. (3832, 3833, 384, 389)

Technicians; Except Health, Engineering, and Science
226 Airplane pilots and navigators (825)
227 Air traffic controllers (392)
228 Broadcast equipment operators (393)
229 Computer programmers (3971, 3972)
233 Tool programmers, numerical control (3974)
234 Legal assistants (396)
235 Technicians, n.e.c. (399)

Sales Occupations
243 Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations, (40)

Sales Representatives, Finance and Business Services
253 Insurance sales occupations (4122)
254 Real estate sales occupations (4123)
255 Securities and financial services sales occupations (4124)

APPENDIX I: Occupation Codes (continued)

Sales Representatives, Finance and Business Services (continued)

256 Advertisind and related sales occupations (4153)
257 Sales occupations, other business services (4152)

Sales Representatives, Commodities Except Retail

258 Sales engineers (421)
259 Sales representatives, mining, manyfacturing, and wholesale (423, 424)

Sales Workers, Retail and Personal Services

263 Sales workers, motor vehicles and boats (4342, 4344)
264 Sales workers, apparel (4346)
265 Sales workers, shoes (4351)
266 Sales workers, furniture and home furnishings (4348)
267 Sales workers, radio, TV, hi-fi, and appliances (4343, 4352)
268 Sales workers, hardware and building supplies (4353)
269 Sales workers, parts (4367)
274 Sales workers, other commodities (4345, 4347, 4354, 4356, 4359, 4362, 4369)
275 Sales counter clerks (4363)
276 Cashiers (4364)
277 Street and door-to-door sales workers (4366)
278 News vendors (4365)

Sales Related Occupations

283 Demonstrators, promoters and models, sales (445)
284 Auctioneers (447)
285 Sales support occupations, n.e.c. (444, 446, 449)

Administrative Support Occupations, Including Clerical

Supervisors, Administrative Support Occupations

303 Supervisors, general office (4511, 4513, 4514, 4516, 4519, 4529)
304 Supervisors, computer equipment operators (4512)
305 Supervisors, financial records processing (4521)
306 Chief communications operators (4523)
307 Supervisors, distribution, scheduling, and adjusting clerks (4522, 4524-4528)

Computer equipment operators

308 Computer operators (4612)
309 Peripheral equipment operators (4613)

Secretaries, Stenographers and Typists

313 Secretaries (4622)
314 Stenographers (4623)
315 Typists (4624)

Information Clerks

316 Interviewers (4642)
317 Hotel clerks (4643)
318 Transportation ticket and reservation agents (4644)
319 Receptionists (4645)
323 Information clerks, n.e.c. (4649)

APPENDIX I: Occupation Codes (continued)

Records Processing Occupations, Except Financial

325 Classified-ad clerks (4662)
326 Correspondence clerks (4663)
327 Order clerks (4664)
328 Personnel clerks, except payroll and timekeeping (4692)
329 Library clerks (4694)
335 File clerks (4696)
336 Records clerks (4699)

Financial Records Processing Occupations

337 Bookkeepers, accounting, and auditing clerks (4712)
338 Payroll and timekeeping clerks (4713)
339 Billing clerks (4715)
343 Cost and rate clerks (4716)
344 Billing, posting, and calculating machine operators (4718)

Duplicating, Mail and Other Office Machine Operators

345 Duplicating machine operators (4722)
346 Mail preparingand paper handling machine operators (4723)
347 Office machine operators, n.e.c. (4729)

Communications Equipment Operators

348 Telephone operators (4732)
349 Telegraphers (4733)
353 Communications equipment operators, n.e.c. (4739)

Mail and Message Distributing Occupations

354 Postal clerks, exc. mail carriers (4742)
355 Mail carriers, postal service (4743)
356 Mail clerks, exc. postal service (4744)
357 Messengers (4745)

Material Recording, Scheduling, and Distributing Clerks, n.e.c.

359 Dispatchers (4751)
363 Production coordinators (4752)
364 Traffic, shipping, and receiving clerks (4753)
365 Stock and inventory clerks (4754)
366 Meter readers (4755)
368 Weighers, measurers, and checkers (4756)
369 Samplers (4757)
373 Expediters (4758)
374 Material recording, scheduling, and distributing clerks, n.e.c. (4759)

Adjusters and Investigators

375 Insurance adjusters, examiners, and investigators (4782)
376 Investigators and adjusters, except insurance (4783)
377 Eligibility clerks, social welfare (4784)
378 Bill and account collectors (4786)

Miscellaneous Administrative Support Occupations

379 General office clerks (463)
383 Bank tellers (4791)
384 Proofreaders (4792)
385 Data-entry keyers (4793)

APPENDIX I: Occupation Codes (continued)

Miscellaneous Administrative Support Occupations (continued)

386 Statistical clerks (4794)
387 Teachers' aides (4795)
389 Administrative support occupations, n.e.c. (4787, 4799)

SERVICE OCCUPATIONS

Private Households Occupations

403 Launderers and ironers (503)
404 Cooks, private household (504)
405 Housekeepers and butlers (505)
406 Child care workers, private household (506)
407 Private household cleaners and servants (502, 507, 509)

Protective Service Occupations

Supervisors, Protective Service Occupations

413 Supervisors, firefighting and fire prevention occupations (5111)
414 Supervisors, police and detectives (5112)
415 Supervisors, guards (5113)

Firefighting and Fire Prevention Occupations

416 Fire inspection and fire prevention occupations (5122)
417 Firefighting occupations (5123)

Police and Detectives

418 Police and detectives, public service (5132)
423 Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers (5134)
424 Correctional institution officers (5133)

Guards

425 Crossing guards (5142)
426 Guards and police, exc. public service (5144)
427 Protective service occupations, n.e.c. (5149)

Service Occupations, Except Protective and Household

Food Preparation and Service Occupations

433 Supervisors, food preparation and service occupations (5211)
434 Bartenders (5212)
435 Waiters and waitresses (5213)
436 Cooks, except short order (5214)
437 Short-order cooks (5215)
438 Food counter, fountain and related occupations (5216)
439 Kitchen workers, food preparation (5217)
443 Waiters'/waitresses' assistants (5218)
444 Miscellaneous food preparation occupations (5219)

APPENDIX I: Occupation Codes (continued)

Health Service Occupations
445 Dental assistants (5232)
446 Health aides, except nursing (5233)
447 Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants (5236)

Cleaning and Building Service Occupations, except Household
448 Supervisors, cleaning and building service workers (5241)
449 Maids and housemen (5242, 5249)
453 Janitors and cleaners (5244)
454 Elevator operators (5245)
455 Pest control occupations (5246)

Personal Service Occupations
456 Supervisors, personal service occupations (5251)
457 Barbers (5252)
458 Hairdressers and cosmetologists (5253)
459 Attendants, amusement and recreation facilities (5254)
463 Guides (5255)
464 Ushers (5256)
465 Public transportation attendants (5257)
466 Baggage porters and bellhops (5262)
467 Welfare service aides (5263)
468 Child care workers, except private household (5264)
469 Personal service occupations, n.e.c. (5258, 5269)

FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING OCCUPATIONS

Farm operators and managers
473 Farmers, except horticultural (5512-5514)
474 Horticultural specialty farmers (5515)
475 Managers, farms, except horticultural (5522-5524)
476 Managers, horticultural specialty farms (5525)
Farm Occupations, Except Managerial
477 Supervisors, farm workers (5611)
479 Farm workers (5612-5617)
483 Marine life cultivation workers (5618)
484 Nursery workers (5619)
Related Agricultural Occupations
485 Supervisors, related agricultural occupations (5621)
486 Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm (5622)
487 Animal caretakers, except farm (5624)
488 Graders and sorters, agricultural products (5625)
489 Inspectors, agricultural products (5627)
Forestry and Logging Occupations
494 Supervisors, forestry and logging workers (571)
495 Forestry workers, except logging (572)
496 Timber cutting and logging occupations (573, 579)
Fishers, Hunters, and Trappers
497 Captains and other officers, fishing vessels (pt 8241)
498 Fishers (583)
499 Hunters and trappers (584)

APPENDIX I: Occupation Codes (continued)

PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR OCCUPATIONS

Mechanics and Repairers

503 Supervisors, mechanics and repairers (60)

Mechanics and Repairers, Except Supervisors

Vehicle and Mobile Equipment Mechanics and Repairers

505 Automobile mechanics, except apprentices (pt 6111)

506 Automobile mechanic apprentices (pt 6111)

507 Bus, truck, and stationary engine mechanics (6112)

508 Aircraft engine mechanics (6113)

509 Small engine repairers (6114)

514 Automobile body and related repairers (6115)

515 Aircraft mechanics, exc. engine (6116)

516 Heavy equipment mechanics (6117)

517 Farm equipment mechanics (6118)

518 Industrial machinery repairers (613)

519 Machinery maintenance occupations (614)

Electrical and Electronic Equipment Repairers

523 Electronic repairers, communications and industrial equipment (6151, 6153, 6155)

525 Data processing equipent repairers (6154)

526 Household appliance and power tool repairers (6156)

527 Telephone line installers and repairers (6157)

529 Telephone installers and repairers (6158)

533 Miscellaneous electrical and electronic equipment repairers (6152, 6159)

534 Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics (616)

Miscellaneous Mechanics and Repairers

535 Camera, watch, and musical instrument repairers (6171, 6172)

536 Locksmiths and safe repairers (6173)

538 Office machine repairers (6174)

539 Mechanical controls and valve repairers (6175)

543 Elevator installers and repairers (6176)

544 Millwrights (6178)

547 Specified mechanics and repairers, n.e.c. (6177, 6179)

549 Not specified mechanics and repairers

Construction Trades

Supervisors, construction occupations

553 Supervisors, brickmasons, stonemasons, and tile setters (6312)

554 Supervisors, carpenters and related workers (6313)

555 Supervisors, electricians and power transmission installers (6314)

556 Supervisors, painters, paperhangers, and plasterers (6315)

557 Supervisors, plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters (6316)

558 Supervisors, n.e.c. (6311, 6318)

Construction Trades, Except Supervisors

563 Brickmasons and stonemasons, except apprentices (pt 6412, pt 6413)

564 Brickmason and stonemason apprentices (pt 6412, 6413)

565 Tile setters, hard and soft (6414, pt 6462)

566 Carpet installers (pt 6462)

567 Carpenters, except apprentices (pt 6422)

569 Carpenter apprentices (6422)

573 Drywall installers (6424)

APPENDIX I: Occupation Codes (continued)

575 Electricians, except apprentices (pt 6432)
576 Electrician apprentices (pt 6432)
577 Electrical power installers and repairers (6433)
579 Painters, construction and maintenance (6442)
583 Paperhangers (6443)
584 Plasterers (6444)
585 Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters, except apprentices (pt 645)
587 Plumber, pipefitter, and steamfitter apprentices (pt 645)
588 Concrete and terrazzo finishers (6463)
589 Glaziers (6464)
593 Insulation workers (6465)
594 Paving, surfacing, and tamping equipment operators (6466)
595 Roofers (6468)
596 Sheetmetal duct installers (6472)
597 Structural metal workers (6473)
598 Drillers, earth (6474)
599 Construction trades, n.e.c. (6467, 6475, 6476, 6479)

Extractive Occupations
613 Supervisors, extractive occupations (632)
614 Drillers, oil well (652)
615 Explosives workers (653)
616 Mining machine operators (654)
617 Mining occupations, n.e.c. (656)

Precision Production Occupations
633 Supervisors, production occupations (67, 71)
Precision Metal Working Occupations
634 Tool and die makers, except apprentices (pt 6811)
635 Tool and die maker apprentices (pt 6811)
636 Precision assemblers, metal (6812)
637 Machinists, except apprentices (pt 6813)
639 Machinist apprentices (pt 6813)
643 Boilermakers (6814)
644 Precision grinders, fitters, and tool sharpeners (6816)
645 Patternmakers and model makers, metal (6817)
646 Lay-out workers (6821)
647 Precious stones and metals workers (jewelers) (6822, 6866)
649 Engravers, metal (6823)
653 Sheet metal workers, except apprentices (pt 6824)
654 Sheet metal worker apprentices (pt 6824)
655 Miscellaneous precision metal workers (6829)
Precision Woodworking Occupations
656 Patternmakers and model makers, wood (6831)
657 Cabinet makers and bench carpenters (6832)
658 Furniture and wood finishers (6835)

APPENDIX I: Occupation Codes (continued)

659 Miscellaneous precision woodworkers (6839)
Precision Textile, Apparel, and Furnishings Machine Workers
666 Dressmakers (pt 6852, pt 7752)
667 Tailors (pt 6852)
668 Upholsterers (6853)
669 Shoe repairers (6854)
673 Apparel and fabric patternmakers (5856)
674 Miscellaneous precision apparel and fabric workers (6859, pt 7752)
Precision Workers, Assorted Materials
675 Hand molders and shapers, except jewelers (6861)
676 Patternmakers, lay-out workers, and cutters (6862)
677 Optical goods workers (6864, pt 7477, pt 7677)
678 Dental laboratory and medical appliance technicians (6865)
679 Bookbinders (6844)
683 Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers (6867)
684 Miscellaneous precision workers, n.e.c. (6869)
Precision Food Production Occupations
686 Butchers and meat cutters (6871)
687 Bakers (6872)
688 Food batchmakers (6873, 6879)
Precision Inspectors, Testers, and Related Workers
689 Inspectors, testers, and graders (6881, 828)
693 Adjusters and calibrators (6882)
Plant and System Operators
694 Water and sewage treatment plant operators (691)
695 Power plant operators (pt 693)
696 Stationary engineers (pt 693, 7668)
699 Miscellaneous plant and system operators (692, 694, 695, 696)

OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS

Machine Operators, Assemblers, and Inspectors
Machine Operators and Tenders, except Precision
Metalworking and Plastic Working Machine Operators
703 Lathe and turning machine set-up operators (7312)
704 Lathe and turning machine operators (7512)
705 Milling and planing machine operators (7313, 7513)
706 Punching and stamping press machine operators (7314, 7317, 7514, 7517)
707 Rolling machine operators (7316, 7516)
708 Drilling and boring machine operators (7318, 7518)
709 Grinding, abrading, buffing, and polishing machine operators (7322, 7324, 7522)
713 Forging machine operators (7319, 7519)
714 Numerical control machine operators (7326)
715 Miscellaneous metal, plastic, stone, and glass working machine operators (7329, 7529)
717 Fabricating machine operators, n.e.c. (7339, 7539)
Metal and Plastic Processing Machine Operators
719 Molding and casting machine operators (7315, 7342, 7515, 7542)
723 Metal plating machine operators (7343, 7543)
724 Heat treating equipment operators (7344, 7544)
725 Miscellaneous metal and plastic processing machine operators (7349, 7549)

APPENDIX I: Occupation Codes (continued)

Woodworking Machine Operators

726 Wood lathe, routing, and planing machine operators (7431, 7432, 7631, 7632)
727 Sawing machine operators (7433, 7633)
728 Shaping and joining machine operators (7435, 7635)
729 Nailing and tacking machine operators (7636)
733 Miscellaneous woodworking machine operators (7434, 7439, 7634, 7639)

Printing Machine Operators

734 Printing machine operators (7443, 7643)
735 Photoengravers and lithographers (6842, 7444, 7644)
736 Typesetters and compositors (6841, 7642)
737 Miscellaneous printing machine operators (6849, 7449, 7649)

Textile, Apparel, and Furnishings Machine Operators

738 Winding and twisting machine operators (7451, 7651)
739 Knitting, looping, taping, and weaving machine operators (7452, 7652)
743 Textile cutting machine operators (7654)
744 Textile sewing machine operators (7655)
745 Shoe machine operators (7656)
747 Pressing machine operators (7657)
748 Laundering and dry cleaning machine operators (6855, 7658)
749 Miscellaneous textile machine operators (7459, 7659)

Machine Operators, Assorted Materials

753 Cementing and gluing machine operators (7661)
754 Packaging and filling machine operators (7462, 7662)
755 Extruding and forming machine operators (7463, 7663)
756 Mixing and blending machine operators (7664)
757 Separating, filtering, and clarifying machine operators (7476, 7666, 7676)
758 Compressing and compacting machine operators (7467, 7667)
759 Painting and paint spraying machine operators (7669)
763 Roasting and baking machine operators, food (7472, 7672)
764 Washing, cleaning, and pickling machine operators (7673)
765 Folding machine operators (7474, 7674)
766 Furnace, kiln, and oven operators, exc. food (7675)
768 Crushing and grinding machine operators (pt 7477, pt 7677)
769 Slicing and cutting machine operators (7478, 7678)
773 Motion picture projectionists (pt 7479)
774 Photographic process machine operators (6863, 6868, 7671)
Miscellaneous and not specified machine operators:
777 Miscellaneous and not specified machine operators
779 Machine operators, not specified

Fabricators, Assemblers, and Hand Working Occupations

783 Welders and cutters (7332, 7532, 7714)
784 Solderers and blazers (7333, 7533, 7717)

APPENDIX I: Occupation Codes (continued)

785 Assemblers (772, 774)
786 Hand cutting and trimming occupations (7753)
787 Hand molding, casting, and forming occupations (7754, 7755)
789 Hand painting, coating, and decorating occupations (7756)
793 Hand engraving and printing occupations (7757)
794 Hand grinding and polishing occupations (7758)
795 Miscellaneous hand working occupations (7759)

Production Inspectors, Testers, Samplers, and Weighers
796 Production inspectors, checkers, and examiners (782, 787)
797 Production testers (783)
798 Production samplers and weighers (784)
799 Graders and sorters, exc. agricultural (785)

Transportation and Material Moving Occupations
Motor Vehicle Operators
803 Supervisors, motor vehicle operators (8111)
804 Truck drivers, heavy (8212, 8213)
805 Truck drivers, light (8214)
806 Driver-sales workers (8218)
808 Bus drivers (8215)
809 Taxicab drivers and chauffeurs (8216)
813 Parking lot attendants (874)
814 Motor transportation occupations, n.e.c. (8219)
Transportation Occupations, Except Motor Vehicles
Rail Transportation Occupations
823 Railroad conductors and yardmasters (8113)
824 Locomotive operating occupations (8232)
825 Railroad brake, signal, and switch operators (8233)
826 Rail vehicle operators, n.e.c. (8239)
Water Transportation Occupations
828 Ship captains and mates, except fishing boats (pt 8241, 8242)
829 Sailors and deckhands (8243)
833 Marine engineers (8244)
834 Bridge, lock, and lighthouse tenders (8245)

Material Moving Equipment Operators
843 Supervisors, material moving equipment operators (812)
844 Operating engineers (8312)
845 Longshore equipment operators (8313)
848 Hoist and winch operators (8314)
849 Crane and tower operators (8315)
853 Excavating and loading machine operators (8316)
855 Grader, dozer, and scraper operators (8317)
856 Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators (8318)
859 Miscellaneous material moving equipment operators (8319)

APPENDIX I: Occupation Codes (continued)

	Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, Helpers, and Laborers
863	Supervisors, handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers, n.e.c. (85)
864	Helpers, mechanics and repairers (863)
	Helpers, Construction and Extractive Occupations
865	Helpers, construction trades (8641-8645, 8648)
866	Helpers, surveyor (8646)
867	Helpers, extractive occupations (865)
869	Construction laborers (871)
873	Production helpers (861, 862)
	Freight, Stock, and Material Handlers
875	Garbage collectors (8722)
876	Stevedores (8723)
877	Stock handlers and baggers (8724)
878	Machine feeders and offbearers (8725)
863	Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c. (8726)
885	Garage and service station related occupations (873)
887	Vehicle washers and equipment cleaners (875)
888	Hand packers and packagers (8761)
889	Laborers, except construction (8769)
919	Unemployed, no civilian work experience since 1975

APPENDIX J: Notes on Selected Data Items

Item Number | Title

Median Calculation

While the microdata file user can generate medians which represent the exact value of the middle case, one should be aware that medians prepared for Census Bureau publications were computed from summary data. When a median fell in an interval containing data, an interpolation procedure was used to determine the appropriate value for the median within that interval. (For all distributions except income, linear interpolation was used. For median income computation, Pareto interpolation was used when the interval containing the median exceeded $2,500; otherwise, linear interpolation was employed.) If a median computed this way fell in an interval with no frequencies, the midpoint of the empty interval was assigned as the median.

A median for a publication (or user tape) was computed from the distribution in the STF from which the publication (tape) was generated.

When a median fell in the initial or terminal category in a distribution, it was shown in publications as the lower limit of the second category, followed by a minus (-) sign (e.g., $2,500-), or as the lower limit of the terminal category, followed by a plus (+) sign (e.g., $75,000+); as appropriate. In user tapes, such medians were shown as the appropriate value plus or minus 1, as appropriate.

Mean Calculation

In the computation of aggregates and means, it is sometimes necessary to assign certain specific values where only ranges of values are known. Generally, the midpoint of the specified range is used for computational purposes. For example, the rent category collected as $350 to $399 is counted in aggregates as exactly $375. Where a response lies in an open-ended interval, the assignment of a value for computational purposes is less obvious.

Variable	Open-ended Category	Value Used In Census Computation
Children Ever Born	12 or more	13
Rent (Contract)	$500 or more	$550
Rooms in Unit	9 or more	10
Value	$200,000 or more	$250,000

These are the only variables with open-ended intervals for which means are computed by the Census Bureau. The microdata user has additional open-ended variables to deal with since extreme values in income, utilities and owner costs have been "topcoded" into an open-ended interval to reduce the potential for disclosure.

APPENDIX J: Notes on Selected Data Items (continued)

Item Number	Title

Aggregates, means and per capita figures are frequently required for income. Unfortunately, no single value is considered adequate for use as the mean of the "$75,000 or more" intervals, since that can be expected to vary considerably from population to population. The "pareto method" is, however, available for making a reasonable approximation for the mean of the open-ended income interval, using the following formula:

$$\overline{X} = X\left(\frac{V}{V-1}\right)$$

Where $V = \frac{c-d}{b-a}$

$\overline{X}$ = The estimated mean in the open-end interval.

X = Lower limit of open-end interval (e.g., $75,000).

a = Logarithm of lower limit of interval preceding open-end (e.g., the logarithm of $50,000).

b = Logarithm of lower limit of open-end interval (e.g., the logarithm of $75,000).

c = Logarithm of the sum of the frequencies in the open-end interval and the one preceding it (e.g., the number of cases with income $50,000+).

d = Logarithm of the frequency in the open-end interval (e.g., the number of cases with income $75,000+).

This method of estimating the mean for the upper ranges of an income distribution is based largely on the empirical observations of Vilfredo Pareto in the late 1800s. While studying income tax data for various European countries, he found that the upper ranges of the income distribution could be described by a curve of the general type, $Y + A^{X-V}$, where X is the income size and Y is the number of persons having that income or larger. The logarithmic form of the curve (Log Y = Log A - V Log X) is a straight line. That is if the logarithms of the income sizes are charted on a horizontal scale and the logarithms of the number of persons having an income of a particular size or larger are charted on a vertical scale, the resulting points will fall on a straight line.

APPENDIX J: Notes on Selected Data Items (continued)

Item Number	Title
	Where the shape of the curve suggests that the pareto curve does not apply, especially where the frequency of the open-end interval equals or exceeds those in the adjacent interval, it may be preferable to use an intuitively reasonable estimate of the mean or an estimate derived from a similar or larger population, rather than to use an unreasonable Pareto estimate.
	For the open-ended interval of $75,000 or more on income items on 1980 census public-use microdata samples, the user should probably assume that the mean of that interval is between $90,000 and $150,000 for most populations, and should reject a Pareto estimate outside of this range.
	This method has not proved to be similarly useful in estimating the means of open-ended value or rent intervals since these distributions do not generally fit the Pareto curve.
H9	Type of Area
	Codes 6 to 9 present area type information for the C Sample, e.g., urban and rural, which is not otherwise obtainable. On the other hand, codes 1 to 5, applicable to the A and B Samples, merely highlight certain geographic characteristics which could be inferred by studying the definition of each county group. The central city code is shown for all county groups consisting of one or more central cities. This does not include all central cities, not even all central cities of 100,000 or more, since a central city may be a part of an identified county or SMSA with fewer than 100,000 inhabitants in the remainder of the area (in which case it is assigned Type of Area code 3 for "SMSA, central city/remainder not separately identified"). In a few cases codes 1, 2, and 3 may all occur within a single SMSA if there is more than one central city but where some but not all central cities are separately identified.
	On the B Sample, codes 1, 2, and 3 taken together define "metropolitan" territory. This is not the case on the A Sample since some SMSA residents are included in the "Mixed SMSA/nonSMSA area" category (code 4).
H10-13	SMSA Residence
	Appendix B.1 indicates those SMSAs shown in their entirety on the A or B Samples. In addition, SMSA codes also appear in H10-13 for county groups entirely within an SMSA, even where the total SMSA is not shown. For example, on the A Sample 7 county groups are identified within the Washington, D.C. SMSA, and the SMSA code is included on those records. Nonetheless, one county in that SMSA is grouped with two adjacent nonmetropolitan counties and the three-county area is assigned an SMSA code 9999. Thus, a tabulation by SMSA code would give data for only part of the SMSA.

APPENDIX J: Notes on Selected Data Items (continued)

Item Number	Title
H26-27	Number of Person Records Following This Housing Unit Record

Users interested in tabulating household size or persons in unit may use this item, provided that records for persons in group quarters are first screened out. Persons-in-group-quarters records are identified by a code of 1-8 in P28 (Group Quarters Type) or by code 0 in P35 or several other items..

H62 — Farm Status

The definition of a farm was changed between 1970 and 1980.

1) When tallying farm residence under the current (1980) definition, Sales of Farm Products (H62) must be code 5 or 6.

2) When tallying farm residence under the previous (1970) definition, Acreage of Property (H61) must be 2 with Sales of Farm Products 3 or greater, or Acreage of Property (H61) must be code 3 with Sales of Farm Products (H62) code 2 or greater.

H117 to H173 — Allocation of ...

See the discussion of allocation flags beginning on page 33.

P2 — Relationship

In order to separately identify family and nonfamily householders, which allows identification of persons in families and unrelated individuals, screen on H104, household type. If H104 = 1-3 the householder (P2 = 00) is a family householder and, hence, a member of a family; if H104 = 4, the householder is a nonfamily householder, and thus, an unrelated individual.

If the user is working only with person records, one can make the same distinction by examining the person record next following a particular householder record. If that subsequent persons relationship is 01 to 05, a family member is present and the householder is thus a family householder. If the subsequent person's relationship is 06 to 11 or 00, then no relative is present in the same household as the original householder. This results from the fact that person records within household are in sort by the code in P2.

P8-9, P10 — Age, Quarter of Birth

To reconstruct year of birth, substract the age in years from 1980, then subtract 1 from the result if the quarter of birth is code 1 to 3. Year of birth is "1890 or earlier" if age code 90 or if age is code 89 and quarter of birth is code 1 to 3.

APPENDIX J: Notes on Selected Data Items (continued)

Item Number	Title
P12-13	Race

Categories 11 to 13 were defined primarily by various write-in entries on the race question. In the lists which follow, each of the entries separated by commas are individually coded on census confidential basic records, although they are grouped on public-use microdata. Each separate category is accessible only by way of special tabulation of census confidential records.

Categories grouped into "Other Asian and Pacific Islander, including Guamanian and Samoan":

Questionnaire entries Guamanian and Samoan; Write-in entries: Asian, Asiatic, Bangladesh, Bhutanese, Bikini Islander, Borneo, Burmese, Kampuchea or Cambodian, Carolinian, Celebesian, Cernam, Sri-Lankan or Ceylonese, Eniwetok Islander, Fijian, Indo-Chinese, Indonesian, Iwo Jiman, Javanese, Kwajalein, Laotian, Malayan, Maldivian, Mariana Islander or Northern Mariana Islander, Marshallese, Melanesian, Micronesian, Mongolian, Mepali, New Hebrides Islander, Okinawan, Oriental, Pacific Islander, Pakistani, Palau Islander, Papua New Guinean, Polynesian, Ponape Islander, Saipan Islander, Thia or Siamese, Sikkim, Singaporean, Solomon Islander, Sumatran, Tahitian, Tarawa Islander, Tinian Islander, Tongan, Tonkelau Islander, Trukese, Whello, Yapese, Yellow, Hmong.

Categories grouped into "Other (Race n.e.c.): Spanish Origin":

Write-in entries: Argentinean, Bolivian, Boricua, Californio, Central American or Centromericano, Chicano, Chilean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Cuban, Dominican, Ecuatorian, El Salvadorian, Fernando Po, Galapos Islander, Guajiro, Guatemalan, Hispano, Honduran, La Raza, Latin American, Mestizo, Mexican, Nicaraguan, Panamanian, Paraguayo, Peruvian, Puerto Rican, Salvadorean, South American, Spanish, Spanish-American, Spanish-Mexican, Uruguayan or Uruguay, Venezuelan.

Categories grouped into "Other (Race n.e.c.): Other":

Write-in entries: Brava, Brazilian, Brown, Bushwacker, Cajun, Cape Verdean, Chocolate, Coe Clan, Coffee, Cosmopolitan, Eurasian, Issues, Jackson White, Lapp, Melungeon, Mixed, Ramp, Tunica, Wesort, Moor, Turk, Interracial or Biracial or Multiracial, Fair.

P22-24 Nativity

Nativity recodes are obtained by using Citizenship (P25) and Place of Birth (P22-24).

1) Native--Citizenship = 0 or 3.

2) Native, born abroad, at sea, etc.--Citizenship = 0 and Place of Birth = 60-81, or Citizenship = 3.

APPENDIX J: Notes on Selected Data Items (continued)

Item Number	Title
	3) Foreign born--citizenship = 1 or 2.
P40-41 P42	Years of School Completed
	Year of school completed is constructed from two items: Highest Year of School Attended (P40-41) and Finished Highest Grade (P42).
	1) If Highest Year of School Attended is code 00, 01, or 02, (kindergarten or less) then years of school completed is none or zero.
	2) If Highest Year of School Attended is code 03 or higher (grade 1 or above) and Finished Highest Grade is code 2 (finished this grade) then years of school completed is two less than the numeric value of the code in Highest Year of School Attended.
	3) If Highest Year of School Attended is code 3 or higher (Grade 1 or above) and Finished Highest Grade is code 1 (now attending) or code 3 (did not finish this grade) then years of school completed is three less than the numeric value of the code in Highest Year of School Attended.
P49-51 and P57-59	Residence in 1975: County Group and Place of Work: County Group.
	In the following counties in Michigan: Genesee, Kalamazoo, Kent, Macomb, Oakland, and Wayne--there are discrepancies between the county groups defined for current residence (H6-8) and those defined for Residence in 1975 (P49-51) and Place of Work (P57-59). The differences arise from the fact that "county groups" within these counties are defined in terms of townships, yet place of work and migration data were not coded to the township level in Michigan. For these two items, the original county groups are approximated in terms of places and the remainders of the affected counties outside of places. In some cases the approximation is very close; at worst, two to five county groups can be aggregated to achieve coincidence between areas for current residence and areas for these two items.
	County groups are defined in terms of towns or townships in the nine Northeastern States as well. No discrepancies in area assignment occur there since residence in 1975 and place of work were coded to the town or township level in those nine States.
P65-66 P67, P68	Transportation to Work
	1) Workers who drive alone: P67, code 1.
	2) Workers in carpools: P67, codes 2-4.

APPENDIX J: Notes on Selected Data Items (continued)

Item Number	Title
	3) Number of vehicles used to travel to work = (total workers who drive alone) +(Total workers in 2-person carpools divided by 2) + (total workers in 3-person carpools divided by 3) + (total workers in 4-person carpools divided by 4) + (total workers in 5-person carpools divided by 5) + total workers in 6-person carpools divided by 6) + (total workers in 7-or-more person carpools divided by 7).
	4) Person per private vehicle = number of workers using car, truck or van (P65-66 codes 01-03) divided by the number of vehicles used in travel to work.
	5) Number of carpool vehicles = total vehicles used in travel to work minus vehicles of workers who drive alone.
	6) Persons per carpool = Number of workers who share driving, drive others only, or ride as passenger only (P67 codes 2-4) divided by number of carpool vehicles used in travel to work.
P69 and P70	Work Disability Status
	The universe for Work Disability Status in census tabulations is noninstitutional persons 16 to 64 years of age (P8-9 codes 16 to 64 and P2 not equal to 10).
P81	Labor Force Status
	1) Persons 15 years old have Labor Force Status code 0, meaning that Labor Force Status is not defined for persons of this age. However, in census tabulations showing data for universes such as "householders" that include 15 year olds, these persons are tabulated in the "not in labor force" categories by definition.
	2) With a Job but Not at Work:
	Persons whose Labor Force Status is 2 may have a Year Last Worked (P80) value of 1-7.
	3) The term "worker" is defined as follows:
	a) For tabulations of place-of-work items, worker is defined as Labor Force Status code 1 and code 4;
	b) For the derived measure "Nonworkers per 100 workers" the denominator "Worker" is defined as Labor Force Status codes 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5; the numerator, as codes 0 and 6+.
	c) In tabulations of Labor Force Status in 1979, including "Workers in 1979," the term "worker" is determined from Work Last Year, P94.

APPENDIX J: Notes on Selected Data Items (continued)

Item Number	Title
	4) Labor Force Status is determined by job activity during the reference week, which for many persons was the week prior to April 1, 1980. Labor Force Status in 1979, including "Workers in 1979," is determined from Work Last Year, P94.
P87-89	Industry

Industry is usually tallied for one of the following two universes:

1) Employed--Labor Force Status codes 1 or 2;

2) Experienced civilian labor force--Labor Force Status codes 1, 2, or 3, with Year Last Worked 1 to 6.

Two other universes are used less often:

3) Experienced unemployed--Labor Force Status code 3 with Year Last Worked codes 1 to 6.

4) Labor reserve--Labor Force Status code 6, with Year Last Worked codes 1 to 4.

Industry codes 991 and 992 are relevant for the experienced civilian labor force, experienced unemployed, and labor reserve universes, but not for the employed.

When tallying the labor reserve universe, users should combine code 991 with 932 if code 991 is not wanted as a separate category.

P90-92 Occupation

Occupation is usually tallied for one of four the universes discussed above under industry.

Occupation codes 905 and 909 are relevant for the experienced civilian labor force, experienced unemployed, and labor reserve universes, but not for the employed.

P93 Class of Worker

The universe for Class of Worker is the same as for Occupation or Industry with the addition of Armed Forces (Labor Force Status codes 4 and 5) which has code 2, Federal government.

The experienced unemployed who last worked in 1974 or earlier cannot be identified from the Class of Worker codes. They can be identified from either Industry code 992 or Occupation code 909.

APPENDIX J: Notes on Selected Data Items (continued)

Item Number	Title

Code 6, "employee of own corporation," is tallied with code 1, "private wage and salary worker." In tabulations, it is sometimes shown as a sub-category of "private, wage and salary worker."

	Code
Private wage and salary worker	1, 6
Employee of own corporation	6

P94 Labor Force Status in 1979

1) Categories of Labor Force Status in 1979:

   a. In labor force in 1979 = Work Last Year (P94) is 1, or Weeks Unemployed in 1979 (P99) is 1-52.

   b. Not in labor force in 1979 = Work Last Year (P94) is 2 and Weeks Unemployed in 1979 (P99) is 0.

2) Year-Round Full-Time Workers:

   Weeks Worked in 1979 (P95-96) is 50, 51, or 52 and Usual Hours Worked Per Week in 1979 (P97-98) is 35+.

3) In census tabulations showing data for universes such as "householders" and "families," persons 15 years old are tabulated as "Not in labor force in 1979" or "Did not work in 1979" by definition. In tabulations of Weeks Unemployed in 1979 for such universes, persons 15 years old are tabulated as "With no unemployment in 1979" by definition.

4) The term "Week looking for work in 1979" is used interchangeably with "Weeks unemployed in 1979."

P101-P105
P106-P110
P111-P115
P116-P120
P121-P124
P125-P128
P129-P133
P134-P138

Income in 1979 By Type

Corrections have been applied to certain income figures which were incorrectly coded during census processing operations. These corrections are reflected in the public-use microdata samples. STF 3 (A, B, and C File tapes), PHC80-S1-1, PHC80-S2 and PHC80-3 reports include uncorrected figures, as do STF 3 tapes issued prior to February 1983. Thus, there may be certain nonsampling differences between these products and user tabulations from microdata files. The erroneously coded cases were relatively few in number, yet the errors were rather large in magnitude when they occurred. Thus, per capita and mean income figures are more likely to be noticeably affected than are frequency distributions or medians. No systematic discrepancies should be observed between microdata and STF 4 and subsequent products since they all used corrected income figures.

APPENDIX J: Notes on Selected Data Items (continued)

Item Number	Title
P140 to P193	Allocation of . . .

See the discussion of allocation flags beginning on page 33.

For other data items

See the Glossary. Many common derived variables are explained.

Reproduced from the *1980 Census of Population and Housing, Users' Guide, Part B.*

Glossary

INTRODUCTION

The 1980 census Glossary provides a comprehensive, cross-referenced listing of the definitions of population, housing, geography, and technical terms associated with the 1980 Census of Population and Housing. The Glossary is designed to be a standard reference source, supplementing the concepts discussed in Part A-Text of the 1980 census Users' Guide.

Many of the terms defined here also were defined in Summary Tape File (STF) technical documentation. The Glossary, however, does not limit its coverage to only those terms, but includes the definitions of concepts used in all aspects of the 1980 census program.

Population and housing subjects recognized in the 1980 census are defined fully in the Glossary. These definitions support the descriptive text in chapter 2 "Questions Asked" of Part A-Text of the Users' Guide which briefly describes each questionnaire item and provides a facsimile of the 1980 census long form questionnaire and the accompanying instruction booklet. Most item definitions provide information on historical comparability and limitations of the data. A facsimile of the 1980 census long form questionnaire is included in the Glossary for reference. Population and housing definitions contain questionnaire item cross-references.

Geographic areas included in the 1980 census for the presentation of data are defined in the Glossary. These definitions provide information on the defining characteristics of an area, how the area is represented on maps, which 1980 census products contain data for the area, the approximate number of units for each area, and the type of geographic codes assigned to an area. Maps showing the boundaries of census regions and divisions (figure 3) and standard metropolitan statistical areas (figure 4) are included in the Glossary as references. Chapter 4 "Geography" of Part A - Text of the Users' Guide describes the geographic areas, maps, and geographic reference products used in the 1980 census.

The Glossary also contains the definitions of technical terms associated with the collection, processing, and tabulation of 1980 census data. Terms used in the description of census data files on computer tape are included as well as terminology used in the presentation of statistics. A list of frequently used census-related acronyms is appended to the Glossary. Many of these acronyms are defined in the Glossary.

Entries in the Glossary are organized alphabetically and usually proceed from a general explanation of the term to specific definitions of subterms and categories associated with the term. When appropriate, the term definitions include information on comparability between the 1970 and 1980 censuses. Many terms contain a "limitations" section that describes special considerations that may affect the use of the data.

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ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH. See LANGUAGE USAGE AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

ACCESS. See HOUSING UNIT

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ACTIVITY IN 1975. All persons 15 years and older are classified according to their activity 5 years ago. Tabulations of these data typically are provided for persons 21 years and older (i.e. persons who were 16 or older in 1975). This item was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item 17 on page 65).

Persons were instructed to report having been on active duty in the Armed Forces only if they were in the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard. Employment in the merchant marine or civilian employment in any branch of the Armed Forces was not counted, nor were short periods of National Guard or Reserve training (e.g., two weeks of duty).

Persons were instructed to report attending college in April 1975 if they were enrolled full time or part time in courses which led to a degree. Persons taking noncredit courses, attending vocational or trade schools, or taking correspondence courses were not included unless credit from those activities could be transferred to a regular college or university.

Persons were classified as working at a job or business full time if they usually worked a total of 35 hours or more per week at all jobs, or part time if they usually worked an average of 1 to 34 hours per week.

Information on Armed Forces status in 1975 and college attendence in 1975 are presented in conjunction with data on residence in 1975 so that in assessing migration trends, separate consideration can be given to changes in residence resulting from military service or college attendance. Information on work in 1975 is not tabulated, although it is available on basic records and public-use microdata files.

Limitations: The number of persons who were working in 1975 is probably understated to some extent since there is a tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment.

Historical comparability: Activity 5 years ago was first asked in 1970. The responses distinguishing between working at a job or business "full time" or "part time" are new for 1980. In 1970, information on work in 1965 was complemented by questions on occupation and industry 5 years ago, neither of which were included for 1980.

See also: RESIDENCE IN 1975

ADDRESS CODING GUIDE (ACG). A computerized geographic reference file of streets by block face used in the 1970 census for geocoding addresses in selected mail census areas. Each record identified a single block side by a range of addresses, block number, tract number, and other geographic codes. This geographic tool, created for the city mail delivery areas of 145 SMSA's in 1970, has been replaced for the 1980 census by the GBF/DIME-Files.

ADDRESS REGISTER. A listing of all addresses in an enumeration district for housing units (occupied or vacant) and other living quarters. Address registers were used primarily to control the receipt of questionnaires; they also were used in such operations as preparing questionnaire mailing labels and designating dwelling units to receive long forms. They are considered confidential and are not released by the Census Bureau.

ADMATCH (Address Matching System). A computer program package designed for use in assigning census or other geographic codes to any computerized record containing information by street address, using a GBF/DIME-File or a similar geographic base file. ADMATCH was developed by the Census Bureau and written in IBM OS/DOS Assembler.

ADMINISTRATIVE RECORDS. Birth, death, tax, and other records created during the operations of Federal, State, and local government agencies. Such records may have secondary applications for statistical purposes, as in preparing population estimates between censuses or evaluating responses to particular census questions.

ADVANCE REPORTS. Census Bureau reports that present selected final census figures in advance of their publication in final reports.

AGE. Age at last birthday, i.e., number of completed years from birth to April 1, 1980, based on replies to a question on month and year of birth. This item was asked on a complete-count basis (see questionnaire item 5 on page 60 and item 16 on page 65).

Because of the central importance of the data on age, the question contains redundancies. The age entry on the basic tape record is derived from the FOSDIC entries of quarter and year of birth. For those persons who do not provide this information but who do provide "age at last birthday," the census enumerator or clerk uses an equivalency table to mark the appropriate FOSDIC circles. The item "age at last birthday" is used only secondarily because of the tendency of some people, in reporting their ages, to round off to "0" or "5" (and to report even rather than odd numbers). The write-in entries of month and year of birth are requested because some people have difficulty with (and therefore skip) the FOSDIC marking system in this question.

Age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups. Basic records identify single years (and quarter years on sample basic records) to 112. Public-use microdata samples show single years and quarters to 89, and 90 years or more.

> **Median age.** Calculated as the value which divides the age distribution into two equal parts, one-half the cases falling below this value, one-half above. Median age is computed from the age intervals or groupings shown in the particular tabulation, and thus a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. If the median falls in the terminal category, e.g., 75 years and over, the median is shown as the initial age of the category with a plus sign.

Limitations: In previous censuses, undercoverage of the population has been associated with age. Young adults, especially Black males, were missed at a higher rate than other segments of the population.

Historical comparability: Age data have been collected in each census since 1790. Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated.

See also: AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER

AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE. Persons 15 years old and over who had ever been married were asked the month and year of their first marriage. This item was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item 21 on page 65).

Age at first marriage is computed as the difference between the date of first marriage and the date of birth. However, since both dates are recorded on census basic records only in terms of quarters, there is some imprecision in the result. For instance, a person born in September 1950 and married in July 1970 would have been recorded as born

and married in the third quarter and aged 20 at first marriage, even though the person was actually only 19 at the time.

Public-use microdata include the quarter of marriage, as well as age in whole and quarter years, so that age at first marriage can be figured in terms of quarter years, and so that the interval between marriage and the birth of children can be calculated.

Historical comparability: Obtained in each census since 1940.

AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER. Derived from the age responses for each householder. (See the definition of householder under Relationship.) Age and relationship were determined on a complete-count basis.

The most frequent applications of age of householder in 1980 tabulations involve only two categories: under 65 years old and 65 years and over. More detailed categories appear among the housing tabulations, for example: less than 25 years, 25 to 29, 30 to 34, 35 to 44, 45 to 59, 60 to 64, and 65 years and over.

Age of householder is also derivable from age tabulations cross-classified by relationship (STF 2). Age of householder is derivable from basic records in single years, 15 to 112. Public-use microdata samples also show single years to 99, but group together householders 100 years and over.

Historical comparability: In 1970 and previous censuses, Age of Head was tabulated instead of Age of Householder (see Relationship).

AGE OF STRUCTURE. See YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

AGED, HOMES FOR. See GROUP QUARTERS TYPE

AGGREGATE. The sum of the values for each of the elements in the universe. For example, aggregate household income is the sum of the incomes of all households in a given geographic area. Aggregates are frequently used in computing mean values (mean equals aggregate divided by universe count).

AIR CONDITIONING. Presence of equipment with a refrigeration unit to cool air in occupied and vacant housing units. Evaporative coolers and fans or blowers not connected to a refrigerating apparatus are excluded, but refrigerating heat pumps are included. This item was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item H27 on page 63).

Central system. A central installation designed to deliver cooled air to a number of rooms in a house or apartment. The system may have individual room controls. In an apartment building, a central system may cool all apartments in the building, each apartment may have its own central system, or there may be several systems, each providing central air conditioning for a group of apartments.

Individual room unit. An individual air conditioner which is installed in a window or an outside wall, and is generally intended to deliver cooled air to the room in which it is located, although it may sometimes be used to cool more than one room.

None. No air conditioning present.

Historical comparability: Similar data have been collected since 1960.

ALASKA NATIVE VILLAGES. Alaska Native villages constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska which were listed in sections 11 and 16 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, Public Law 92-203, or which met the requirements of the Act and which the Secretary of Interior determined were, on the 1970 census enumeration date (April 1), composed of 25 or more Alaska Natives. This list was reviewed and updated for the Census Bureau by the State of Alaska, prior to the 1980 census, to specifically identify only those entities that were legally recognized as Alaska Native villages.

Data summaries for Alaska Native villages are included in STF's 2B, 2C, 4B, and 4C, and reports PC80-1-B and -C and HC80-1-A and -B. Population and housing counts for Alaska Native villages are scheduled to be included in a supplementary report (PC80-S1 series). In addition, a population subject report (PC80-2 series) featuring additional data on Alaska Native villages is also planned. Data for each Alaska Native village can be derived from MARF, STF 1A and STF 3A by identifying the ED or ED's that constitute the village, and summarizing the data should multiple ED's be involved. (NOTE: Eklutna Native Village is in a blocked area; therefore, data can be derived from block group (BG) summaries for the village.) Each Alaska Native village has been assigned a unique 3-digit code by the Bureau which appears in the reservation code field.

Alaska Native villages are identified on the Alaska subdivision maps in the PC80-1-B and HC80-1-A reports. Alaska Native villages are also shown on Metropolitan Map Series, place, and county maps. It should be noted that Alaska Native villages do not have boundaries that are defined by legal descriptions, and therefore the boundaries shown on the census maps are only indicative of the approximate extent of a village; for those that correspond to a city or census designated place, the limits of such a place are construed to coincide with the extent of the Alaska Native village.

Historical comparability: Data are not available from previous censuses for Alaska Native villages. Some cities and "unincorporated places" (referred to as "census designated places" in 1980) which were identified in the 1970 census may correspond to 1980 Alaska Native villages.

ALEUT POPULATION. See RACE

ALIENS. See CITIZENSHIP

ALLOCATION. The process by which a characteristic (for example, age, race, or rent) is assigned to a person or housing unit in the absence of an acceptable entry on the census or survey questionnaire. The general procedure for inserting omitted entries or changing unacceptable entries is to assign an entry for a person that is consistent with other entries for that person or entries for other persons with similar characteristics. The procedure is similar for missing housing entries.

AMERICAN INDIAN LANGUAGE USAGE. See LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME

AMERICAN INDIAN POPULATION. See RACE

AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATIONS. American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the Census Bureau by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and State governments. Federal and State reservations are located in 33 States and may cross State, county, minor civil division/census county division, and place boundaries. In tabulations for reservations, tribal trust lands outside the boundaries of reservations (off-reservation) are not included as part of the reservations (see below).

Preliminary evaluation of the 1980 census data suggest that counts for a few reservations may be subject to certain limitations or nonsampling errors. Although the various field and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to ensure accuracy of the data, available evidence indicates that nonsampling errors are substantial for a small number of reservations. For example, a few reservations have a relatively high substitution rate. A listing of reservations where characteristics for

20 percent or more of the persons or housing units in the 1980 Census were substituted are shown in PC80-1-B reports, Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data." (For a fuller discussion of nonsampling errors, see the Users' Guide, Part A, chapter 6, "Data Limitations," report appendixes on "Accuracy of the Data," or the "Technical Information" section in tape technical documentation.) Additional evaluation of the counts for reservations will be done when more information is available and a fuller explanation will be presented in 1980 census special reports on the American Indian population.

Each American Indian reservation was assigned a unique 3-digit code by the Bureau. Enumeration districts (ED's) and block groups (BG's) which are inside boundaries of reservations are designated with an "N" in the ED prefix field in tape files.

Data summaries for American Indian reservations are included in STF's 2B, 2C, 4B, and 4C, and reports PC80-1-B and -C and HC80-1-A and -B. Population and housing counts for reservations are scheduled to be included in a supplementary report (PC80-S1 series). Also, a population subject report (PC80-2 series) presenting additional data on American Indian reservations is also planned.

Summaries on tape and in PC80-1-B and HC80-1-A show data not only for the reservation totals, but also for parts of reservations that cross State or county boundaries. Reservation data can also be derived from MARF, STF 1A, and STF 3A by the addition of component ED or BG summaries. Maps outlining reservation boundaries are included in the PC80-1-B and HC80-1-A reports. Reservation boundaries are also shown on detailed Metropolitan Map Series, place, and county maps.

Historical comparability: Data on 115 American Indian reservations were published in the 1970 census subject report, American Indians, PC(2)-1F. However, 1980 data may not be comparable to 1970 information because of boundary changes, improvements in geographic identification, new enumeration techniques, and other procedural changes made for the 1980 census.

AMERICAN INDIAN SUBRESERVATION AREAS. Entities known as "areas," "chapters," "districts," "segments," or "communities," are associated with some American Indian reservations and were identified for the Census Bureau for the 1980 census by tribal governments or the Bureau of Indian Affairs. In a few cases, such subreservation areas extend beyond reservation boundaries or are located entirely outside the reservation (off-reservation). American Indian subreservations recognized for the 1980 census are identified by a unique 3-digit code.

Data for subreservations are not summarized in regular census tabulations; however, subreservation data can be obtained from the Census Bureau on a cost-reimbursable basis from special tabulations. (For further information regarding subreservation areas, please write Population Division, Racial Statistics Branch, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.)

Historical comparability: American Indian subreservation areas were not identified separately in previous censuses.

AMERICAN INDIAN TRIBAL TRUST LANDS. Some American Indian reservations have tribal trust lands in the vicinity of the reservation. The Bureau of Indian Affairs identified these areas for the 1980 census. Tribal trust lands are located outside the reservation boundary (off-reservation) and are associated with a specific reservation.

Population and housing counts for tribal trust lands are scheduled to be included in a supplementary report (PC80-S1 series). Additional information for these areas may be included in special reports or unpublished tabulations. Also, such data can be obtained from the Census Bureau on a cost-reimbursable basis from special tabulations. (For further information regarding the geography for tribal trust lands, please write to Population Division, Racial Statistics Branch, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

Historical comparability: Tribal trust lands (off-reservation) were not identified in previous censuses.

ANCESTRY. A person's self-identified origin, descent, lineage, nationality group, or country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. This item was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item 14 on page 65).

This question was asked of persons regardless of how many generations their ancestors had been in this country. Persons were asked to write in the name of the group with which they most closely identify. Those who thought of themselves as having more than one origin were asked to write in their multiple ancestry, e.g., German-Irish. Instructions specified that religious groups were not to be reported as ancestry groups.

The open-ended write-in item on ancestry was coded in census processing offices into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 400 categories. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, e.g., Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and one for English. Census basic record and public-use microdata files represent over 400 x 400 possible combinations. Selected three-ancestry combinations expected to be frequently reported were also coded, but, otherwise, whenever three or more ancestries are entered in a single response, only the first two were coded. Persons indicating two or more ancestries are shown in tabulations under "multiple ancestry" and may be counted more than once in tabulations of selected multiple-ancestry groups.

Most tabulations presenting counts of persons by ancestry show (a) the following single-ancestry groups: Dutch, English, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Irish, Italian, Norwegian, Polish, Portuguese, Russian (selected categories), Scottish, Swedish, Ukrainian, and other; (b) the number of persons reporting multiple ancestry, and the following selected multiple-ancestry groups: English and other group(s), French and other group(s), German and other group(s), Irish and other group(s), Italian and other group(s), and Polish and other group(s); and (c) ancestry not specified. Ancestry not specified includes nonresponses, also shown separately, as well as responses indicating religious groups, and unclassifiable responses. Only STF 4 presents more categories of ancestry than this at the State level or below.

Tabulations in STF 4 which present characteristics of specific ancestry groups at the State level or below present data for six single-ancestry groups—English, French, German, Irish, Italian, and Polish—and for four additional groups which vary from State to State. These four variable groups are the largest single- and/or multiple-ancestry groups in that State exclusive of (a) the six groups cited above, (b) all groups listed separately in the race and Spanish-origin questions, and (c) the category "American."

Historical comparability: The ancestry question, asked for the first time in 1980, in large part replaces a 1970 question on country of birth of parents, which together with the question on place of birth of the individual, identified the two generations comprising persons of foreign stock. There is no direct comparability between 1980 ancestry data (which refers to ancestry for an unlimited number of generations) and

1970 data on country of origin of persons of foreign stock.

See also: CITIZENSHIP; IMMIGRATION, YEAR OF; LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME; LANGUAGE USAGE AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH; NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH

APARTMENTS. See UNITS IN STRUCTURE

ARMED FORCES, PERSONS IN. See LABOR FORCE STATUS

ARMED FORCES STATUS. See LABOR FORCE STATUS

ARMED FORCES STATUS IN 1975. See ACTIVITY IN 1975

ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange). A system of 7-bit codes developed by a committee of the United States of America Standards Institute as the standard code for presenting computerized information to be interchanged with another party. ASCII, along with EBCDIC, is an optional recording language which can be specified on 9-track tape copies sold by the Census Bureau.

ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER POPULATION. See RACE

ASKING PRICE. See VALUE

ASKING RENT. See RENT, CONTRACT

AUTOMOBILES AVAILABLE. The number of passenger cars available at home for the use of the members of the household, ascertained for occupied housing units. The term automobile includes station wagons, but excludes vans, pickups, or larger trucks. Cars rented or leased for one month or more, company cars, and police and government cars are also included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. (Household members include lodgers or other nonrelatives living in the unit.)

Dismantled or dilapidated cars or immobile cars used only as a source of power for some piece of machinery are excluded from this category. The statistics do not measure the number of automobiles privately owned or the number of households owning automobiles. This item was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item H26 on page 62).

Limitations: A test survey taken before the census showed that the percent of households with three or more cars was understated.

Historical comparability: Similar data have been collected since 1960. Earlier counts, however, excluded taxicabs.

See also: TRANSPORTATION TO WORK, MEANS OF; TRUCKS OR VANS AVAILABLE; VEHICLES AVAILABLE; VEHICLE OCCUPANCY

BARRIO. See PUERTO RICO AND OUTLYING AREAS

BASIC RECORD TAPE (BRT). Census Bureau computer tapes containing the records of edited census information about each housing unit and each person. Neither names of individuals nor addresses are included in these records. Basic record tapes are confidential and access to them is restricted to census personnel for use in developing statistical summaries and public-use microdata.

BATHROOMS. The presence of bathroom facilities, ascertained for all occupied and vacant housing units. This question was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item H25 on page 62).

Complete bathroom. A room with a flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and wash basin with piped hot and cold water for the excluse use of the occupants of the housing unit. (Although the instructions on the questionnaire do not specify that a complete bathroom must have hot water, this requirement was applied during the processing of the data in the edit combining the items on complete bathrooms and complete plumbing facilities for the exclusive use of the household.) The equipment must be inside the unit being enumerated.

No bathroom or only a half bathroom. A unit with no bathroom facilities, only a half bathroom, or bathroom facilities which are also for the use of the occupants of other housing units. A half bathroom has at least a flush toilet or a bathtub or shower for exclusive use but not all the facilities for a complete bathroom.

Historical comparability: Data on number of bathrooms have been collected since 1960. The category "2 1/2 or 3 bathrooms" was included in 1970 but dropped for 1980.

See also: PLUMBING FACILITIES

BEDROOMS. The number of bedrooms, ascertained for occupied and vacant units. Bedrooms are rooms used mainly for sleeping, even if also used for other purposes. Rooms reserved for sleeping such as guest rooms, even though used infrequently, are counted as bedrooms. On the other hand, rooms used mainly for other purposes, even though used also for sleeping, such as a living room with a sofa bed, are not considered bedrooms. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom. This item was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item H24 on page 63).

Historical comparability: Similar data have been collected since 1960.

BCD (Binary Coded Decimal). A system of character-coding in which decimal digits, alphabetic letters, and special characters are represented in terms of 6-bit codes. BCD is the recording language used on 7-track tape copies sold by the Census Bureau.

BIRTH, PLACE OF. See NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH; STATE OF BIRTH

BIT. A contraction of the term "binary digit"; it is the smallest unit used to represent information in a binary system.

BITS PER INCH (BPI). A measure of recording density on magnetic tape. Data tapes available from the Census Bureau are prepared in densities of 800, 1,600, or 6,250 bits per inch.

See also: BYTE; DENSITY (TAPE)

BLACK POPULATION. See RACE

BLOCK. Normally a rectangular piece of land, bounded by four streets. However, a block may also be irregular in shape or bounded by railroad tracks, streams, or other features. Blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, census tracts, or block numbering areas (BNA's). They may cross place boundaries and the boundaries of minor civil divisions (MCD's). When blocks cross place boundaries and, in 20 States (figure 1 lists these States), when they cross MCD boundaries, separate statistical summaries are presented for each part of the block.

Census blocks are normally compact units, but there are important exceptions. For example, in some suburbs, houses cluster around cul-de-sacs. In these areas a census block may be fairly large since only those features that serve as the perimeter of an enclosed area are treated as block boundaries. Also, in those rural areas where they are numbered, blocks may include many square miles, depending on the frequency of intersections of roads, rivers, mountain ridges, or other physical features.

Census data are tabulated by block in all urbanized areas (UA's) and generally for some territory extending beyond the UA boundaries. Data also are tabulated by block in incorporated places with 10,000

or more inhabitants outside UA's, and in other areas which contracted with the Census Bureau for the preparation of block statistics. Places outside of UA's are included in the block statistics program if they met the 10,000 population criterion in the 1970 census, in official Bureau estimates through 1976, or in a special census taken on or before December 31, 1977. Block coverage for qualifying places is within boundaries as of January 1, 1980. Five States contracted for the preparation of block statistics for all of their territory, both urban and rural, not already in the block statistics program. These States are Georgia, Mississippi, New York, Rhode Island, and Virginia.

A block is identified by a 3-digit code which is unique within census tract or, where tracts do not exist, BNA. Since separate summaries are provided for the parts of a block split by a place boundary or, in 20 States, an MCD boundary, tape users often will need to specify the place or MCD code, along with other codes, to retrieve data for a block. Blocks are defined on detailed census maps: Metropolitan Map Series (MMS), Vicinity Map Series (VMS), place and county maps. The extent of block statistics coverage is reflected on maps by the presence of the 3-digit block number and the absence of ED boundaries and numbers.

On census maps, when a block boundary ignores a minor physical feature, such as a railroad track, a "fishhook" symbol across the feature indicates that the block includes area on both sides of the feature. Alternatively, the separate parts of such a block may have identical block numbers, each followed by an asterisk. The maps used for enumeration activities were, of necessity, obtained several years prior to the census and therefore do not reflect recently constructed streets. Only those features shown on the maps can serve as block boundaries.

Statistics were collected for approximately 2.6 million blocks in the 1980 census. Block statistics are included in PHC80-1 Block Statistics microfiche series and in file B of Summary Tape File 1 (STF 1B).

Historical comparability: In 1970, block statistics were prepared for UA's (and some territory beyond) located in SMSA's existing at the time of the census, as well as for contract areas. Unlike 1980, they were not prepared for places of 10,000 population or more outside UA's unless done under contract, nor for UA's in not-yet-defined SMSA's.

Some blocks defined for 1970 will have new boundaries in 1980, primarily those on the edges of UA's and other areas of new development where the street patterns have changed. To help the user notice a change wherever a block has been redefined by splitting or other adjustment, the 1970 block number will generally not be reused. Where blocks were recognized for the 1970 census, their boundaries and numbers generally will be the same in 1980, except for a few areas where blocks were renumbered by local GBF/DIME-File coordinating agencies in order to define more desirable block groups.

BLOCK (Computer). A set of characters on magnetic tape, i.e., that set of data which is separated from others by an interblock gap of .3 to .75 inches and which is read into a computer as a unit; may be referred to as a physical record or recording block. Each block may contain one or more logical records or some fraction of a multi-block logical record.

BLOCK GROUP (BG). A combination of numbered census blocks that is a subdivision of a census tract or block numbering area (BNA) and is defined in all areas for which block statistics are prepared. (In areas where blocks are not numbered, ED's are used instead of BG's.)

BG's are not outlined on census maps, but are defined as that set of numbered blocks sharing the same first digit within a census tract or BNA. For example, Block Group "3" within a particular census tract would include any blocks numbered between 301 and 399. In most cases, the numbering would involve substantially fewer than 50 blocks, since gaps are occasionally left in the numbering; e.g., Block 312 might be followed by Block 316.

BG's are defined within census tract or BNA. They may cross, and be split by, the boundaries of minor civil divisions (MCD's) or census county divisions (CCD's), places, congressional districts, urbanized areas, and Indian reservations. When this occurs, statistical summaries (data records) are provided for each component or part. To avoid mistaking a component summary for a complete BG summary, users should carefully study census maps to note any BG's split by place, MCD or CCD, urbanized area, or Indian reservation boundaries. Congressional district (CD) boundaries are not shown on census maps, so the maps will not be of use in detecting BG's split by CD boundaries.

BG summaries observe boundaries of some areas (specifically, CCD's and, in 10 States, MCD's) which are ignored in summarizing data for the block statistics presentations in reports and on tape. As a result, it occasionally will be necessary to add BG components together to match the sum of blocks in the same hundreds series.

Statistics will be prepared for almost 200,000 BG's. BG data, together with data for ED's, appear on STF's 1A and 3A, and in any corresponding microfiche. There are no printed data for BG's.

Historical comparability: In areas where BG's were tabulated in 1970, many 1980 BG's will be the same as their 1970 counterparts, with exceptions occurring primarily in areas where tract boundaries have changed or where substantial development has taken place. Also, BG parts, created when BG's are split by the boundaries of higher level areas, will change if such boundaries have changed.

Many areas with BG's in 1980 had data reported by ED's in 1970, a change occasioned in part by the expansion of the block statistics program, and in part because ED's were used for tabulation purposes in 1970 instead of BG's in some block-numbered areas. Where BG's have replaced ED's, there will be little comparability between 1970 ED's and 1980 BG's.

BLOCK LENGTH. The total number of characters contained in one block on magnetic tape.

BLOCK NUMBERING AREA (BNA). An area defined for the purpose of grouping and numbering blocks in block-numbered areas where census tracts have not been defined—typically, in nonSMSA places of 10,000 or more population and in contract block areas. BNA's do not cross county boundaries. They are identified by census tract-type numbers ranging from 9901.00 to 9989.99 which are unique within a county. While BNA numbers are similar to census tract numbers, BNA's are not census tracts and are not included in STF's 2 or 4. BNA's may be split by the boundaries of places, MCD's, and CCD's. Statistical summaries appear in STF 1B and PHC80-1 Block Statistics microfiche series for the component parts of BNA's created when BNA's are split by the boundaries of places and, in 20 States, MCD's. (See figure 5, column 3.) Such component summaries appear in STF 1A and 3A when BNA's are split by the boundaries of CCD's in 20 States (see figure 5, column 1), and MCD's in 10 other States and Puerto Rico.

Historical comparability: While BNA's were also used in previous censuses, any historical comparability is generally coincidental.

BLOCKING FACTOR. The number of logical records combined into one block.

BOARDED-UP STATUS. Determined for vacant units intended for year-round use. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or similar materials to protect the interior and prevent entry. A single-unit structure or a unit(s) in a multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. This item was ascertained on a complete-count basis (see questionnaire item C3 on page 62).

Historical comparability: This item is new for 1980.

BOARDER. See RELATIONSHIP

BOROUGH (in Alaska). See COUNTY

BOXHEAD. The portion of a statistical table in which are located the captions for individual columns together with needed classifying and qualifying spanner heads. Spanner heads may appear across one or more column heads to add further descriptive captions to the columns.

See also: HEADING; STUB

BUSINESS, TYPE OF. See INDUSTRY

BYTE. That group of bits normally taken to represent a character in a machine-readable file.

CAR COMMUTING. See TRANSPORTATION TO WORK, MEANS OF

CARPOOLING. See TRANSPORTATION TO WORK, MEANS OF; VEHICLE OCCUPANCY

CARS AVAILABLE. See AUTOMOBILES AVAILABLE

CELL. A field containing a single number, usually a count of some kind of unit, such as persons or housing units possessing some kind of characteristic (for example, a certain age or number of rooms). In a statistical table with rows and columns of numbers, a cell constitutes the intersection of one row and one column. Sometimes also termed tally cell or data item.

CENSPAC (Census Software Package). A generalized data retrieval system developed by the Census Bureau for use with census statistical data files. CENSPAC provides file-processing capabilities for summary data files and, to a lesser extent, microdata files. CENSPAC is written in ANSI COBOL.

CENSUS. A survey in which information is collected from every unit, for example, person, company, or institution, in the survey universe; in other words, it is a 100-percent sample. The most widely known census among those conducted by the Census Bureau is the decennial census of population and housing, which aims to count all persons and housing units in the United States. In practice, the term "census" is occasionally also applied to a few programs or surveys that do not involve complete counts of the entire survey universe (for example, the census of transportation).

See also: ECONOMIC CENSUSES

CENSUS AREA (in Alaska). See COUNTY

CENSUS COUNTY DIVISION (CCD). A statistical subdivision of a county, roughly comparable to a minor civil division (MCD). CCD's are defined in 20 States (figure 1 lists these States) which do not have MCD's suitable for reporting census statistics (i.e., the MCD's have lost their original significance, are very small in population, have frequent boundary changes, and/or have indefinite boundaries). CCD's are established cooperatively by the Census Bureau and both State and local government authorities. They are generally defined by boundary features that seldom change and can be easily located, such as roads, rivers, and powerlines.

CCD boundaries are represented on detailed census maps, such as MMS/VMS sheets and county maps. In addition, CCD outlines appear at a small scale on maps published in several 1980 reports. CCD's, in alphabetic sequence, are assigned unique, incremental 3-digit numeric codes within counties.

Statistics for about 5,500 CCD's appear in STF's 1A, 2B, 3A, and 4B, and in PC80-1-A and -B and HC80-1-A reports.

Historical comparability: In 1980, CCD's are defined in one fewer State than in 1970—North Dakota returned to the use of its MCD's (townships). In the past, cities with 10,000 or more inhabitants generally were defined as separate CCD's. When these cities annexed territory, CCD boundaries also had to be adjusted. For 1980, many of these CCD boundaries were revised to conform with census tract boundaries where tracts exist, and permanent physical features elsewhere, in an attempt to minimize future CCD boundary adjustments. CCD's which changed boundaries between 1970 and 1980 are noted in footnotes to table 4 of the PC80-1-A reports for States with CCD's.

CENSUS SUBAREA. A statistical subdivision of a "census area" or borough (county equivalent) in Alaska. Census subareas take the place of minor civil divisions (MCD's) or census county divisions (CCD's).

Historical comparability: In 1970, Alaska county equivalents were called "divisions," and some were subdivided further. Some of the census subareas used in the 1980 census approximate the 1970 divisions or their subdivisions.

CENSUS TRACT. A small statistical subdivision of a county. Tracts generally have stable boundaries. When census tracts are established, they are designed to be relatively homogeneous areas with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Tracts generally have between 2,500 and 8,000 residents.

All standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) recognized for the 1980 census have census tracts. Most of these SMSA's are completely tracted, but seven SMSA's newly created as a result of the 1980 census include outlying counties which are not tracted. In addition, an estimated 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside SMSA's. Five States and the District of Columbia are entirely tracted: Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island. In all, there are over 43,300 census tracts for the 1980 census (including 465 in Puerto Rico).

Census tract boundaries are established cooperatively by local Census Statistical Areas Committees and the Census Bureau in accordance with guidelines that impose limitations on population size and specify the need for visible boundaries. Geographic shape and area size of tracts are of relatively minor importance. Tract boundaries are established with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. Census tracts observe county lines and cover all of the territory within each tracted county. Within a county, tract boundaries may be split by other geographic boundaries.

Census tracts are identified by a 4-digit basic code and may have a 2-digit suffix, e.g., 6059.02. On tape, the decimal is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix. In such cases, tapes give the 4-digit code followed by two blanks. Leading zeros in a tract number (e.g., 0025.02) do not appear on the maps (e.g., 25.02).

Tract numbers are always unique within a county, and, except for the New York SMSA, are also unique within an SMSA. All valid census tract numbers are in the range 0001 to 9899.99; a number between 9901 and 9989.99 denotes a block numbering area (BNA).

Census tract boundaries are shown on all detailed census maps, such as place and county maps. In addition, census tract outline maps are being created for each SMSA and each tracted county

outside SMSA's. Tract outline maps show only those streets and physical features which serve as census tract boundaries. In addition, the boundaries of places, MCD's, CCD's, counties, and States appear on tract outline maps.

Census tract data are presented in STF's 1A, 1B, 2A, 3A, and 4A, and in PHC80-2 Census Tracts reports. In STF 1A and 3A, tract data are presented in hierarchical sequence within place within MCD or CCD. In a case where a tract is split by place, MCD, or CCD boundaries, the tape files will have summaries for each of its parts. To get data for the whole tract, it will be necessary to add up the components. In STF 1B the situation is similar except that MCD boundaries are observed in only 20 States and Puerto Rico. (See figure 5, column 3.) MCD boundaries in the other 10 States with MCD's and CCD boundaries in the remaining 20 States are ignored. In the major summaries for census tracts—those in STF 2A and 4A and in PHC80-2 Census Tracts reports—tract summaries observe the boundaries of places of 10,000 or more population. Separate summaries provide totals for split tracts.

Historical comparability: Census tracts are defined with an overall goal of census-to-census comparability. Some 1970 tracts have been subdivided due to increased population, but the new tracts can be recombined by the user for comparison with 1970 tracts. This affects about 8 percent of all 1970 tracts. Other changes have included combinations of two or more small 1970 tracts (less than 1 percent of all 1970 tracts) and adjustments to tract boundaries where old boundary features have disappeared or better boundaries (e.g., freeways) have come into being. In a few areas, local Census Statistical Areas Committees undertook extensive redefinition of census tracts.

Census Tracts reports, PHC80-2, include 1970-1980 tract comparability tables. 1980 tracts which were split, combined, or had boundary realignments affecting areas with 100 or more people are listed, along with the 1970 tracts or parts of tracts to which they correspond. The list is presented both ways: 1970 tracts in terms of 1980 counterparts, and 1980 tracts in terms of 1970 counterparts. Since the affected parts of individual tracts (e.g., individual blocks) are not specified, the comparability list essentially serves to draw attention to areas which should be studied further on 1980 and 1970 maps, preferably those which show detail by block.

Both the number of tracted counties and the number of census tracts increased by over 20 percent between 1970 and 1980. The reporting of data for split tracts has also increased. Whereas 1970 Census Tracts reports gave data for tract parts created when tracts were split by the boundaries of only those places with 25,000 or more population, 1980 reports observe boundaries of places as small as 10,000. 1980 STF's 2 and 4 present data for the components of split tracts, as well as for whole tracts, whereas their 1970 counterparts did not provide separate summaries for the components of split tracts.

CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT (CBD). An area of high land valuation characterized by a high concentration of retail businesses, service businesses, offices, theaters, and hotels, and by a high traffic flow. A CBD follows census tract boundaries, i.e., it consists of one or more whole census tracts.

CBD's are identified only in central cities of SMSA's and other cities with a population of 50,000 or more, and are designated by local Census Statistical Areas Committees in consultation with the Census Bureau. However, some eligible cities have chosen not to participate in the CBD delineation program. CBD's generally do not extend beyond the boundaries of the city. The CBD's now recognized were delineated for the 1977 economic censuses. The Bureau does not plan to prepare 1980 statistics for CBD's, but users may derive data by aggregating data for component census tracts or smaller areas. Records for such areas in the Geographic Identification Code Scheme report and on machine-readable 1980 files include a CBD code when the area is in a CBD.

Historical comparability: At the time of the 1970 census, CBD's were defined only in cites of 100,000 or more persons.

CENTRAL CITY. The largest city, or one of the largest cities, in an SMSA or urbanized area (UA). Most central cities are named in the title of their SMSA and/or UA.

Central City of an Urbanized Area. Generally, the largest incorporated place in an urbanized area. While a total urbanized area must have at least 50,000 inhabitants, there is no minimum size for central cities (the smallest in 1980 was under 12,000). Other cities in the UA are generally designated as central cities if they have a population of 250,000 or more, or for place of 15,000 to 250,000 if they are at least one third the population of the largest place in the area. However, in the UAs designated prior to the 1980 census, central city designations have not been changed, even if an additional place achieved eligibility through population growth between 1970 and 1980.

In Hawaii and Puerto Rico, where there are no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census, census designated places are used as central cities. In the New York-Northeastern New Jersey UA, there are two central cities not included in the area title: Jersey City, N.J. and Newark, N.J.

Data for central cities of urbanized areas refer to the urban portion of these cities, thus excluding the rural portions of extended cities (see Extended Cities).

Central City of an SMSA. The rules for designating central cities of SMSAs at the time of the 1970 and 1980 censuses were similar but not identical to those for designating central cities of UA's. SMSA central cities appear in area titles except for the Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y. SMSA, which has no central cities, and Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, and Hazleton, Pa., which are the central cities of the Northeast Pennsylvania SMSA. Data on central cities of SMSAs refer to the legal corporate boundaries and include any rural population (see Extended Cities).

Most SMSA central cities are also UA central cities and vice versa, but there are a few exceptions.

1. Some UA central cities are not SMSA central cities:
   a. Where the county (or counties; or cities and towns in New England) containing a UA does not qualify as an SMSA because it does not have at least 100,000 population (75,000 in New England), and the UA has no city with at least 50,000 population.
   b. Where a very large UA and an SMSA contain one or more smaller UA areas within its boundaries. Examples are Joliet, Aurora, and Elgin, Illinois, which are central cities of separate UAs within the Chicago SMSA.
2. Some SMSA central cities are not UA central cities:
   a. Where an SMSA central city is not part of a UA. For example, Lompoc, California is not in any UA but lies within the Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, California SMSA.
   b. Where an SMSA central city does not qualify as the central city of a UA. For example, the Chicago, Illinois-Northwestern Indiana UA includes the urbanized part of the Gary-Hammond-East Chicago, Indiana SMSA. Although those three

cities are central cities of their SMSA, they do not qualify as central cities of the larger UA.

c. Where a pre-1980 UA name was changed to include a place that had been added to an SMSA name. For example, Pasco was added to the Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, Washington SMSA in 1978, but the UA name was not revised for the 1980 census.

Historical Comparability: Prior to 1980 the criteria for designating central cities were more restrictive (see Urbanized Area). There were also no urbanized area central cities outside SMSAs (see 1.a., above).

CHILDREN. See RELATIONSHIP

CHILDREN EVER BORN. Total live births born to women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Respondents were instructed to include children born to the woman before her present marriage, children no longer living, children born to the woman who were still living in the home, as well as children away from home. This item was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item 20 on page 65).

Typical presentations include categories for 10-year age groups: 15 to 24, 25 to 34, 35 to 44, and separately for ever-married women as well as for women regardless of marital status in the age group. Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitations: These data are assumed to be less complete for illegitimate than for legitimate births. An evaluation study after the 1970 census found that the census overstated the number of women with no children ever born, relative to the results of reinterviews, that is, more women had had children than 1970 census data indicated.

Historical comparability: A similar question has been asked in each census since 1890 except those in 1920 and 1930; however, prior to 1970 the question was restricted to women who had ever been married. Most tabulations in 1970 were restricted to ever-married women.

CITIZENSHIP. Information on citizenship is derived from responses to two questions, one on State or foreign country of birth, and one on naturalization of the foreign born. Citizenship was determined on a sample basis (see questionnaire item 12 on page 65).

Citizen. Native-born persons and foreign-born persons who have become naturalized. It is assumed, for this purpose, that all natives are citizens.

Native. Persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, Guam, U.S. Virgin Islands, other outlying areas of the U.S., or at sea, as reported in question 11, and any other persons who report that they were born abroad of American parents in question 12a.

Naturalized. Foreign-born persons who have completed all naturalization procedures and upon whom the rights of citizenship have been conferred.

Not a citizen. Foreign-born persons who are not citizens, including persons who have begun but not completed naturalization.

The census question on naturalization does not attempt to determine whether a noncitizen's residence in the U.S. is legal.

Limitations: An evaluation study after the 1970 census found an overstatement of the "naturalized" category and an understatement in the noncitizen category in the census relative to a reinterview survey. Persons undergoing the naturalization process but not having completed it may tend to report themselves as naturalized.

Historical comparability: Citizenship was first asked in a census in 1970, when the term "alien" was used instead of "not a citizen."

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE. See LABOR FORCE STATUS

CLASS OF WORKER. Classification of workers according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. Class of worker is generally tabulated for employed persons 16 years old and over, but it is also obtained for 15-year-olds and persons not currently employed who have worked since 1975, in which case the data refer to the person's most recent employer or business. The determination of class of worker is independent of occupation and industry classifications, but refers to the same job. These data were collected on a sample basis (see questionnaire item 30 on page 66).

Private wage and salary workers. Employees of a private company, business, or individual who work for wages, salary, commissions, tips, or payment in kind. Work for wages or salary from settlement houses, churches, unions, and other nonprofit organizations is also included, as are those self-employed persons whose business is incorporated.

Employee of own corporation. Persons who own all or most of the stock in a privately held corporation and often consider themselves to be self-employed. In fact, they are classified as private wage and salary workers.

Government workers. Persons who work for any governmental unit regardless of the activity of the particular agency. Employees of public schools, government-owned bus lines, government-owned electric power utilities, etc. are included, but employees of private organizations which do contract work for government agencies are not included.

Government workers include persons elected to paid offices. Persons on active duty in the Armed Forces are assigned a Federal government class of worker code in the computer editing operation; however, the Bureau's class-of-worker tabulations are limited to civilians. The "government workers" category is subdivided by the level of government: Federal government workers, State government workers, and local government workers.

In some States, teachers in elementary and secondary schools, who are local government workers, tend to report themselves as State government workers. The result is likely to be an overstatement of the number of State government workers.

Self-employed workers. Persons who work for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operate a farm. Included here are the owner-operators of large stores and manufacturing establishments as well as small merchants, independent craftspersons and professionals, farmers, peddlers, and other persons who conduct enterprises on their own. Persons whose own business is incorporated are counted as employees of their corporation and are tabulated in the "private wage and salary workers" category.

Unpaid family workers. Persons who work without pay on a farm or in a business operated by a person to whom they are related by blood or marriage. These are usually the children or the spouse of the owner

of a business or farm. About one-half of the unpaid family workers are farm laborers. Unpaid family workers who reported working fewer than 15 hours during the reference week were not considered to be "at work" in the determination of labor force status.

Historical comparability: Class-of-worker data have been collected since 1940. Level of government and "employee of own corporation" were not collected as separate categories before 1970. Since persons who reported being employees of their own corporations were counted in 1970 and 1980 as private wage and salary workers, there is probably an overstatement of the self-employed category in figures for 1940 to 1960. 1970 and 1980 data are comparable.

COCENTS (COBOL Census Tabulation System). A generalized computer program written in COBOL and developed by the Census Bureau for the production of statistical tables from microdata files.

COEFFICIENT OF VARIATION (CV). The ratio of the standard error (square root of the variance) to the value being estimated, usually expressed in terms of a percentage (also known as the relative standard deviation). Thus, if the mean for the earnings of part time employees (based on a sample) was $2,000 and the standard deviation of that figure was $200, the CV would be 10 percent. The lower the CV, the higher the relative reliability of the estimate.

See also: STANDARD ERROR; VARIANCE

COLLEGE ATTENDANCE. See ACTIVITY IN 1975; LABOR FORCE STATUS; SCHOOL LEVEL; SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED

COLLEGE DORMITORIES. See GROUP QUARTERS TYPE

COLLEGE GRADUATE. See SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED

COLLEGE TEACHERS. See OCCUPATION

COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENT OR MEDICAL OFFICE. See OWNER COSTS, SELECTED MONTHLY; VALUE

COMMUTING. See VEHICLE OCCUPANCY; TRANSPORTATION TO WORK, MEANS OF

COMPLETE COUNT. Data obtained from the entire population and all housing units. Those questions asked of everyone (i.e., those which appear on both the short and long forms) are known as "complete-count questions." "Complete-count data" are tabulations of questions which are based on responses drawn from all questionnaires, i.e., 100 percent. Responses to the complete-count questions on the long forms may be tabulated alone or in cross-classification with responses to sample questions on the long form. The resulting figures are sample data, that is, estimates rather than complete counts.

COMPLETE KITCHEN FACILITIES. See KITCHEN FACILITIES

COMPUTER OUTPUT MICROFORM (COM). The transfer of information from a computer to microfilm or microfiche through an intermediate photographic device but without intermediate display on paper.

CONDITION OF HOUSING. See PLUMBING FACILITIES

CONDOMINIUM STATUS. A type of ownership of an apartment in a building—or a house in a development—where ownership of common areas is shared. This item was asked on a complete-count basis (see questionnaire item H9 on page 62).

Condominium. Ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similar units and hold a common or joint-ownership in common areas, hallways, entrances, elevators, etc. The owner has a deed to the individual unit, and, very likely, a mortgage on the unit, and also holds a common or joint ownership in all common areas, such as grounds, lobbies, and elevators. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such.

Noncondominium. All other types of ownership, including cooperative where a share in a corporation with title to a multi-unit property entitles the owner to occupy a specific unit.

Limitations: In a test survey taken before the census, an overstatement of condominiums was noted. Therefore, an edit was introduced in the 1980 census voiding apparently supurious condominium responses in blocks or enumerations districts with a very small number of such responses on the assumption that condominium units can occur only in groups of several condominium units.

Historical comparability: In 1970, owner-occupied cooperative and condominium housing units were identified together. In 1980, only condominium units are identified. The 1980 item also includes vacant and renter-occupied units, not just owner-occupied condominium housing units as in 1970.

CONFIDENCE INTERVAL. A range of values around an estimate having a known probability of including the value being estimated, calculated to account for the impact of sampling variability. Given a particular sampling scheme, if all possible samples were selected, then a particular estimate (E) will differ from the average estimate over all possible estimates by no more than the standard error (s.e.) of the estimate about two-thirds of the time. Thus, a 2/3-percent confidence interval is defined as the range from E minus 1 s.e. to E plus 1 s.e. An interval from E minus 2 s.e. to E plus 2 s.e. constitutes a 95-percent confidence interval. If the standard error of an estimate of 2,000 were 200, then a 95-percent confidence interval would be from 1,600 to 2,400, and the data user could be 95 percent confident that the interval included the value being estimated.

CONFIDENTIALITY. In Census Bureau usage, the legal requirement that the Bureau hold answers to census and survey questions in strictest confidence and to publish no data which allows inference of the characteristics of particular persons, housing units, or business establishments or companies. All Bureau of the Census employees are under oath to comply with the law guaranteeing confidentiality, Title 13, U.S. Code.

See also: SUPPRESSION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. One of the 435 State or sub-State areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. Two sets of congressional districts are recognized in 1980 census products. Districts of the 97th Congress (1981-1982) are summarized on STF 1A and STF 3A. Districts of the 98th Congress (1983-1984) reflecting redistricting based on the 1980 census, are summarized on STF 1D and STF 3D and in series PHC80-4, Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress.

The PHC80-4 reports, issued by State, include a map of the State showing congressional district boundaries in relation to county outlines. More detailed maps follow showing selected congressional district boundaries in cases were the State map cannot delineate congressional districts with sufficient clarity. These maps will be republished later in the Congressional District Atlas for the 98th Congress. Congressional district boundaries are not shown on detailed 1980 census maps.

Historical comparability: Districts of the 97th Congress were the same as districts for the 93rd Congress for all but 4 States: New York, California, and Texas, which were redistricted for the 94th Congress; and Tennessee, in which one boundary change took effect for the 95th Congress. 1970 data for these congressional districts were published in Congressional District Data (CDD) report series for the 93rd and 94th Congress, but not including the later change for Tennessee. The Congressional District Data Book republished CDD reports for the 93rd Congress.

CONTRACT RENT. See RENT, CONTRACT

CONVENTIONAL PROCEDURE. Enumeration method employed in the more sparsely settled areas of the United States in the 1980 census involving door-to-door canvassing of all housing units by enumerators to pick up short-form questionnaires and to ask long-form questions at a statistically selected sample of households. Approximately 10 percent of the population was enumerated using this method.

COOKING FACILITIES. See KITCHEN FACILITIES

COOKING FUEL. See FUEL

CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS. See GROUP QUARTERS TYPE

COSTS. See ENERGY COSTS, MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL; OWNER COSTS, SELECTED MONTHLY; RENT, CONTRACT; RENT, GROSS

COUNTRY OF BIRTH. Foreign-born persons were asked to report their country of birth. Persons born in Puerto Rico, in an outlying area of the United States (e.g., Guam), or abroad of American parents (determined in the question on citizenship) are native and therefore are excluded from country-of-birth tabulations. These data come from the place-of-birth question, which also collected information on State of birth for natives, and was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item 11 on page 65).

Foreign-born persons were asked to report their country of birth according to international boundaries as recognized by the U.S. government as of April 1, 1980. The respondent's entry was manually coded in census processing offices into a classification system consisting of over 250 foreign countries or groups of countries, as well as 22 categories for outlying areas of the United States. Most data presentations include 20 to 60 foreign-country categories. Census basic records and public-use microdata files separately identify 300 countries of birth.

Historical comparability: A similar question on country of birth was asked in 1970.

See also: NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH; STATE OF BIRTH

COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE IN 1975. See RESIDENCE IN 1975

COUNTY. The primary political and administrative subdivision of a State. In Louisiana, such divisions are called parishes. In Alaska, 23 boroughs and "census areas" are treated as county equivalents for census purposes. Several cities (Baltimore, Maryland; St. Louis, Missouri; Carson City, Nevada; and 41 Virginia cities) are independent of any county organization, and thereby constitute primary divisions of their States and are treated the same as counties in census tabulations.

County boundaries are shown on most census maps. A 3-digit Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) county code identifies each county uniquely within State. Counties are numbered in alphabetic sequence, with independent cities numbered separately at the end of the list.

There are 3,215 counties and county equivalents (including 78 in Puerto Rico) recognized for the 1980 census. (See figure 1 for the number of counties by State). Tabulations for all counties appear in STF's 1 through 4, and in PC80-1-A, -B, and -C, HC80-1-A and -B, and PHC80-3 reports. Tabulations for counties of 50,000 or more inhabitants appear in STF 5.

Historical comparability: A number of changes have occurred to county boundaries since 1970. A new set of county equivalents (boroughs and census areas) has been defined for Alaska, and in some cases these county equivalents differ considerably from the census divisions recognized for 1970. In addition, there are minor changes in counties for South Dakota and Hawaii. In Virginia, county boundaries have changed as a result of the creation of new independent cities and annexations by independent cities. Most other changes represent minor adjustments of the boundaries between counties. Those counties which changed boundaries between 1970 and 1980 are noted in footnotes at the end of table 4 of the PC80-1-A report for each State.

COUNTY EQUIVALENT. See COUNTY

COUNTY GROUP. An area with a population of 100,000 or more, generally a group of contiguous counties, identified on one of the 1980 census public-use microdata samples. The term "county group" is applied loosely, since some of the areas included are single counties, single cities, groups of places, or groups of towns or townships in New England and a few other States—all of which meet the 100,000 minimum population criterion.

Sample A county groups include most individual counties over 100,000 population. Elsewhere, counties are grouped into reasonable analytic units defined with the assistance of State Data Centers, generally observing areas with practical significance in the State, e.g., State planning districts. Sample B county groups allow the identification of most SMSAs with 100,000 or more inhabitants.

County groups are identified by State code (2 digits) and a 3-digit county group code unique within State. Roughly 40 county groups on the 1980 B sample cross State lines (almost all in multi-State SMSAs) and for those areas a State code of 99 is used to avoid identification of a State-part-within-SMSA with fewer than 100,000 inhabitants. County groups are defined on maps included with the 1980 public-use microdata sample documentation. A machine-readable file listing county group components is also available.

Historical comparability: The two "county group" public-use samples issued from the 1970 census used a single county group scheme with little direct comparability to 1980 county groups. 1970 county groups were required to each contain 250,000 persons, rather than 100,000 as in 1980. Many, but far from all, counties with 250,000 or more inhabitants in 1970 are identified on the 1970 county group samples, and these typically are also shown on the 1970 A sample. All SMSAs of 250,000 or more population were identified in 1970, but roughly half of these cannot be matched to 1980 B sample county groups because of SMSA definitional changes between 1970 and 1980.

Outside identified SMSAs, 1970 county groups were based on "functional economic areas" defined by the Bureau of Economic Analysis. These frequently cross State lines and have little in common with 1980 county groups. The numbering system also changed. 1970 county groups are defined on a wall-size map included with documentation for the 1970 microdata files. A machine-readable file is also available with a record for each county and including the 1970 county group code.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION. See CENSUS COUNTY DIVISION; CENSUS SUBAREA; MINOR CIVIL DIVISION

CROP SALES. See FARM RESIDENCE

CROSS-TABULATIONS. The interrelation of two or more data characteristics, where each of the categories of one variable are repeated for each of the categories of the other variables. A cross-tabulation is denoted where "by" is used as the conjunction between variable terms, for example, age by sex or age by sex by race.

CROWDING. See PERSONS PER ROOM

DATA. (1) Two or more individual information elements (data items), often synonymous with "statistics"; (2) a general term used to denote any or all facts or quantities represented by numbers, letters, or symbols; and (3) basic elements of information that can be processed or produced by a computer.

DATA DICTIONARY. The portion of the technical documentation for census machine-readable data files that includes information for each data element in a record, including the data element's length, number of implied decimal places, and class (code or numeric). The data dictionary is designed for use in machine-readable form as input to a computer program such as CENSPAC.

DATA ITEM. The number or datum appearing in a cell of a tabulation or table.

See also: CELL

DECENNIAL CENSUS. A data collection activity occurring every ten years, i.e., the U.S. census of population and housing conducted in years ending in "0."

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA. Statistics related to the size, density, distribution, social structure, and related characteristics of human populations. As used at the Census Bureau, "demographic data" often refers to socioeconomic data obtained from censuses and surveys of persons, households, and housing units, as distinct from "economic data" collected from business establishments and institutions.

DENSITY (Population). A statistic expressing the number of persons per unit of area (for example, persons per square mile or square kilometer).

DENSITY (Tape). The number of characters or groups of bits recorded on an inch along the length of tape. Frequently used densities are 800, 1,600, and 6,250 BPI (bits per inch). A particular computer tape drive is capable of reading only certain specified densities on magnetic tape.

DIME (Dual Independent Map Encoding). A technique for editing a geographic base file for completeness. Sometimes the term DIME file is used synonymously with "geographic base file (GBF)."

See also: GBF/DIME-FILES

DIRECT ACCESS. See HOUSING UNIT

DISABILITY. Presence of a physical, mental, or other health condition which has lasted 6 or more months and which limits or prevents a particular type of activity. Two types of disability were cited on the questionnaire—work disability, which is tabulated for noninstitutional persons 16 to 64 years old; and public transportation disability, which is tabulated for noninstitutional persons 16 to 64 years old and for noninstitutional persons 65 years old and over. This item was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item 19 on page 65).

The term "health condition" refers to any physical or mental problem which has lasted for 6 months or more. A serious problem with seeing, hearing, or speech would be considered a health condition, whereas pregnancy or a temporary health problem such as a broken bone that is expected to heal normally would not be considered a health condition.

Categories of work disability status are as follows:

With a work disability. Persons who have a health condition which limits the kind or amount of work or prevents working at a job or business. A person is limited in the kind of work he or she can do if the person has a health condition which restricts his or her choice of jobs. A person is limited in amount of work if he or she is not able to work at a full time (35 or more hours per week) job or business. Within this category, tabulations are frequently provided on the number of persons with a work disability who are not in the labor force.

Prevented from working. Persons not in the labor force who have a health condition which prevents working at any job or business.

Public transportation disability category is as follows:

With a public transportation disability. Persons who have a health condition which makes it difficult or impossible to use buses, trains, subways, or other forms of public transportation.

Limitations: The disability item was included in the 1980 census because of the need for local area data on the relative prevalence of work and public transportation disabled persons. The decision to include the item was made even though there was test evidence that there was likely to be a problem with data reliability. Specifically, an analysis of the 1976 National Content Test, which collected disability information in both an original interview and a subsequent reinterview, showed that the indexes of inconsistency for responses to the work and public transportation disability questions were in the moderate to high range.

Historical comparability: The 1970 disability item was concerned only with work disability and did not attempt to identify persons with a public transportation disability. The 1970 item did not contain a clause restricting disability to those resulting from a health condition which had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

DISCLOSURE. See CONFIDENTIALITY; SUPPRESSION

DIVISION (Census Geographic). A census geographic division is one of the nine groups of States which are subdivisions of the four census geographic regions of the United States. (See figure 3.) Census geographic divisions are identified by a 1-digit code which is also the first digit of the 2-digit census geographic code for each State in the division.

Historical comparability: Census divisions have remained unchanged since the 1910 census, except for the expansion of the Pacific Division to include Alaska and Hawaii.

DIVORCE. See MARITAL STATUS

DURATION OF VACANCY. See VACANCY, DURATION OF

EARNINGS. See INCOME TYPE

EBCDIC (Extended Binary-Coded Decimal Interchange Code). A character set using 8-bit codes designed for use with IBM 360/370 computers. EBCDIC, along with ASCII, is an optional recording language which can be specified on 9-track tape copies sold by the Census Bureau.

ECONOMIC CENSUSES. Periodic and comprehensive canvasses of the

Nation's industrial and business activities. The economic censuses are authorized by law under Title 13 of the United States Code, which requires that they be taken at 5-year intervals covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1977 economic censuses were comprised of the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, construction industries, manufactures, mineral industries, and transportation; the economic censuses of outlying areas; the enterprise statistics program; the survey of minority-owned business enterprises; and the survey of women-owned businesses.

ECONOMIC SUBREGION (ESR). A grouping of State economic areas (SEA's) which brings together those SEA's which are most closely related in terms of their economic and social characteristics. The areas were first defined following the 1950 census and updated after the 1960 census. In order to achieve such homogeneity, State boundaries are frequently crossed. The 510 SEA's are grouped into 121 ESR's. A 3-digit numeric code is assigned to each ESR. No data summaries will be prepared for ESR's, although the ESR code appears on the geographic records of the summary tape files.

Historical comparability: ESR boundaries have remained the same since 1960.

EDITING. The operations in the processing of census or survey data which involve checking responses for completeness, consistency and meaning, and making changes as necessary. For example, a computer check verifies that wives are reported as married.

ELDERLY, HOMES FOR. See GROUP QUARTERS TYPE

ELECTION PRECINCT. In census usage, any of a variety of types of areas (e.g., election districts, precincts, legislative districts, wards) defined by States and local governments for purposes of elections. Under a cooperative Census Bureau/State program, the boundaries of election precincts and ED's or census blocks were drawn so as to be compatible in many States.

The Bureau prepared election precinct data for all or portions of 23 States; in some other States, users may aggregate block data to create election precinct statistics. The election precinct data appear in the P.L. 94-171 Population Counts tape file and on microfiche of that file.

Historical comparability: Election precincts have not been recognized in past censuses, except where they have served as minor civil division boundaries.

ELECTRICITY. See ENERGY COSTS, MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL; FUEL

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT. See SCHOOL LEVEL

ELEVATOR, PASSENGER. Presence of a passenger elevator in the structure, ascertained for occupied and vacant housing units in structures with four or more stories or floors. Elevators are counted even if used largely, though not exclusively, for freight. Also included are stairway elevators and wheelchair lifts installed in structure of four or more stories. This item was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item H14 on page 63).

> **No elevator.** The number of housing units in structures with four or more stories with no passenger elevator or with only elevator service used for freight.

Historical comparability: Similar data were collected in 1960 and 1970; in 1960, however, these data were collected only in cities with 50,000 or more persons.

See also: STORIES IN STRUCTURE

EMPLOYMENT STATUS. See LABOR FORCE STATUS

EMPLOYMENT, TYPE OF. See CLASS OF WORKER

ENERGY CONSUMPTION. See AIR CONDITIONING; ENERGY COSTS, MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL; FUEL; HEATING EQUIPMENT

ENERGY COSTS, MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL. The average monthly expense for fuels and utilities in occupied housing units. Fuels include oil, coal, wood, kerosene, and other fuels; utilities include electricity, gas, and water. Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs paid by landlords or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded. Also excluded are payments by occupants for fuel bills, other than their own. Water and fuel costs are converted from a yearly basis as reported, to a monthly basis.

Utility and fuel costs are used primarily as components of "Gross Rent" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs." Since utilities included in rent payments are not recorded, residential energy cost data for renter-occupied units are of limited value for direct study. For that reason, separate fuel and utility cost figures are not issued in the more widely circulated census reports, but only on summary tapes. Basic record tapes and microdata show dollar amounts up to $999 for electricity, gas, and water, and to $9,999 for fuels. If the respondent used words or symbols such as "more than" or some dollar amount with a "plus", a dollar was added to the amount; if "less than" was used a dollar was subtracted. If the entry read "around," "about," or "approximately," the amount reported was used. These items were asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item H22 on page 63).

> **Monthly residential energy costs as percentage of income.** Monthly residential energy costs divided by one-twelfth of the household income in 1979.

Limitations: A sample taken before the census showed that respondent's estimates were overstated as compared with utility company records.

Historical comparability: Similar data were collected for renters only in 1960 and 1970. Directions implied in the 1970 format were made explicit to respondents in 1980: "The amounts to be reported should be for the last 12 months, that is, for electricity and gas, the monthly average for the past 12 months; for water and other fuels, the total amount for the last 12 months." The expression "included in rent" was expanded to "included in rent or no charge."

See also: FUEL; OWNER COSTS, SELECTED MONTHLY; RENT, GROSS

ENGLISH SPEAKING ABILITY. See LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

ENROLLMENT IN SCHOOL. See SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

ENUMERATION. The act of collecting the information in a census; the counting of all members of a population. A census taker is called an enumerator.

ENUMERATION DISTRICT (ED). An area used in the 1980 census for data collection activities and as a tabulation area where blocks are not present. ED's do not cross the boundaries of legal or statistical areas; for example, census tracts, MCD's/CCD's, places, counties, congressional districts, and States. Because of these constraints, they vary widely in population size, although they do not generally exceed a population of 1,600 in areas where the census was taken by mail, or a population of 1,000 in areas where the census was taken by conventional enumerator canvassing. The population limits are designed so that an ED generally represents reasonable workload for one enumerator.

About 1,000 jurisdictions in 47 States participated in a program for local

definition of ED's. In areas without blocks, ED's are the smallest unit of census geography for which statistics are prepared.

ED boundaries are shown on MMS/VMS, place, and county maps in areas where there are no block numbers. ED's are identified by a 4-digit number (except that leading zeros, when they occur in ED numbers, do not appear on the maps). An ED number may be followed by a 1-letter alphabetic suffix. The suffix is used to identify subdivisions of ED's made during data collection and processing activities where the original ED proved to be too populous for an efficient work unit, or to accommodate a revision to a place or other boundary made after January 1, 1978 in mail-out/mail-back areas or January 1, 1979 in conventional census areas. An ED number may also have a 1-letter prefix indicating that the ED is of a special type (e.g., an American Indian reservation), but the prefix is not necessary for unique identification of the ED. ED numbers do not repeat within a county. Any ED may be uniquely identified by accompanying its ED code with the 2-digit State code and 3-digit county code.

Statistics will be prepared for about 100,000 ED's. ED data, together with data for BG's, appear on STF's 1A and 3A and corresponding microfiche. In addition, ED data appear on STF 1B to complement the summaries for blocks. There are no printed data for ED's.

Historical comparability: Many areas which were covered by ED's in 1970 are summarized in terms of blocks and BG's for 1980. In some cases it may be possible to add up blocks to approximate the 1970 ED's, based on detailed comparison of 1980 and 1970 maps.

In areas covered by ED's for 1980, enumeration considerations largely determined ED size and design, and historical comparability does not normally enter into consideration.

EQUIPMENT. See AIR CONDITIONING; HEATING EQUIPMENT; TELEPHONE IN UNIT; VEHICLES AVAILABLE

ESKIMO POPULATION. See RACE

ESTIMATE. A numerical value obtained from a statistical sample or calculation scheme.

ETHNICITY. See ANCESTRY; LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME; LANGUAGE USAGE AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH; NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH; RACE; SPANISH ORIGIN

EVALUATION REPORTS. Census Bureau reports in the PHC80-E series (or in corresponding series from previous censuses) issued as part of the decennial census evaluation and research program. These reports analyze coverage, enumerator variance, coding performance, accuracy of specific data as measured by reinterviews and various matching studies, and other aspects of nonsampling error in the census.

EXPERIENCED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE. See LABOR FORCE STATUS

EXTENDED CITY. An incorporated place located in an urbanized area, of which one or more portions are classified as rural. To be treated as an extended city, a city must contain one or more areas that are each at least 5 square miles in extent and have a population density of less than 100 persons per square mile. Together such areas must constitute at least 25 percent of the land area of the legal city or include at least 25 square miles. These areas are treated as rural and excluded from the urbanized area.

The 87 cities designated as extended cities each consist of an urban part and a rural part. Only the urban part is considered to be the central city of an urbanized area. However, the term "central city" as used for SMSA's refers to the entire population within the legal boundaries of the city.

Historical comparability: Similar rules were used in designating extended cities in the 1970 census.

FAMILY. Two or more persons, including the householder, who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption, and who live together as one household; all such persons are considered as members of one family. (Persons not in families and not inmates of institutions are classified as unrelated individuals.) Families are defined using responses to the complete-count relationship question.

If the son/daughter of the person or couple who maintains the household and the son's or daughter's spouse and/or children are members of the household, they are treated as part of the householder's family. A roomer/boarder and his/her spouse who are not related to the person or persons who maintain the household, or a resident employee and his/her spouse living in are not counted as a family, but as individuals unrelated to the householder. Thus, a household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations.

A person maintaining a household alone, or two or more unrelated persons are regarded as a household but not as a family. Thus, some households do not contain a family.

Subfamily. A married couple with or without own children, or one parent with one or more own children (parent-child group), living in a housing unit and related to the householder, but excluding the householder (for example, a young married couple sharing the home of the husband's or wife's parents).

Since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family, the number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families per se. Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; father-child subfamilies; and mother-child subfamilies.

In certain Census Bureau surveys (e.g., Current Population Survey) before 1980, families as defined here are referred to as "primary families." The term "secondary family" refers to a resident family unrelated to the householder, such as a roomer and his or her spouse. Tabulations of families from such surveys include secondary families.

Historical comparability: A similar definition for family was used in 1970. In 1960, secondary families were also identified.

See also: RELATIONSHIP; UNRELATED INDIVIDUAL

FAMILY INCOME IN 1979. Total money income received in calendar year 1979 by all family members 15 years old and over, tabulated for all families. Family income differs from household income by excluding income received by household members not related to the householder, persons living alone, and others in nonfamily households. (Income of these unrelated persons along with income of persons living in noninstitutional group quarters is tabulated as income of unrelated individuals 15 years old and over.) See the definitions of Income In 1979 and Income Type for a discussion of the sources of income recorded, means, medians, limitations, and comparability.

In income tables for families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than $2,500) includes families that were classified as having no 1979 income as defined in the census. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts; were newly created families; or were families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census. Family income is recorded on public-use microdata in $10 intervals

up to $75,000 or down to a net loss of $9,990 or more.

Median and mean family income figures are based on all families, unlike mean or median income figures for persons 15 years old and over, which exclude persons with no income. This item was derived on a sample basis.

Historical comparability: Family income distributions have been tabulated in each census since 1950. Family income has been replaced by household income distributions in certain tabulations for 1980.

See also: INCOME IN 1979

FAMILY, PERSONS IN. See PERSONS IN FAMILY

FAMILY SIZE. See PERSONS IN FAMILY

FAMILY MEMBERS. See RELATIONSHIP

FAMILY TYPE. Families are classified by type according to sex of the householder and the presence of relatives, based on questions on sex and relationship asked on a complete-count basis.

Married-couple family. A family in which the householder and his/her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other family:
Male householder, no wife present. A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female householder, no husband present. Family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Historical comparability: The terminology for the family-type categories is new for 1980. The categories are reasonably compatible with the 1970 categories, "husband-wife families," "families with other male head," and "families with female head."

See also: FAMILY; HOUSEHOLD TYPE

FARM RESIDENCE. Presence of persons or housing units on farms. A farm is a place with $1,000 or more in sales of crops, livestock, or other farm products during the preceding calendar year. Farm residence is determined for both occupied and vacant housing units in rural areas. The question was structured to exclude units on city or suburban lots or on places of less than one acre. Urban areas are excluded through editing. Data are summarized in terms of housing units on farms or persons living on farms—not the number of farms. This item was determined on a sample basis (see questionnaire item H10 on page 62 and item H15 on page 63).

Rural Farm. In a rural area and on a place with $1,000 or more in sales of crops, livestock, or other farm products during the preceding calendar year.

Rural Nonfarm. In a rural area but not on a farm as defined above. This need not imply location in a sparsely settled area, since "rural" includes incorporated and unincorporated places with fewer than 2,500 inhabitants outside urbanized areas.

Historical comparability: Farms have been counted since 1890; farm and nonfarm residence, since 1930. Before 1960, farm residence was determined essentially by self-identification; i.e., respondents answered whether they lived on a farm. Determination of farm residence based on acreage and sales of farm products began in 1960. In 1970, a farm was defined as a place in rural territory with at least $250 in sales of farm products, plus additional places with 10 or more acres and $50 or more in sales of farm products. The information on acreage in item H15 is included to allow comparable tabulations to be developed for both old and new farm definitions.

FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME. See INCOME TYPE

FARM WORKERS. See INDUSTRY; OCCUPATION

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES. See CLASS OF WORKER

FEMALES. See FAMILY TYPE; SEX

FERTILITY. See CHILDREN EVER BORN

FIELD. A specified section of a record which is used for a particular category of information and serves a similar function in all records of that type in a group of records. For example, in a record consisting of data for an area and geographic codes which specify the area, the codes may comprise a field at the beginning of that record.

FILE. (1) A collection of related logical records in a machine-readable medium; and (2) a collection of many logical records with common identifying features contained in any media, for example, computer tape.

FINAL REPORTS. Census Bureau reports that present data that are not generally subject to further change. These reports generally provide detailed data and contain maps and explanatory material not included in preliminary or advance reports.

FINANCIAL CHARACTERISTICS. See OWNER COSTS, SELECTED MONTHLY; RENT, CONTRACT; RENT, GROSS; VALUE

FIPS PUB (Federal Information Processing Standards Publication). National Bureau of Standards publication series that deals with various aspects of information-processing standards. FIPS PUBS include standards for codes used to represent States, counties, SMSA's, and places.

FIRE AND HAZARD INSURANCE. See OWNER COSTS, SELECTED MONTHLY

FOREIGN-BORN PERSONS. See NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH

FOSDIC (Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers). An optical-sensing system capable of interpreting the location of filled-in circles on microfilm of a form and transferring the information into computer-readable form.

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION. A systematic arrangement of statistical data where the elements in a universe are divided among the various values or categories of one or more stratifiers, such that the cells present the number of elements or their relative frequency in each of the categories. (Does not include aggregates, means, medians, ratios, etc.)

FUEL. The types of combustible matter most often used for house heating, water heating, and cooking in occupied housing units, tabulated separately. The term "house heating" applies to all types of structures, including apartment buildings. These items were asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item H21 on page 63).

Utility gas. Gas piped underground from a central system (public utility company, municipal government, or the like) that serves the neighborhood.

Bottled, tank, or LP gas. Bottled, tank, or liquefied petroleum gas stored in tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Electricity.

Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. Fuel oil, distillate, residual oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids and semi-fluids.

Coal or coke.

Wood. Purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, sawmill or construction scraps, or the like.

Other fuel. All other fuels not specified elsewhere, including purchased steam, fuel briquettes, coal dust, waste materials such as corncobs, etc. Households that use solar energy as the prime source of fuel are also included in this category. In certain tabulations of limited detail, coal or coke, wood and sometimes fuel oil and kerosene are combined and shown as either "other fuel" or "other."

No fuel used. Includes the three definitions below.

In house heating fuel data—the number of housing units that are not heated;

in water heating fuel data—the number of housing units without piped hot water; and

in cooking fuel data—the number of housing units with no cooking equipment in the unit.

Exclusive Fuel Used. Use of only one type of fuel for house heating, water heating and cooking, ascertained for occupied housing units. The types of exclusive fuel used shown separately are utility gas and electricity. The residual category "other" includes all occupied housing units where utility gas or electricity were not the fuel used exclusively for the three purposes—house heating, water heating, and cooking.

Limitations: A test survey taken before the census showed moderate to large biases in the question on fuels used. A 1970 census evaluation study found that electricity was overreported as a house heating fuel and that fuel oil and kerosene were underreported in the 1970 census.

Historical comparability: Similar data have been collected on cooking and house heating since 1940 and on water heating since 1960.

See also: ENERGY COSTS, MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL; HEATING EQUIPMENT

FULL-TIME/PART-TIME WORK. See HOURS WORKED LAST WEEK; HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1979

GARDEN APARTMENTS. See STORIES IN STRUCTURE

GAS. See FUEL

GBF/DIME-FILES (Geographic Base File/Dual Independent Map Encoding). A geographic reference file that can be used to assign geographic codes to census records or other records with addresses. Such files are computerized representations of much of the geographic information within the built-up portion of an area, as of January 1978, shown on the Metropolitan Map Series. The basic unit of analysis is the street segment with block-by-block address ranges, census geographic codes, and x-y coordinate values for intersections.

See also: DIME; GEOGRAPHIC REFERENCE FILES

GEOCODING. The assignment of alphanumeric codes to geographic areas or addresses.

GEOGRAPHIC CODES. Numbers and/or letters assigned to specific geographic areas and used to represent the areas, sometimes in place of names, such as State or city names.

GEOGRAPHIC HIERARCHY. The system of relationships among geographic units where geographic units are subdivided into lower-order units, which in turn may be further subdivided. For example, States are subdivided into counties, which are further subdivided into minor civil divisions or census county divisions. Some reports and summary tape files present data in "hierarchical sequence" as illustrated here:

State

County

MCD/CCD

Place* or remainder of MCD/CCD

Tract*

Block Group*/Enumeration District

In this case, the records (for example, county records) at each level in the hierarchy are not presented together; instead, component lower order units follow the summary for the corresponding higher level unit. After records for all lower order units are presented, then the record for the next higher level unit appears.

The asterisks in the illustration denote types of geographic entities which may sometimes cross the boundaries of higher level units, for example, a place which exists partly in one MCD and partly in another. In a hierarchical presentation lower level units must fit into the specified framework; for example, a place crossing the boundary between two MCD's would be summarized as two place parts and sequenced separately following the appropriate MCD records. Also, in some States, places are the equivalent of MCD's or counties and may be identified in both categories or only in one, depending on the method of presentation. Not all presentations of hierarchical sequences are the same. For instance, in STF 1A, counties are sequenced within State while, in STF 2A, counties are sequenced within SMSA (or remainder of State) within State.

GEOGRAPHIC REFERENCE FILES. A generic term for files which contain geographic information such as area names, geographic codes, and x-y coordinate values. Geographic reference files may be used for address coding, control of geographic operations, computer mapping, area calculation, or spatial analysis, depending on the capabilities of the specific file.

See also: GBF/DIME-FILES; MASTER AREA REFERENCE FILE

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES. See CLASS OF WORKER

GRADE IN SCHOOL. See SCHOOL LEVEL

GROSS RENT. See RENT, GROSS

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF INCOME. See RENT, GROSS

GROUP QUARTERS, PERSONS IN. Persons in living arrangements, such as nursing homes or rooming houses, which are not households. Group quarters status was determined on a complete-count basis.

Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized.

Inmate of Institution. A person under care or custody at the time of enumeration. Inmates are persons in such facilities as homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically or mentally handicapped; persons in hospitals or wards for mental, tubercular, or chronic diseases; persons in homes for unmarried mothers; persons in nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; persons in orphanages; and persons in correctional institutions.

These persons are enumerated as residents of an institution—regardless of their length of stay in the particular place and regardless of the number of people in the places. Some tabulations include data by major types of institutions (home for the aged, mental hospital, correctional institution and other institutions).

Other persons in group quarters. Persons living in group quarters who are not inmates of institutions. Rooming and boarding houses, communes, farm and nonfarm workers' dormitories, convents or monasteries, and other living quarters are classified as "other"

group quarters if there are 9 or more persons unrelated to the person listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire; or if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "other" group quarters regardless of the number or relationship of people in the unit. These include persons residing in military barracks, on ships, in college dormitories, or in sorority and fraternity houses; patients in general or maternity wards of hospitals who have no usual residence elsewhere; staff members in institutional quarters; and persons enumerated in missions, flophouses, Salvation Army shelters, railroad stations, etc.

Historical comparability: In 1970, 6 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as group quarters; for 1980 that requirement was raised to 10 or more unrelated persons.

See also: GROUP QUARTERS TYPE; HOUSEHOLD

GROUP QUARTERS TYPE. Classification of institutions and noninstitutional quarters by the type of service provided, recorded on a sample basis for persons in group quarters. Note that statistics are provided primarily in terms of the number of persons residing in group quarters, not the number of group quarters (reported only in a subject report). See the definition for group quarters under Group Quarters, Persons In.

For those institutions which have multiple types of major service, usually general hospitals and Veterans Administration hospitals, inmates were classified by the type of care provided on their ward.

Inmate of institution:

Inmate of mental hospital. Patients receiving care in mental hospitals, or psychiatric wards, or receiving mental health services in general hospitals or veteran's hospitals, or receiving care in alcoholic treatment and drug addiction centers. Basic records further discriminate among Federal, State, or local government and private mental hospitals.

Inmate of home for the aged. Persons under care in nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent (including county homes, almshouses, poor farms, and fraternal or religious homes for the aged).

While the great majority of these inmates are older persons, persons who are economically dependent or who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes, regardless of age. Basic records differentiate homes known to have nursing care from homes not known to have nursing care, and further classify these homes into Federal and State, county and city, private nonprofit, and private proprietary.

Inmate of correctional institution. Inmates of prisons, reformatories, local jails, and work houses. Basic records differentiate Federal, State, and local institutions. Correctional institutions are included with "Other institutions" in many tabulations.

Inmate of other institution. Inmates of hospitals or wards for tuberculosis or other chronic disease (except mental); homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the mentally or physically handicapped, including places for the blind and deaf; orphanages and other homes for dependent and neglected children; residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children; training schools for juvenile delinquents; and homes for unwed mothers. Basic records classify each type separately and in many cases differentiate public from private institutions.

Other person in group quarters:

In military barracks. Military personnel living in barracks or on ships. Residents of housing units on military bases are not counted here, but are included with the population in households.

In college dormitories. College students in dormitories, fraternity and sorority houses, and rooming houses exclusively for college students (provided there are 10 or more unrelated students or 9 or more unrelated to the resident who operates the place).

In rooming houses. Residents of rooming houses or other living quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons or 9 or more persons not related to the person in charge, and the small number of persons temporarily residing in hotels, motels, Y's, and residential clubs who had no permanent residence elsewhere.

In other group quarters. Persons in religious group quarters (e.g., convents, monasteries, and rectories); workers' dormitories halfway houses; communes; low-cost transient quarters, including flophouses and missions; general hospital or nurses' dormitories. Also included are crews of commercial ships, institutional staff residing in group quarters, and persons enumerated in the casual count (nonhousehold living situations such as parks, campsites, transient sites, etc.). Basic records code each type separately. Public-use microdata samples identify the eight broad categories shown above, while internal basic records show over 70 detailed types.

Historical comparability: In 1960 data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In 1970 and 1980 they include both men and women.

HEADING. The portion of a statistical table appearing above the body and boxhead. It comprises the table number, title, area designator, and headnote (if any).

See also: BOXHEAD; STUB

HEATING EQUIPMENT. Type of heating equipment most often used, ascertained for occupied units and vacant units. Vacant units are classified by the type of heating equipment available for use by the intended occupants or that used by the previous occupants if the unit is without heating equipment. This item was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item H20 on page 63).

Central heating system.

Steam or hot water system. A central heating system which supplies steam or hot water to conventional radiators, baseboard radiators, heating pipes en bedded in walls or ceilings, heating coils or equipment which are part of a combined heating-ventilating or heating-air conditioning system.

Central warm-air furnace. A furnace which provides warm air through ducts (passageways for air movement) leading to the various rooms. Electric heat pumps are excluded.

Electric heat pump. A combination heating-cooling system with indoor and outdoor coils, a compressor, and a refrigerant to pump hot air in during the winter and cooled air in during the summer. The heat pump may be centrally installed with ducts to the rooms, or there may be individual heat pumps in the rooms. It may also be known as a reverse cycle system.

Other built-in electric units. Electric heating units permanently installed in the floors, walls, ceiling, or baseboards which are a part of the electrical installation of the building. (Electric heating devices that are

plugged into an electric socket or outlet are not built in.)

Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace. The question does not distinguish between the three kinds of heating methods. Floor furnaces are below the floor and deliver heated air to the room immediately above or (if under a partition) to the room on each side. Wall furnaces are installed in a partition or in an outside wall and deliver heated air to the rooms on one or both sides. Pipeless furnances are installed in a basement and deliver heated air through a large register in the floor of the room or hallway immediately above.

Lacking central heating system.

Room heaters with flue. Circulating heaters, convectors, radiant gas heaters, other nonportable room heaters that burn gas, oil, kerosene, or other liquid fuel, and which are connected to a flue, vent, or chimney to remove smoke and fumes.

Room heaters without flue. Any room heater (not portable) that burns gas, oil, or kerosene, which is not connected to a flue, vent, or chimney.

Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters. Three kinds of heating methods. The question does not distinguish between them. Fireplaces used as the principal source of heat are counted here, as are ranges and stoves, including parlor stoves, circulating heaters, cookstoves also used for heating, etc. Portable room heaters can be picked up and moved around at will, either without limitation (kerosene, oil, gasoline heaters) or within the radius allowed by a flexible gas hose or an electric cord (gas, electric heaters). This classification includes all electric heaters that get current through a cord plugged into an electric wall outlet.

None. Units with no heating equipment. Most common in the warmest part of the country (Hawaii, Florida, etc.) and seasonal units not intended for winter occupancy.

Limitations: A test survey taken before the census showed relatively large biases for certain types of heating equipment, particularly in multi-unit structures, when compared to reinterviews. A 1970 census evaluation study found that "steam or hot water system," "central warm air furnaces," and "floor, wall, or pipeless furnace" were underreported, and that "built in electric units" and "room heaters with flue" were overreported.

Historical comparability: Similar data have been collected since 1940. The electric heat pump category includes the central heat pumps which were part of the "central warm air furnace" category in 1970, as well as the individual room heat pumps which were included in the "built-in electric units" category in 1970. A 1970 write-in category for "other means of heating" was deleted.

See also: AIR CONDITIONING; ENERGY COSTS, MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL; FUEL

HIERARCHICAL RECORD STRUCTURE. A file structure where there are records of more than one format present and the records of one format are interrelated with the records of the other formats. (Files where all records have the same format are referred to as rectangular files.)

Example 1: (from STF's 2 and 4)
Record A, area 1
Record B, area 1, total
Record B, area 1, Race 1
Record B, area 1, Race 2
.
.
.
Record B, area 1, Race n
Record A, area 2
Record B, area 2, total
Record B, area 2, Race 1
Etc.

Example 2: (from public-use microdata)
Household 1 record
Person 1 of household 1
Person 2 of household 1
Household 2 record
Person 1 of household 2
.
.
.
Household 3 record (vacant)
Household 4 record
Person 1 of household 4
Etc.

HISTORIC AREAS OF OKLAHOMA (excluding urbanized areas). The historic areas of Oklahoma consist of the former reservations which had legally established boundaries during the period 1900-1907. These reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The former reservation boundaries are used for planning purposes by tribes and the Federal government. In the census, the entire area encompassing the former reservations was identified (except for parts inside urbanized areas as approximated in preparation for the 1980 census). Individual former reservations were not identified separately.

The historic areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were assigned a unique 3-digit code by the Bureau which appears in the reservation code field. Enumeration districts (ED's), block groups (BG's), and/or portions of BG's which comprise the historic areas (excluding urbanized areas) are designated with an "A" in the ED prefix in tape files for Oklahoma.

Historical comparability: Historic areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were not identified in previous censuses.

HOME OWNERSHIP. See TENURE

HOMEOWNER VACANCY RATE. The number of vacant year-round units "for sale only" as a percent of the total homeowner inventory, i.e., all owner-occupied units and all year-round vacant units for sale only. Vacant units that are seasonal or held off the market are excluded. This item was derived on a complete-count basis.

See also: VACANCY STATUS

HOURS WORKED LAST WEEK. The number of hours actually worked at all jobs during the reference week, ascertained for all persons who reported that they worked during that week. Lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave are excluded, but overtime or extra hours worked in the reference week are included. Therefore, the statistics do not necessarily reflect the number of hours usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. This item was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item 22 on page 65).

At work, full time. Persons who worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.

At work, part time. Persons who worked 1 to 34 hours during the reference week. Census basic records and public-use microdata record the actual number of hours up to 99.

Limitations: The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. The occurrence of Passover and Good Friday in the week of April 1, 1980, should not have affected the number of reported hours worked since the reference week for most persons was the week before April 1. For those persons who completed their forms the following week, 1 or more days of the reference week may have been observed as a holiday, reducing the number of hours worked. The net effect of these holidays on hours worked statistics was probably not major

nationwide, but may need to be considered in local areas where these holidays are widely observed.

Historical comparability: In 1970 and 1960, data on hours worked were recorded in intervals: 1 to 14 hours, 15 to 29, 30 to 34, 35 to 39, 40, 41 to 48, 49 to 59, and 60 or more. Data were also tabulated for 14-and 15-year-olds in selected tables.

HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1979. The number of hours usually worked during those weeks the person worked in 1979, generally tabulated for persons 16 years old and over who worked in 1979. If the number of hours worked per week varied considerably during 1979, an approximate average was reported. This item was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item 31 on page 66).

Usually worked full time. Persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 or more hours per week worked in 1979.

Usually worked part time. Persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week worked in 1979.

Census basic records include the actual number of hours usually worked per week, up to 99. Statistics on usual hours worked in 1979, along with weeks worked in 1979, can be used to put 1979 earnings in perspective.

Limitations: Some users of microdata may attempt to calculate an average wage rate by dividing 1979 earnings by the product of weeks worked and usual hours worked per week. The usual hours worked data are probably not precise enough to yield reliable results in such a calculation.

Historical comparability: New item for 1980.

See also: WEEKS WORKED IN 1979

HOUSE HEATING FUEL. See FUEL

HOUSEHOLD. The person or persons occupying a housing unit. Counts of households, householders, and occupied-housing units are always identical in complete-count tabulations. In sample tables, the numbers may not always be the same because of differences in weighting sample data.

See also: HOUSEHOLD TYPE; HOUSING UNIT; RELATIONSHIP

HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1979. Total money income received in calendar year 1979 by all household members 15 years old and over, tabulated for all households. Household income differs from family income by including income received by (a) all household members 15 years old or over, not just those related to the householder, and by (b) persons living alone and in other nonfamily households. See the definitions of Income in 1979 and Income Type for discussions of sources of income recorded, means, medians, limitations, and comparability to other data bases.

In income tables for households, the lowest income group (e.g., less than $2,500) includes households that were classified as having no 1979 income as defined in the census. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts; were newly created households; or were households in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census. Household income is reported on public-use microdata in $10 intervals up to $75,000 or down to a net loss of $9,990 or more.

Median and mean household income figures are based on all households, unlike mean or median income figures for persons 15 years old and over, which exclude persons with no income. This item was derived on a sample basis.

Historical comparability: Household income was tabulated for the first time in the 1970 census, but its use was limited to one detailed table in PC(1)-D and the Sixth Count Summary Tape. Household income is used in 1980 population reports in some places where family income was used in 1970 population reports. In 1980 as compared to 1970 housing tabulations, household income replaces "income of family or primary individual," which excluded the income of anyone unrelated to the household head. Household income is, however, derivable on public-use microdata samples from the 1960 and 1970 censuses.

HOUSEHOLD, PERSONS IN. See PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD

HOUSEHOLD RELATIONSHIP. See RELATIONSHIP

HOUSEHOLD SIZE. See PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD

HOUSEHOLD TYPE. Households are classified by type according to sex of the householder and the presence of relatives based on questions asked on sex and relationship. This item was determined on a complete-count basis.

Family household. A household including a family (see Family). A family household may also include nonrelatives living with the family. The following subcategories are frequently provided: married-couple family; family with male householder, no wife present; and family with female householder, no husband present (see Family Type).

Nonfamily household. A household consisting of a person living alone or of a householder living with other unrelated individuals (see Unrelated Individual).

Historical comparability: In 1970, nonfamily households were termed primary individual households, a primary individual being a person living alone or the head of a household in which no relatives were present.

See also: FAMILY; FAMILY TYPE; UNRELATED INDIVIDUAL

HOUSING CONDITIONS, SELECTED. Presence of one or more of the conditions described below, determined for occupied housing units on a sample basis.

With selected conditions. With one or more of the following characteristics:

Lacking complete plumbing facilities for exclusive use.

1.01 or more persons per room.

In specified renter-occupied housing units, gross rent is 30 percent or more of household income.

In specified owner-occupied housing units, the structure was built in 1939 or earlier and the value of the housing unit is below a specified amount (ranging from $20,000 to $35,000) depending on metropolitan status and census geographic division.

Without selected conditions. With none of the conditions described above.

Historical comparability: Not tabulated in any previous census.

HOUSING UNIT. A house, apartment, mobile home or trailer, group of rooms, or single room occupied as a separate living quarter or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate living quarter. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall (see questionnaire item H5 on page 62).

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons

who share living arrangements (except as described in definition of Group Quarters, Persons In). For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, caves, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory. Housing unit status was determined on a complete-count basis.

Historical comparability: The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in each succeeding census, the 1980 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. In 1970, the definition of a housing unit stipulated the occupants to live and eat separately and to have either direct access or complete kitchen facilities. For 1980 direct access is required; the alternative of complete kitchen facilities has been dropped. In 1970 vacant mobile homes were not counted. In 1980 vacant mobile homes are included in the housing inventory if they are intended for occupancy where they stand. Also in 1970 units with 6 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as group quarters; for 1980 that requirement was raised to 10 or more unrelated persons.

See also: OCCUPANCY STATUS; TENURE; UNITS AT ADDRESS; UNITS IN STRUCTURE; YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS

IMMIGRATION, YEAR OF. Persons born in a foreign country were asked to indicate when they came to the United States to stay. This item was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item 12 on page 65).

Persons who had entered this country more than once were asked to respond in terms of the first year they came to stay permanently, disregarding any departures for vacation or temporary business.

Historical comparability: Year of Immigration was asked in every census from 1890 to 1930, but not in 1940 to 1960. In 1970, Year of Immigration was asked in terms of nine categories, compared with six for 1980. The earliest category in 1970 was for immigration "before 1915" whereas in 1980 the earliest category was "before 1950."

See also: CITIZENSHIP; NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH

INCOME DEFICIT. The arithmetic difference between the total income of a family or unrelated individual and the appropriate poverty threshold, calculated for families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level. The aggregate income deficit provides an estimate of the amount of money which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective thresholds at the poverty level. This item was derived on a sample basis.

Historical comparability: Income Deficit was first ascertained in 1970.

See also: INCOME IN 1979; POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

INCOME IN 1979. Total money income received in calendar year 1979, ascertained on a sample basis for all persons 15 years old and over. Total income is the sum of amounts reported separately for income from wages and salaries; nonfarm self-employment; farm self-employment; interest, dividends and net rentals; Social Security; public assistance; and all other sources (see questionnaire items 32 and 33 on page 66).

The figures represent the amount of income received before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, Medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property, in which case, the net proceeds would be counted as income from self-employment); the value of income "in kind" such as free living quarters or food produced and consumed in the home; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; and gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts. The seven specific types of income recorded are further defined under Income Type.

Income In 1979 is reported in several different combinations. Household Income In 1979 and Family Income In 1979 are defined separately in this glossary. When entitled "Income In 1979," the data refer to the money income of persons 15 years old and over. (Where family members received income jointly, appropriate amounts were to be apportioned among specific household members.) Income in 1979 is also tabulated for "unrelated individuals 15 years old and over," i.e., persons not accounted for in family income tabulations. Where a measure of income is to be interrelated with occupation or other work force characteristics, income other than earnings is generally excluded. See Income Type — "Earnings."

Income is tabulated in intervals, for example, less than $5,000; $5,000 to $7,499; $7,500 to $9,999...$35,000 to $49,999; $50,000 or more. The highest income interval to be published in reports is $50,000 or more; on summary tape files the top interval is $75,000 or more. On census basic records incomes from each source are recorded in $10 intervals up to $100,000 and in $1,000 intervals from $100,000 to $999,000. Income amounts of $1,000,000 or more are recorded as $999,500. Net losses up to $10,000 are also recorded. High incomes are grouped together on public-use microdata, with "$75,000 or more" as a single category, to avoid identification of individuals.

Median Income. To avoid inconsistencies in median income figures for the same population as presented in different reports, all medians for family and household income in the 1980 census are based on the same set of 17 categories available on summary tape files, regardless of the number of intervals shown in various printed tables. Thus, the median shown in a report is frequently more precise than one the user could compute from the intervals shown in the report. Pareto interpolation is used rather than linear interpolation when the width of the income interval is more than $2,500.

For families and unrelated individuals, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of families and unrelated individuals; whereas for persons, the median income is based on the distribution of persons 15 years old and over with income.

When the median income falls in the terminal category of a distribution, the method of presentation in reports is to show the initial value of the terminal category followed by a plus sign. If the median income falls in the terminal category "$50,000 or more," it is shown as "$50,001" on STF's.

Mean income. The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe (termed "aggregate income" in STF documentation) by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean family income is obtained by dividing total family income by the total number of families. Mean income for persons is obtained by dividing the total income of persons (including patients or inmates in institutional quarters) by the number of persons with income. When the mean income for an area or population subgroup is a net loss, the amount is shown preceded by a minus sign (e.g., -$123).

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values in the statistics for small subgroups of the population. Since the mean is strongly influenced by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median is not affected by extreme values and is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown for most small-area tabulations because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtain summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown.

Per capita income. Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population (including patients or inmates in institutional quarters) in that group.

Limitations: Since questionnaire entries for income are frequently based on memory and not on records, many persons tend to forget minor or irregular sources of income, and, therefore, underreport their income. In addition, there are errors of reporting due to misunderstanding of the income questions. One such error is the reporting of gross instead of net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which results in an overstatement of these items. Such instances of overreporting would have an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income.

Many reporting errors are rectified through the coding and the computer editing procedures, with the result that consistency of reported income items with work experience, occupation, and class-of-worker information is improved. For example, if a person reported that he or she was self-employed on his or her own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount is shifted to net farm self-employment income. Another type of problem involves nonreporting of income. Where income information was not reported, editing and allocation procedures imputed appropriate values (either "none" or positive or negative dollar amounts) for the missing entries. These procedures will be described in more detail in appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data," to reports in the PC80-1-C and -D series. Also, see pages 101-102 of the Users' Guide, Part A.

The income data obtained in the 1980 census cover money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income is also received by some nonfarm residents. Such income often takes the form of business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses. Many low-income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs (e.g., food stamps).

Finally, in relating income to occupation, family size, housing costs, and most others characteristics, the user must bear in mind that income figures refer to 1979 whereas other characteristics are as of the time of enumeration, generally April 1980. On the other hand, information is collected on work and unemployment in 1979, facilitating comparisons with income in 1979.

Comparability with income tax data. For several reasons, the income data from the census are not directly comparable with those which may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Bureau of the Census concept.

Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

Comparability with Social Security Administration earnings record data. The earnings from the census are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings data for 1979 exclude the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings.

Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of $22,900 in 1979 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, since census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

Comparability with Bureau of Economic Analysis income series. The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per capita personal income received by the population for each State and selected standard metropolitan statistical areas. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in the 1980 census would be different from (and generally less than) those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons.

The Bureau of the Census data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA census income series includes some items not included in the census income data, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1980. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employee contributions for Social Security.

Historical comparability: Data on income last year have been collected in each census since 1940. Income questions were asked in essentially the same way in 1970 as in 1980, except that the separation of interest, dividends and net rental income from other sources is new for 1980 (possibly leading to more complete reporting of income from these sources).

Another new feature was the instruction that the respondent should add up the income figures from the various sources

and report total income on a separate line on the form. This feature was to help respondents avoid counting the same income in more than one category and encourage recall of income from other sources. The 1980 census obtained income for persons 15 years old and over; the 1970 universe also included 14-year-olds.

Income intervals reported in 1980 publications concentrate on higher dollar amounts than did their 1970 counterparts, reflecting inflation. In comparing income data for 1979 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustment for changes in prices is made. The ratio of the average Consumer Price Index in 1979 to the corresponding figure in 1969 is 1.98, and this is the factor used in converting 1969 median and mean income figures in current dollars to constant 1979 dollars for comparison with 1979 median and mean income figures.

See also: FAMILY INCOME IN 1979; HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1979; INCOME TYPE; POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

INCOME OF FAMILY IN 1979. See FAMILY INCOME IN 1979

INCOME OF HOUSEHOLD IN 1979. See HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1979

INCOME TYPE IN 1979. Classification of income in 1979 by the source from which it was received, ascertained on a sample basis for all persons 15 years old and over with income (see questionnaire item 32 on page 66). See the definition of Income In 1979 for types of receipts which are not counted as income (e.g., tax refunds).

Earnings. The sum of wage or salary income and net self-employment income from nonfarm and farm sources. Earnings are those sources of income most appropriately interrelated with labor force characteristics such as hours and weeks worked in 1979 or occupation.

Wage or salary income. Total money earnings received for work performed as an employee at any time during the calendar year 1979. It includes wages, salary, pay from Armed Forces, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned. Sick leave pay is included. Reimbursement for business expenses and payment "in kind" (for example, food, and lodging received as payment for work performed) are excluded.

Nonfarm self-employment income. Net money income (gross receipts minus business expenses) received from an unincorporated nonfarm business, professional enterprise, or partnership in which the person was engaged on his or her own account. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Business expenses include cost of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.

The so-called "salary" that some owners of unincorporated businesses pay themselves is included here. On the other hand, income received for working for an incorporated business, even though the person may own the business, is counted under wage or salary income.

Farm self-employment income. Net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) received from the operation of an unincorporated farm by a person on his own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, governmental subsidies, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc.

Operating expenses include the cost of fuel, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not Federal, State, and local income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, and other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.

Income other than earnings. Interest, dividends, royalties, or net rental income. Money received or credited to a person's account as interest from sources such as notes, bonds, deposits in banks and savings and loan associations, credit unions, and posted savings certificates; payments made by corporations and mutual funds to stockholders (excluding profits or losses from the sale of stocks); net royalties such as income from oil, gas, and other mineral rights; from patents, copyrights on literary works, trademarks, formulas; and net rental income received from the rental of property or real estate or from roomers or boarders.

Social Security income. Cash receipts of Social Security pensions, survivors' benefits, permanent disability insurance payments, and special benefit payments made by the Social Security Administration (under the national old-age, survivors, disability, and health insurance programs) before deductions of health insurance premiums. "Medicare" reimbursements are not included nor are payments under the Supplemental Security Income program. Cash receipts of retirement, disability, and survivors' benefit payments made by the U.S. Government under the Railroad Retirement Act are also included.

Public assistance income. Cash receipts of payments made under the following public assistance programs: aid to families with dependent children, old-age assistance, general assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled. These payments are generally labeled "Supplementary Security Income" and, while usually received from the Federal government, may also be received from State or local governments. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care are excluded from this item.

Income from all other sources. Money income received from sources such as veteran's payments; public or private pensions; periodic receipts from insurance policies or annuities; unemployment insurance benefits; workmen's compensation cash benefits; periodic payments from estates and trust funds; alimony or child support from persons who are not members of the household; receipts for foster child care; net gambling gains; nonservice scholarships and fellowships; and money received for transportation and/or subsistence by persons participating in special governmental training programs, e.g., under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act or Work Incentive Program; and periodic contributions from persons outside the household, e.g., voluntary allotment checks sent by Armed Forces personnel to relatives not living with them.

In most reports, data on income type are limited to (1) the number of households or families with income of a specified type and (2) the mean income of the specified type for the applicable households or families (i.e., aggregate income of the specified type received by persons in households or families divided

by the number of households or families with that type of income).

In income type tabulations, a household or family may be counted more than once, i.e. for each type of income received, although the dollar amounts of income are counted only once. In one detailed tabulation in PC80-1-D, frequency counts are provided for income intervals as well as a mean for each type. Further, mean total income is provided in addition to mean income of specified type for households, families, and unrelated individuals with income of the specified type. The ratio of those two means will suggest the degree to which, for instance, families receiving Social Security income may also have other major sources of income.

Census basic records show income in $10 intervals for each type of income up to $100,000, except that amounts of $10,000 or more are coded as $9,995 for Social Security or public assistance income. Income amounts of $100,000 to $999,000 are recorded in $1,000 intervals. Income amounts of $1,000,000 or more are recorded as $999,500. Net losses up to $10,000 are recorded in $10 intervals for nonfarm or farm self-employment income and interest, dividend and net rental income but are not allowed for other income types. Losses of $10,000 or more are coded as $-9995. High incomes of each type are grouped together on public-use microdata, with "$75,000 or more" as a single category, to avoid the identification of individuals.

Limitations: See the discussion under Income in 1979.

Historical comparability: See the discussion under Income in 1979.

INDUSTRY. The kind of business or industrial activity in which the person was employed during the reference week or, if not employed, in which the person was most recently employed since 1975. Persons working at more than one job were instructed to describe the one at which they worked the most hours during the reference week. If the employer was engaged in more than one activity, the respondent was instructed to describe only the major activity at the place or facility where the person worked. Industry is most frequently tabulated for employed persons 16 years old and over, less often for the experienced civilian labor force, which includes both employed and experienced unemployed persons 16 years old and over. Industry data were also collected but are not tabulated for persons not currently in the labor force who have worked since 1975. Industry data are collected on a sample basis (see questionnaire item 28 on page 66).

Responses were coded to one of 231 industry categories by specially trained industry and occupation coders in census processing offices. Most large companies were included on a Company Name List (CNL) developed from the Census Bureau economic censuses. If the company entered in question 28a was found on the CNL, the coder assigned the industry code given by the CNL. If the company could not be found on the CNL, the coder used the industry description on 28b and 28c to determine the industry code. Only the code, i.e., none of the written-in information, is retained on census basic records and public-use microdata.

Census industry categories are fully defined in the Classified Index of Industries and Occupations, PHC80-R3. Persons wishing to use the census system in coding other data bases may use the Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations, PHC80-R4. Major industry categories and important subdivisions are as follows:

- Agriculture, forestry and fisheries
- Mining
- Construction
- Manufacturing
- Transportation, communications, and other public utilities
- Wholesale trade
- Retail trade
- Finance, insurance, and real estate
- Business and repair services
- Personal services
- Entertainment and recreation services
- Professional and related services
- Health services
- Educational services
- Other professional and related services
- Public administration

Relation to Standard Industrial Classification. The Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system was developed under the sponsorship of the Office of Management and Budget, and subsequently under the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, and is designed for the classification of establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they are engaged.

One of the major purposes of the SIC is to promote uniformity and comparability in the presentation of statistical data collected by various agencies. Accordingly, in the census of population, the industry categories are defined in these terms. However, population census data, which are collected from households, differ in nature and detail from those obtained from business establishments. Therefore, the 1980 census classification system does not reflect the full SIC detail in all categories. However, the census of population is one of the few sources of industrial data that includes all industries.

In addition to such classification differences, census data may differ from other industrial data for the following reasons: the dates to which the data refer may not be the same; workers who live in one geographic area and work in another would be reported at their place of residence by the census but at their place of work in other surveys; and dual jobholders may be counted in the reports of two establishments but counted in the census for only their major job. Many other sources for industrial data cover private employees but exclude self-employed and government workers.

Relation to certain occupation groups. Although some occupation groups are closely related to certain industries, the industry categories are broad and include occupations other than those concentrated in that industry. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers in addition to farm workers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics and secretaries in addition to transport operatives; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Historical comparability: There was no change in wording of the industry question from 1970. A version of this question was asked in 1820 and 1840, and consistently since 1910.

The 1970 industry categories were based on the 1967 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. The 1980 classification reflects some significant changes made in the 1972 SIC manual and some minor technical adjustments made in 1977.

One important change was in the census classification of public administration which was subdivided by level of government in the 1970 census, but for 1980 is classified by its primary economic activity. For example, as a result of an SIC change, the 1980 detailed tabulations include such categories as executive and legislative offices; justice, public order, and safety; and public finance, taxation and monetary policy. In 1980 most employes of governmental social service agencies are classified under social services rather than under public administration (although they are still classified as

employees of a government under Class of Worker).

More information on changes in industrial classification will be shown in later 1980 census reports. In the study of earlier data it may also be useful to refer to the Census Bureau's Technical Paper No. 26: "1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of Their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements."

More detailed changes in industrial classification are highlighted in charts in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. Reference materials on the relationship of 1970 and 1980 industry classifications are being prepared. For more information, contact Population Division, Bureau of the Census.

See also: CLASS OF WORKER; LABOR FORCE STATUS; OCCUPATION

INMATE OF INSTITUTION. See GROUP QUARTERS. PERSONS IN

INSURANCE FOR PROPERTY, FIRE, AND HAZARD. See OWNER COSTS, SELECTED MONTHLY

INTEREST, DIVIDENDS, AND NET RENTAL INCOME. See INCOME TYPE

INTERPOLATION. The process of calculating approximate values of a function between two known values. Interpolation is frequently used in calculating medians or percentiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. In linear interpolation the function of N (FN) may be calculated where N is the estimate, U and L are the upper and lower known values, and FU and FL are the functions of the upper and lower known values. In median calculation, N would be one-half the number of cases, L would be the cumulative number of units in all categories below the median category, U - L would be the number of cases in the median category, and FU and FL would be the values (for example, ages) associated with the upper and lower limits of the interval.

"Pareto interpolation" is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than $2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the logarithm of the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

JOBHOLDING. See LABOR FORCE STATUS

JOURNEY TO WORK. See TRANSPORTATION TO WORK, MEANS OF; PLACE OF WORK; TRAVEL TIME TO WORK; VEHICLE OCCUPANCY

KINDERGARTEN ENROLLMENT. See SCHOOL LEVEL

KITCHEN FACILITIES. Presence of complete kitchen facilities in occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item H23 on page 63).

> **Complete kitchen facilities.** Units with all three of the following: an installed sink with piped water, a range or cookstove (excluding portable cooking equipment), and a mechanical refrigerator (excluding ice boxes). All kitchen facilities must be located in the building or structure, but they need not all be in the same room.
>
> **No complete kitchen facilities.** Units lacking one or more of the equipment items cited above, although they may have some equipment for preparing food.

Historical comparability: The 1940 and 1950 censuses asked about the presence of a refrigerator and, in 1950, a kitchen sink, and the 1960 census added cooking facilities. The separate items were combined into one item on complete kitchen facilities in 1970, which differentiated between kitchen facilities used by this household only and those also used by another household.

LABEL. (1) An identification record for a tape or disc file. (The Bureau includes IBM 360 and 370 OS labels on user tapes.) (2) One or more characters used to identify a statement or an item of data in a computer program.

LABOR FORCE STATUS. Persons 16 years old and over were classified as to their status in the labor force based on replies to several questions relating to work activity and status during the reference week. These items were asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item 22 on page 65 and items 25, 26, 27, 30, and 31 on page 66).

Data on labor force status refer to the calendar week prior to the date on which respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. Since the week of enumeration was not the same for all persons, the reference week for labor force data is not entirely uniform. For many persons, however, the reference week for answering the 1980 census employment questions was the last week in March, 1980.

Labor force. Members of the Armed Forces and the civilian labor force as defined below.

Armed Forces. Persons 16 years old and over on active duty in the Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard, as indicated in responses to the question on industry and shown in the Industry definition. Members of the merchant marine and civilian employees of the Department of Defense are not members of the Armed Forces. Service in a National Guard or reserve unit for short periods of active duty for training does not count as active duty in the Armed Forces.

Civilian labor force. Employed and unemployed civilians.

Employed. Civilians 16 years old and over who were either (a) "at work"—those who did any work at all as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (b) "with a job but not at work"—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons.

Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Employed persons are sometimes further classified as full time or part time based on whether they worked 35 or more hours during the reference week. (See Hours Worked Last Week.)

Unemployed. Civilians 16 years old and over who were neither "at work" nor "with a job, but not at work" and who were: a) looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and b) available to accept a job.

Examples of jobseeking activities are: (1) registering at a public or private employment office, (2) meeting with prospective employers, (3) checking with friends or relatives, (4) placing or answering advertisements, (5) writing letters of application, and (6) being on a union or professional register.

Also included as unemployed are persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off.

The concept of experienced unemployed is discussed below under Experienced Civilian Labor Force.

Not in labor force. Persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an "off" season who were not looking for work, inmates of institutions, disabled persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (fewer than 15 hours during the reference week).

Also included are so called "discouraged workers" who do not have a job and have not been actively looking for work during the last four weeks. Inmates of institutions are occasionally presented as a subcategory within "not in labor force." Tasks performed by inmates of institutions are not considered "work" for the purposes of the census.

In addition to the above classification, the concept of Experienced Civilian Labor Force appears in certain detailed tabulations.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force. Employed persons and those unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past, i.e., "experienced unemployed." (See Year Last Worked.) This concept serves as the universe for certain tabulations of occupation and industry where unemployed persons are to be included. (Occupation and industry data were not collected for persons who have never worked, or who have not worked since 1974.)

Comparability with data from other sources. Because employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week.

In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, other series, unlike those presented here, may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

Historical comparability: In 1940, 1950, and 1960, labor force data were published for persons 14 years old and over. In 1970, most labor force data were for persons 16 years old and over to comply with the official Government definition of employed and unemployed instituted in 1967, although data on 14- and 15-year olds were furnished in 1970 to provide a comparability bridge with earlier censuses.

See also: HOURS WORKED LAST WEEK; INDUSTRY; LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979; OCCUPATION; YEAR LAST WORKED

LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979. A series of items identified persons who worked in 1979 by the number of weeks worked and the number of hours usually worked per week, and persons who were unemployed in 1979 by the number of weeks unemployed. These data, collected on a sample basis, are tabulated for persons 16 years old and over regardless of current labor force status (see questionnaire item 31 on page 66).

In labor force in 1979. Persons 16 years old and over who, at any time in 1979, worked (even for a few days), were looking for work, or were on layoff from a job.

Worked in 1979. Persons who, at any time in 1979, did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business, or who were on active duty in the Armed Forces.

With unemployment in 1979. Persons who looked for work or were on layoff from a job during at least one week in 1979 in which they did not work. (Note that the question on unemployment in 1979 did not inquire whether the person was available to accept a job.)

The number of persons who worked in 1979 and the number with unemployment in 1979 adds to more than the number of persons in the labor force in 1979, since many of the persons with unemployment also worked at one time or another in 1979.

Historical comparability: The information on unemployment last year is new for 1980. Data on weeks of unemployment were last collected in the 1950 census.

See also: HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1979; WEEKS UNEMPLOYED IN 1979; WEEKS WORKED IN 1979;

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME. Persons who speak a language other than English at home were asked to report the language spoken, as well as their proficiency in English (see Language Usage And Ability To Speak English). This item was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item 13 on page 65).

Respondents were instructed to report the language spoken most often, for persons speaking two or more non-English languages at home, or the first language learned, where the language spoken most often could not be determined.

The write-in entries of the language spoken were coded in census processing offices into 387 categories which are recorded on basic records and public-use microdata files. Tables in PC80-1-C reports include the following categories: English only, Chinese, French, German, Greek, Italian, Philippine languages, Polish, Spanish, other specified language, and unspecified language.

Data on languages spoken in the home are typically presented separately for persons 5 to 17 and 18 years old and over. These data should not be interpreted as the number of people who are able to speak specified languages, since this question counts only persons who speak a language other than English at home.

Historical comparability: These data on current language are not comparable to questions asked in 1960 and 1970 on mother tongue, i.e., language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child. In 1970, Spanish mother tongue was a major determinant in the classification of "persons of Spanish heritage."

See also: LANGUAGE USAGE AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

LANGUAGE USAGE AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH. Persons 3 years old and over are classified by whether they speak a language other than English at home, and, if so, by how well they speak English. Responses for persons under 3 are not tabulated. This item was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item 13 on page 65).

Speak only English at home. Persons who always speak English at home. Includes persons who may speak a language other than English at school or elsewhere, but not at home, and persons whose usage of another language at home is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Speak a language other than English at home. Persons who speak a language other than English at home, even if English is spoken more frequently than the other language. They are further classified by level of English language ability:

Speak English very well. Persons who have no difficulty speaking English.

Speak English well. Persons who have only minor problems which do

not seriously limit their ability to speak English.

Speak English not well. Persons who are seriously limited in their ability to speak English.

Speak English not at all.

These data typically are presented separately for persons 5 to 17 years old (school-age population) and for persons 18 years old and over, to aid the assessment of needs for bilingual education and other services.

Limitations: As a result of a processing error, the reported number of persons who speak a language other than English at home may be inflated slightly in STF 3, PHC80-3 and 4, and Public Use Microdata Samples. The total number of persons who speak a language other than English is inflated by approximately 0.4 percent nationwide.

There is some geographic variation in the frequency of the errors, but no substantial spatial clustering has been discovered. Subsequent data products (STF 4 and STF 5, and data products derived from them) will correct these errors, and thus may disagree with the estimates provided in STF 3.

Historical comparability: The question on current language spoken at home replaces a question asked in 1960 and 1970 on mother tongue, i.e., language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child. In 1960, mother tongue was asked only of foreign-born persons. In 1970, mother tongue was asked of all persons and was a major determinant in the classification of "persons of Spanish heritage."

The focus on current language rather than mother tongue is a significant departure from previous censuses. The question on ability to speak English is being asked for the first time in 1980.

See also: LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME

LINEAR INTERPOLATION. See INTERPOLATION

LIVING ARRANGEMENTS. See GROUP QUARTERS TYPE; MARITAL STATUS; RELATIONSHIP; UNMARRIED COUPLES

LIVING QUARTERS. See GROUP QUARTERS, PERSONS IN; HOUSING UNITS

LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT. See CLASS OF WORKER

LOCATION OF EMPLOYMENT. See PLACE OF WORK

LOGICAL RECORD. A collection of information relating to a specific unit of observation. When the unit of observation changes, another logical record occurs.

Example 1:

Logical record 1-Data for SMSA A.

Logical record 2-Data for SMSA B.

Example 2:

Logical record 1-Data for total population in county A.

Logical record 2-Data for White population in county A.

Example 3:

Logical record 1-Microdata for household A.

Logical record 2-Microdata for person A1.

Logical record 3-Microdata for person A2.

LONG FORM. A census sample questionnaire containing the questions asked of all households (complete-count items) plus the questions asked only of a sample of households. In 1980, the long form was distributed to about 19 percent of the population, except in counties, incorporated places, and selected towns and townships estimated to have less than 2,500 population, where a 50-percent sample was used.

See also: SHORT FORM

LOW INCOME STATUS. See POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

MACHINE-READABLE. Capable of being input directly by electronic means to a computer for further processing. Examples of machine-readable files include files stored on magnetic tape, punched cards, disc packs, etc.

MAGNETIC TAPE. A long strip of mylar plastic coated with ferrous oxide on which information may be magnetically stored, read, or erased by the presence or absence of a magnetic charge at specific locations. When mentioned in census literature, the reference is normally to 2,400 foot reels of 1/2-inch wide tape on which data are recorded in digital form at various densities.

MAIL-OUT/MAIL-BACK. A census data collection technique used for over 90 percent of the population of the country in 1980. Households are mailed questionnaires and asked to complete and mail them back; census employees check incomplete questionnaires and nonresponses.

MALES. See FAMILY TYPE; SEX

MANPOWER CHARACTERISTICS. See LABOR FORCE STATUS; OCCUPATION; INDUSTRY; CLASS OF WORKER; LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979; PLACE OF WORK

MARITAL HISTORY. Persons 15 years old and over who had ever been married were asked whether they had been married more than once and, whether the first marriage ended because of the death of the person's spouse. Marital history is a construct which combines responses to these items with responses to the complete-count question on current marital status. The following items were derived on a sample basis (see questionnaire item 21 on page 65).

Persons known to have been widowed. Widowed persons and those currently married or divorced persons married more than once whose first marriage was terminated by the death of a spouse.

Persons known to have been divorced. Divorced persons and those currently married or widowed persons married more than once whose first marriage did not end in widowhood.

Persons known to have been widowed and divorced. Widowed persons married more than once whose first marriage did not end in widowhood and divorced persons married more than once whose first marriage ended in widowhood.

Persons married only once and persons married more than once are also summarized in selected tabulations.

Historical comparability: A similar question was asked in 1970. Various questions on marital history have been asked since the 1850 census.

See also: AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE; MARITAL STATUS

MARITAL STATUS. All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Marital status data are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and older. This item was asked on a complete-count basis (see questionnaire item 6 on page 60).

Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages, etc.) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Single. All persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage was annulled.

Ever married. Persons married at the time of enumeration, including

those separated, plus widowed or divorced persons.

Now married, except separated. Persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations based on sample data, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent." See below.

Separated. Persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce. Separated includes persons with a limited divorce.

Widowed. Widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced. Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household:

Now married. All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. Includes persons categorized as separated above.

Spouse present. Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse absent. Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, and all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated. Defined above.

Spouse absent, other. Married persons whose spouse was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included are those whose spouse was employed and living away from home, absent in the Armed Forces, or an inmate of an institution.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females arise from the fact that some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas, and, in sample tabulations, from different weights applied to the data. Any differences between "now married, spouse present" males and females are due solely to sample weighting; by definition the numbers should be the same.

Historical comparability: The 1980 definition of "now married" is comparable to the definition of the term "married" as used in publications of data from prior censuses. For 1980, marital status is tabulated for persons 15 years old and older, a change from the period 1950-1970 when marital status was tabulated for persons 14 years old and over. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

See also: MARITAL HISTORY; UNMARRIED COUPLES

MARRIED COUPLES. See MARITAL STATUS; FAMILY TYPE

MASS TRANSIT COMMUTING TO WORK. See TRANSPORTATION TO WORK, MEANS OF

MASTER AREA REFERENCE FILE (MARF). A computerized geographic reference file for the 1980 census (1970 counterpart: Master Enumeration District List (MEDList)) containing records for the basic geographic areas recognized in the census in hierarchical form down to enumeration district and block group. The records consist principally of the names and geographic codes associated with the designated areas, and selected population and housing data items.

MASTER ENUMERATION DISTRICT LIST (MEDList). See MASTER AREA REFERENCE FILE (MARF)

MEAN. The arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items by the total number of items. Mean income, for example, is defined as the value obtained by dividing the total or aggregate income of a population by the number of units in that population. Thus, the mean income for the classification "families" is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families.

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK. See TRANSPORTATION TO WORK, MEANS OF; PLACE OF WORK; VEHICLE OCCUPANCY; TRAVEL TIME TO WORK

MEDIAN. In general, a value that divides the total frequency into two equal parts. For example, to say that the median family income in the United States in 1977 was $16,009 indicates that half of all families had incomes larger than that value, and half had less.

Most medians presented in Census Bureau publications are computed from a frequency distribution, using interpolation inside the interval that contains the median. For example, the median family income cited above was determined by interpolating between the bottom and top of a $16,000-$16,999 interval. Interpolation is evident when noninteger medians are presented for discrete variables; for example, median family size of 3.2 persons.

See also: INTERPOLATION

MEDICAL OFFICE OR COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENT. See OWNER COSTS, SELECTED MONTHLY; VALUE

MENTAL HOSPITAL PATIENTS. See GROUP QUARTERS TYPE

MICRODATA. Unaggregated records for individual respondents or other reporting units in a census or survey. Because the Bureau is required by law to maintain the confidentiality of information which could be associated with a specific respondent, the original census microdata, i.e., the "basic record tapes," may be used only by sworn census employees. On the other hand, under conditions where confidentiality is protected, samples of census microdata may be released as "public-use microdata samples."

MICROFICHE. A sheet of photographic film, usually about 4 by 6 inches, that stores images of a reduced size in a grid pattern. In 1970 all final reports were available on microfiche. For 1980, selected data series have been made available.

MICROFILM. A long strip of photographic film, usually 16mm or 35mm and generally stored on a reel with images arranged sequentially, used for recording information in a reduced size. The 1980 census questionnaires were microfilmed for input to the FOSDIC system.

MICROFORM. A generic term for micro-images on film including both microfiche and microfilm.

MIGRATION. See RESIDENCE IN 1975; YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT; IMMIGRATION, YEAR OF; NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH

MILITARY BARRACKS. See GROUP QUARTERS TYPE

MILITARY SERVICE, CURRENT. See LABOR FORCE STATUS; ARMED FORCES

MILITARY SERVICE, PREVIOUS. See VETERAN STATUS AND PERIOD OF SERVICE

MINOR CIVIL DIVISION (MCD). A primary political and administrative subdivision of a county. MCD's are most frequently known as townships, but in some States they include towns, magisterial districts, and similar areas. A few counties have some territory not organized into MCD's; such "unorganized territory" is treated as one or more MCD's for census purposes.

MCD's are used for census purposes in 29 States (figure 1 lists these States). In 20 of the remaining States, CCD's are used in lieu of MCD's; in Alaska, census subareas are used. In the District of Columbia, quadrants are used. In Puerto Rico, ciudades, pueblos, and barrios are used.

The Census Bureau has assigned each MCD, alphabetically sequenced within county, an incremental, unique 3-digit numeric code. In addition, MCD's in 11 States (those noted in figure 1) have a 4-digit "MCD sequence number" which allows MCD's to be sorted into alphabetical sequence within a State.

MCD boundaries are represented on all detailed census maps. In addition, MCD outlines appear on small-scale maps published in PC80-1-A and -B and HC80-1-A reports and in conjunction with the PHC80-2 series. There are about 26,000 MCD's recognized for the 1980 census.

Statistics for all MCD's appear in STF's 1A, 2B, 3A, and 4B, and in PC80-1-A and -B, and HC80-1-A reports. In 20 States (specified in figure 1), many MCD's serve as functioning general-purpose governments, and these active MCD's are included in PHC80-3 Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. All MCD's in block-numbered areas of these States are included in PHC80-1 Block Statistics microfiche series and STF 1B. Finally, in 11 States (all 9 States in the Northeast region, plus Michigan and Wisconsin), MCD data are published in a manner parallel to that of places of the same population size in tables of PC80-1-B and -C, and HC80-1-A and -B (figure 1 lists these States).

Historical comparability: CCD's were used in North Dakota in 1970, but for 1980 that State returned to the use of its townships. A number of MCD's in other States have changed boundaries. Changes have resulted from municipal annexations, mergers or dissolutions of MCD's, and other causes. There are seven States where MCD boundaries have changed substantially: Arkansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Nebraska, Virginia, and West Virginia. MCD's which have changed boundaries during 1970 to 1980 are noted in footnotes to table 4 of PC80-1-A reports for States with MCD's.

MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER. See UNITS AT ADDRESS; UNITS IN STRUCTURE

MONEY INCOME. See INCOME IN 1979

MORTGAGE STATUS. The existence of a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on the property. Land contracts, contracts for deed, and assumption agreements are included.

This item was ascertained for owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres, without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. Mobile homes or trailers and condominium units were also excluded. This item was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item H32 on page 64).

Selected monthly owner costs are usually reported separately for units with a mortgage and for units not mortgaged (i.e., owned free and clear) since housing costs are quite different for the two groups.

Historical comparability: This item is new for 1980.

See also: OWNER COSTS, SELECTED MONTHLY

MUNICIPIO. See PUERTO RICO AND OUTLYING AREAS

NATIONAL ORIGIN. See ANCESTRY; COUNTRY OF BIRTH

NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH. The population is classified into "native" and "foreign born" based on the State, foreign country, Puerto Rico, or outlying area of the United States where the person's mother was living at the time the person was born (not the location of the hospital if in a different State in the United States). This item was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item 11 on page 65).

Native population. Persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, or other outlying area of the United States; or at sea or in a foreign country if they have at least one American parent (determined from the citizenship question). In certain presentations, this population is further classified as born in State of residence; born in different State (this category may be further broken down by region of birth); and born abroad, at sea, etc., of American parents.

Foreign-born population. All persons not classified as native.

Historical comparability: The format of the place-of-birth question was changed from 1970 so that the instruction to print the State where the person's mother was living at the time the person was born is highlighted so that respondents would not report the location of the hospital if in a different State from the mother's usual residence.

See also: CITIZENSHIP; COUNTRY OF BIRTH; STATE OF BIRTH

NEIGHBORHOOD. For purposes of the Census Bureau's Neighborhood Statistics Program, a neighborhood is a locally defined subarea of a locality with nonoverlapping boundaries. Neighborhoods usually have advisory representatives to present citizen views on municipal matters; where such representation does not exist, areas traditionally recognized can be used.

Historical comparability: Such neighborhoods have not been recognized in past censuses.

NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD. See HOUSEHOLD TYPE

NONFARM, RURAL. See FARM RESIDENCE

NONRELATIVE. See RELATIONSHIP

NONSAMPLING ERROR. The error arising at any stage in the data collection and computer processing operations (of a survey or a census) from such sources as varying interpretation of questions, enumeration errors, respondents' unwillingness or inability to give correct answers, nonresponse, undercount, machine error, and other sources exclusive of sampling error.

NONVETERAN. See VETERAN STATUS AND PERIOD OF SERVICE

NURSERY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT. See SCHOOL LEVEL

NURSING HOMES. See GROUP QUARTERS TYPE

OCCUPANCY STATUS. The classification of all housing units as either occupied or vacant. This item was determined on a complete-count basis (see questionnaire item B on page 62).

Occupied. The classification of a housing unit with a person or persons living in it as a usual residence when enumerated—or

only temporarily absent, for example, on vacation. A household consists of all the persons who occupy a housing unit. If all the persons staying in the unit have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. Complete count figures on households and occupied housing units should match—although sample estimates of households and occupied housing units may differ because of weighting.

Vacant. A housing unit with no one living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. If, at the time of enumeration, the unit is temporarily occupied solely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere, it is also classified as vacant.

Historical comparability: Similar data have been collected since 1940.

See also: VACANCY STATUS

OCCUPATION. The kind of work the person was doing at a job or business during the reference week or, if not at work, at the most recent job or business if employed since 1975. Persons working at more than one job were instructed to describe the one at which the person worked the most hours during the reference week. Occupation is most frequently tabulated for employed persons 16 years old and over, and less often for the experienced civilian labor force, which includes both employed and experienced unemployed 16 years old and over.

Occupation data were also collected but are not tabulated for persons not currently in the labor force who have worked since 1975. Occupation is not determined for persons in the Armed Forces. These data were collected on a sample basis (see questionnaire item 29 on page 66).

The write-in responses to questions 29a and 29b were taken together to assign the respondent to one of 503 occupation categories, coded by specially trained industry and occupation coders in census processing offices. Only the code, i.e., none of the written-in information, is retained on census basic records and public-use microdata. Census occupation categories are fully defined in the Classified Index of Industries and Occupations, PHC80-R3. (Persons wishing to use the census system in coding other data bases may use the Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations, PHC80-R4.)

Relation to Standard Occupational Classification. The 503 occupation categories generally are based on the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system, originally issued in 1977 by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards and revised in 1980. One of the major purposes of the SOC is to promote uniformity and comparability in the presentation of occupational data collected by various agencies. Public-use microdata documentation and other references will define the relationship between the 3-digit census codes and the revised 4-digit SOC codes.

Summary and major occupation categories are as follows:

Managerial and professional specialty occupations:

Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations

Professional specialty occupations

Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations:

Technicians and related support occupations

Sales occupations

Administrative support occupations, including clerical

Service occupations:

Private household occupations

Protective service occupations

Service occupations, except protective and household

Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations

Precision production, craft, and repair occupations

Operators, fabricators, and laborers:

Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors

Transportation and material moving occupations

Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers

These are the categories included in STF3 and in Census Tracts reports. More detailed tabulations present subcategories within these basic groups. In the most detailed tabulations, some categories represent subdivisions of an occupation on the basis of industry or class of worker.

Historical comparability: Occupation has been asked in each census since 1850. The 1980 occupation question differs from its 1970 counterpart primarily by omitting a request for the respondent's job title. Because this information sometimes proved misleading, it was dropped for 1980.

The major difference in occupation data for 1970 and 1980 stems from the adaptation of census occupation coding to the new Standard Occupational Classification system, first issued in 1977. While many of the broad categories observed in the 1980 scheme have been designed to offer a general measure of compatibility with many 1970 categories, the principles governing the classification and many of the detailed categories have been altered substantially. Reference materials on the relationships of 1970 and 1980 occupation classifications are being prepared. For more information, contact Population Division, Bureau of the Census.

See also: CLASS OF WORKER; INDUSTRY; LABOR FORCE STATUS

ONE-FAMILY HOMES. See UNITS IN STRUCTURE

ONE-PERSON HOUSEHOLDS. See PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD

ONE-UNIT STRUCTURES. See UNITS IN STRUCTURE

ORIGIN OR DESCENT. See SPANISH ORIGIN; ANCESTRY

OTHER RACES. See RACE

OUTLYING AREAS. See PUERTO RICO AND OUTLYING AREAS

OVERCROWDING. See PERSONS PER ROOM

OWN CHILDREN. See RELATIONSHIP; CHILDREN EVER BORN

OWNER COSTS, SELECTED MONTHLY. The sum of payments for real estate taxes, fire and hazard insurance, utilities, fuels, and mortgage. These data are tabulated for "specified owner-occupied" units, i.e., one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The data exclude owner-occupied condominiums, mobile homes, and trailers.

Only selected monthly owner costs are included, since payments for maintenance and repair are excluded. Selected monthly owner costs are presented in tabulations comparable to those for gross rent since they are both measures of shelter costs, albeit for different universes.

The components of selected monthly owner costs are payments for the following items, all asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire items H30, H31, and H32 on page 64).

Real estate taxes. The total amount of all real estate taxes payable on the entire property (land and

buildings) last year. It includes State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone outside the household. Taxes are reported even if included in the mortgage payment. Not covered are payments on delinquent taxes due from earlier years.

Fire and hazard insurance. The annual premium for fire and hazard insurance on the property; that is, policies which protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, explosion, etc. Liability policies are included only if they are paid with fire and hazard premiums and the amounts for fire and hazard cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

Mortgages. The regular monthly amount (both principal and interest) required by the lender on mortgages (including second or junior mortgages), deed of trust, or similar debt on the property; or payments on a contract to purchase the property.

Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amount includes everything paid to the lender or lenders, regardless of what is included. Separate parts of the question determine whether taxes and insurance are included in the payment to the lender so that it is possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of monthly owner costs.

Utilities and fuel. See the discussion under Energy Costs, Monthly Residential.

In the computation of selected monthly owner costs, annual figures for taxes, insurance, water and fuels (items where annual figures are usually more readily available than monthly figures) are divided by 12 to yield monthly figures.

Selected monthly owner costs are tabulated in a varying number of categories. Data are generally presented separately for units with a mortgage and units not mortgaged (i.e., owned free and clear) since the distribution of housing costs is quite different for the two groups.

Basic record tapes preserve the dollar amounts for each of the component figures collected (e.g., mortgage payments, water payments). Public-use microdata samples also show dollar amounts, for components as well as total selected monthly owner costs, although the amounts for real estate taxes and insurance premiums are combined into a single figure.

Selected Monthly Owner Costs As Percentage of Income. The ratio of selected monthly owner costs to household income in 1979 is converted to percentage form. The data are tabulated for "specified owner-occupied" units, i.e., one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commerical establishment or medical office on the property. The data exclude owner-occupied condominiums, mobile homes, and trailers.

Data are shown in terms of the number of housing units in categories such as "less than 20 percent," "20 to 24 percent," "25 to 34 percent," and "35 percent or more;" the data are generally cross-classified by household income. Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss are included in the "not computer" category. This item as computed on a sample basis.

Limitations: Utility and fuel costs are frequently overestimated by respondents.

Historical comparability: None of the components of selected monthly owner costs have been collected in previous censuses. (Utility and fuel costs were collected in 1970, but only for renters.)

OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS. See TENURE

OWNER/RENTER STATUS. See TENURE

PACIFIC ISLANDER POPULATION. See RACE

PARETO INTERPOLATION. See INTERPOLATION

PARISH (in Louisiana). See COUNTY

PAROCHIAL SCHOOL ENROLLMENT. See SCHOOL TYPE

PART-TIME WORKERS. See HOURS WORKED LAST WEEK; HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1979

PARTNER OR ROOMMATE. See RELATIONSHIP

PASSENGER ELEVATOR. See ELEVATOR PASSENGER

PATIENTS IN INSTITUTIONS. See GROUP QUARTERS, PERSONS IN

PER CAPITA INCOME. See INCOME IN 1979

PERCENTILE. A value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. For example, if 90 percent of the families in an area have an income of $35,000 or below and 10 percent have an income above, then $35,000 is the 90th percentile for the family income distribution. (The median is the same as the 50th percentile, where 50 percent of the families have an income above, and 50 percent below a certain amount of money.)

PERIOD OF MILITARY SERVICE. See VETERAN STATUS AND PERIOD OF SERVICE

PERSON IN COLUMN 1. See RELATIONSHIP

PERSONS IN FAMILY. The number of persons in a household who are related to the householder, counting the householder, who thereby constitute a family. The measure "persons per family" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In tables where persons in family or persons per family are cross-tabulated by race or Spanish origin, family members are classified by the race of the householder rather than the race of each individual.

PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD. The number of persons living in the housing unit. All occupants are counted—not just those related to the householder, but also any lodgers, roomers, boarders, partners, wards, foster children, and resident employees who share the living quarters (see questionnaire item 1 on page 59 and items H1, H2, and H3 on page 67).

Figures for "persons in household" match those for "persons in unit" in tabulations based on complete-count data. In sample tabulations, they may differ because of the weighting process. The phrase "persons in household" is used for population tabulations, "persons in unit" for housing items. "One-person household" and "persons living alone" are synonyous.

See also: FAMILY

PERSONS IN UNIT. See PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD

PERSONS PER CARPOOL. See VEHICLE OCCUPANCY

PERSONS PER ROOM. A derived measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room. For example, the number of units with 1.01 or more persons per room is the number of units occupied by more persons than

there are separate rooms. This item was derived on a complete-count basis.

See also: ROOMS

PHYSICAL RECORD. See BLOCK (Computer)

PLACE. A concentration of population which may or may not have legally prescribed limits, powers, or functions. Most of the places identified in the 1980 census are incorporated as cities, towns, villages, or boroughs. In addition, census designated places (called "unincorporated places" in earlier censuses) are delineated for 1980 census tabulations. There are about 23,000 places recorded in the 1980 census. (Figure 1 lists the number of places by State). Places do not cross State boundaries.

Incorporated place. A political unit incorporated as a city, borough (excluding Alaska and New York), village, or town (excluding the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin). In most States, incorporated places are subdivisions of the MCD or CCD in which they are located; for example, a village located within and legally part of a township. In some States, incorporated places are independent of surrounding townships or towns and therefore are also treated as MCD's. In a few States, the pattern is mixed. Almost 4,000 incorporated places cross MCD/CCD and/or county boundaries.

There are about 20,000 incorporated places recognized in the 1980 census.

Census designated place (CDP). A densely settled population center without legally defined corporate limits or corporate powers or functions. Each CDP has a definite residential nucleus with a dense, city-type street pattern, and ideally should have an overall population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. In addition, a CDP is a community that can be identified locally by place name. Boundaries of CDP's are drawn by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State and local agencies, to include, insofar as possible, all the closely settled area.

In the 1980 census, statistics are tabulated for each CDP with 5,000 inhabitants or more if located in an urbanized area (UA) with a central city of 50,000 or more and for each CDP of 1,000 inhabitants or more if in a UA with no central city of 50,000 or more. Some CDP's—notably in the Northeast—coincide with MCD's. In STF's, these are treated as both places and MCD's, but in printed reports they are shown only in MCD tables to avoid duplication. Outside of UA's, statistics are tabulated in 48 States and Puerto Rico for CDP's of 1,000 or more, in Hawaii for CDP's of 300 or more, and in Alaska for CDP's of 25 or more. There are approximately 3,400 CDP's recognized in the 1980 census.

Incorporated place and CDP boundaries are shown on all detailed census maps. For tracted areas, boundaries of all places are shown on census tract outline maps. County subdivision maps, at a still smaller scale, also show boundaries for places.

A 4-digit numeric code is assigned by the Census Bureau to each place in alphabetic sequence within State. "Place description" codes will also generally accompany place records. These codes indicate whether a place is incorporated, as well as represent certain other information about the place.

Data are summarized for all places in STF's 1A and 3A, and PC80-1-A reports. For places with 1,000 or more inhabitants, data are summarized in STF 2B, and PC80-1-B and HC80-1-A reports. For places with 2,500 or more, data are summarized in STF 4B, PC80-1-C, and HC80-1-B reports. In PHC80-3 reports, data are given for all incorporated places. In PHC80-2 Census Tracts reports and STF's 2A and 4A, summaries are presented only for places with 10,000 or more inhabitants located in tracted areas. Very detailed data are presented for all places which are central cities of SMSA's in PC80-1-D reports, and places with 50,000 or more inhabitants in HC80-2 reports. STF 5 also provides detailed data for places of 50,000 or more.

The files and reports which sequence geographic units in hierarchical fashion must account for the fact that places may cross the boundaries of counties, MCD's, and CCD's. Such reports and tapes, therefore, provide summaries for the various parts of places created when places are split by the boundaries of higher level areas recognized in the hierarchy. Specifically, place parts within county and MCD or CCD are presented in STF 1A and 3A, and PC80-1-A reports. Place parts within county and MCD are presented for 20 specified States and Puerto Rico in STF 1B and PHC80-1 Block Statistics microfiche reports, but the PHC80-1 reports include only places which have data collected for blocks. In the remaining 30 States, STF 1B and PHC80-1 reports subdivide places when split by county boundaries, but do not observe MCD or CCD boundaries.

Historical comparability: Sixty-eight percent of all incorporated places of 2,500 or more made changes in their boundaries between 1970 and January 1, 1980, which is the reference date for boundaries in the 1980 census. In the 1970 census, ED boundaries were drawn so as to allow a user to aggregate 1970 data for each city of 2,000 or more inhabitants according to 1960 boundaries. There will not be a corresponding capability in the 1980 census.

In the 1970 and earlier censuses, CDP's were referred to as "unincorporated places." The name was changed to make it more explicit that such places are defined for census purposes, and to avoid confusion in States where many "unincorporated places" are parts of incorporated towns or townships. Many CDP's have been redefined since 1970. Incorporated places which were newly incorporated or which changed boundaries between 1970 and 1980 are listed in footnotes to table 4 of PC80-1-A reports.

PLACE OF RESIDENCE 5 YEARS AGO. See RESIDENCE IN 1975

PLACE OF WORK. The geographic location of the plant, office, store, or other establishment where the person worked most last week (see the discussion of reference week under Labor Force Status), ascertained for persons at work last week, including both civilian employed and Armed Forces at work, and tabulated for persons 16 years old and over. These data were obtained on a sample basis (see questionnaire item 23 on page 65).

If the person worked at more than one location for the same employer (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked most last week was requested. Persons working at more than one job were asked to report the location of the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the census week. Salespersons, delivery persons, and others who worked in several places each week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day, if they reported to a central headquarters. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was asked to report the exact address of the place where he or she worked the most hours last week.

Responses were coded in census processing offices but only for a sample

of approximately one-half of the long-form questionnaires (a cost-saving measure). All entries were assigned codes which define the work location in terms of State, county, place of 2,500 or more (1,000 or more in Alaska and Hawaii) as estimated prior to the census; or in the Northeast region, minor civil division. For residents of SMSA's, place of work was coded further to tract and block (if in a blocked area) if the place of work was within the same SMSA or multi-SMSA commutershed.

Place-of-work tabulations vary considerably from one publication series to another. PC80-1-C reports furnish data for each of the following categories:

Place of work reported

Worked in area of residence

Worked outside area of residence

Percent of those reporting place of work

Place of work not reported

In these tabulations, the place of work is shown in terms of whether or not it is within the "area of residence," the definition of which varies with the geographic summary level. For instance, if a given column in a table presents data for a county, the place of work lines indicate the number of county residents who work inside and outside that county.

Census Tracts (PHC80-2) reports present up to 20 place-of-work categories for SMSA's, SMSA counties, places of 10,000 or more in SMSA's, and census tracts, as illustrated by the following list:

Inside SMSA
Omaha, Nebr. central business district
Remainder of Omaha city, Nebr.
Remainder of Douglas County, Nebr.
Bellevue city, Nebr.
Remainder of Sarpy County, Nebr.
Council Bluffs city, Iowa
Carter Lake city, Iowa
Remainder of Pottawattamie County, Iowa

Outside SMSA
Lincoln city, Nebr.
Remainder of Lancaster County, Nebr.
Cass County, Nebr.
Fremont city, Nebr.
Remainder of Dodge County, Nebr.
Washington County, Nebr.
Mills County, Iowa
Elsewhere

Place of work not reported

Up to 20 separate work locations are recognized in these PHC80-2 tabulations and on STF 4. The same 20 locations are used throughout each SMSA, but they vary from SMSA to SMSA and from county to county in nonmetropolitan areas.

Special tabulations can be prepared at user expense which make use of the additional detail available on census basic records. For instance, tabulations can be generated which show commuter flows by origin and destination in terms of census tracts within a given SMSA or multi-SMSA commutershed. Characteristics of workers by place of work can also be tabulated.

Public-use microdata "A" and "B" samples report place of work in the same terms as place of residence, i.e., States and "county groups" with 100,000 or more inhabitants. Within large SMSAs, individual counties and places over 100,000 are frequently identified as county groups making possible some analysis of commuting patterns by commuter characteristics. The "C" sample identifies place of work in central cities and in places in four size categories.

Limitations: It should be noted that place-of-work tabulations do not necessarily give the total number of persons who work in the specified area, only those who also reside within the area summarized. In the above example, the number reported as working in the central business district would not include workers who commute from outside the SMSA being summarized.

Since Place of Work was coded only for a sample of one-half of all long-form questionnaires, along with Residence in 1975 and Travel Time to Work, it required an estimation scheme which differed from that used for full-sample items. As a consequence, the estimated number of workers 16 and over as derived from place-of-work tabulations will differ somewhat from the corresponding figure derived from tabulations of Means of Transportation to Work, a full-sample item. Further, any cross-tabulation of place of work by other items is necessarily based only on the half-sample.

Historical comparability: Place of work was asked first in 1960, when the inquiry was limited to the State, county, and city of work. In 1970, the question took on its current form, requesting the specific street address and ZIP code. A higher percentage of cases were successfully coded to tract and block of work in 1980 than in 1970, due to improvements in coding materials. Data on place of work tabulated for inside and outside the area of residence, as discussed above, are new for 1980.

See also: TRANSPORTATION TO WORK, MEANS OF; TRAVEL TIME TO WORK

PLUMBING FACILITIES. Presence of toilet facilities, bathing facilities, and piped water, ascertained for occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a complete-count basis (see questionnaire item H6 on page 62).

Complete plumbing for exclusive use. Piped hot and cold water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower for exclusive use by household members. All facilities must be in the living quarters, but need not be in the same room. Hot water need not be available continuously. A privy or chemical toilet is not counted as a flush toilet. A bathtub or shower is counted only if it is connected to piped running water.

Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use:

Complete plumbing facilities, but also used by another household. All facilities present, but with some or all of the plumbing facilities also regularly used by someone who is not a member of the household. This category also applies if the future occupants of living quarters now vacant would be expected to share the facilities.

Some but not all plumbing facilities. Units with one or two but not all three of these: hot and cold piped water, flush toilet, and bathtub or shower.

No plumbing facilities.

Historical comparability: Data on plumbing facilities have been collected since 1940. In 1970, there were separate questions on presence of hot and cold running water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. The questions were combined in 1980. In 1980 complete facilities must not only be in the building, as in 1970, but also inside the housing unit.

See also: BATHROOMS; WATER, SOURCE OF

POPULATION. (1) (noun) The number of inhabitants of an area. (2) (adjective) Referring to data about persons, as in "population characteristics." (3) (noun) A group of persons, housing units, or other entities included in a census, or from which samples are taken for statistical measurements.

See also: UNIVERSE

POVERTY STATUS IN 1979. Families and unrelated individuals are classified as above or below the poverty level by comparing their total 1979 income to an income cutoff or "poverty threshold." The income cutoffs vary by family size, number of children, and age of the family

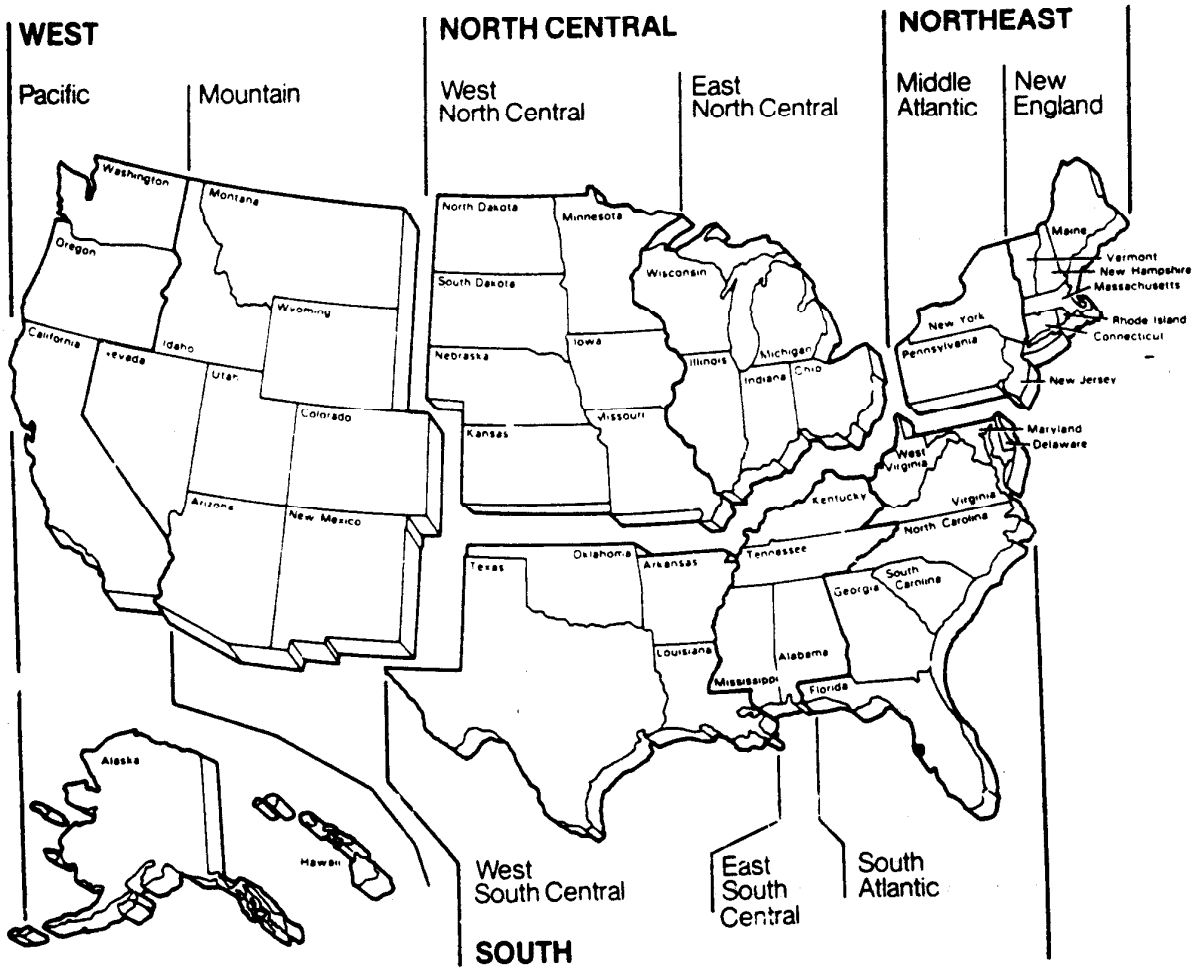
Figure 1. Number of Counties, and N er and Type of County Subdivisions and Places: 1980

UNITED STATES	Counties	Coun: Subdivis. MCD (type) or CCD	MCD's or CCD's	MCD Characteristics: May Split Blocks	MCD Characteristics: Tabulated as Places	Places: Inc.	Places: CDP
ALABAMA	67	CCD	390			428	28
ALASKA	23	Census subarea	37			143	151
ARIZONA	14	CCD	78			75	44
ARKANSAS	75	Township	1378			472	10
CALIFORNIA	58	CCD	386			422	359
COLORADO	63	CCD	208			266	25
CONNECTICUT	8	Town	169	X	X	33	86
DELAWARE	3	CCD	27			56	14
DIST. OF COLUMBIA	1	Quadrant	4			1	0
FLORIDA	67	CCD	293			391	313
GEORGIA	159	CCD	581			556	56
HAWAII	5	CCD	44			0	96
IDAHO	44	CCD	170			199	1
ILLINOIS	102	Township	1651	X		1278	26
INDIANA	92	Township	1008	X		565	15
IOWA	99	Township	1605			955	1
KANSAS	105	Township	1424	X		625	4
KENTUCKY	120	CCD	474			425	24
LOUISIANA	64	Police jury ward	487			301	64
MAINE	16	Town	513	X	X	323	89
MARYLAND	24	Election district	297			152	170
MASSACHUSETTS	14	Town	312	X	X	39	174
MICHIGAN	83	Township	1245	X	X	531	66
MINNESOTA	87	Township	1854	X		855	2
MISSISSIPPI	82	Supervisors dist.	410			290	20
MISSOURI	115	Township	1347	X		933	10
MONTANA	57	CCD	192			126	13
NEBRASKA	93	Township	1204	X		534	1
NEVADA	17	Township	57			17	18
NEW HAMPSHIRE	10	Town	240	X	X	13	49
NEW JERSEY	21	Township	234	X	X	333	129
NEW MEXICO	32	CCD	130			95	33
NEW YORK	62	Town	950	X	X	616	348
NORTH CAROLINA	100	Township	1031			490	105
NORTH DAKOTA	53	Township	1439	X		365	3
OHIO	88	Township	1318	X		939	71
OKLAHOMA	77	CCD	302			596	2
OREGON	36	CCD	211			241	35
PENNSYLVANIA	67	Township	1550	X	X	1018	223
RHODE ISLAND	5	Town	31	X	X	8	20
SOUTH CAROLINA	46	CCD	294			265	116
SOUTH DAKOTA	66	Township	1098	X		312	6
TENNESSEE	95	CCD	462			331	48
TEXAS	254	CCD	863			1112	57
UTAH	29	CCD	91			222	17
VERMONT	14	Town	246	X	X	58	19
VIRGINIA	136	Magisterial dist.	455			229	111
WASHINGTON	39	CCD	245			265	90
WEST VIRGINIA	55	Magisterial dist.	310			230	43
WISCONSIN	72	Town	1269	X	X	579	21
WYOMING	23	CCD	71			89	6

Figure 2. Poverty Level Thresholds in 1979 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years Old

Size of family unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years: None	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 or more
1 person (unrelated individual)	$ 3,686									
under 65 years	3,774	$ 3,774								
65 years and over	3,479	3,479								
2 persons	4,723									
householder under 65 years	4,876	4,858	$ 5,000							
householder 65 years and over	4,389	4,385	4,981							
3 persons	5,787	5,674	5,839	$ 5,844						
4 persons	7,412	7,482	7,605	7,356	$ 7,382					
5 persons	8,776	9,023	9,154	8,874	8,657	$ 8,525				
6 persons	9,915	10,378	10,419	10,205	9,999	9,693	$ 9,512			
7 persons	11,237	11,941	12,016	11,759	11,580	11,246	10,857	$10,429		
8 persons	12,484	13,356	13,473	13,231	13,018	12,717	12,334	11,936	$11,835	
9 or more persons	14,812	16,066	16,144	15,929	15,749	15,453	15,046	14,677	14,586	$14,024

Figure 3. Census Geographic Regions and Divisions of the United States



householder or unrelated individual (see figure 2). Poverty status is determined for all families (and, by implication, all family members). Poverty status is also determined for persons not in families, except for inmates of institutions, members of the Armed Forces living in barracks, college students living in dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. Poverty status is derived on a sample basis.

The 1980 census definition of poverty reflects revisions recommended by a Federal interagency committee in 1979 to a definition adopted in 1969. The index is based on the Department of Agriculture's 1961 Economy Food Plan and reflects the different consumption requirements of families based on their size and composition. It was determined from the Department of Agriculture's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; the poverty level for these families was, therefore, set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher in order to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses of these smaller households.

The poverty thresholds are updated every year to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index (CPI). Cutoffs for 1979 income used in poverty statistics in the 1980 census are presented in figure 2. As an example, the poverty threshold for a family of four with two related children under 18 can be found in the chart to be $7,356 in 1979. Poverty thresholds are computed on a national basis only. No attempt has been made to adjust these thresholds for regional, State, or other local variations in the cost of living.

The poverty status of a person who is a family member is determined by the family income and its relationship to the appropriate poverty threshold for that family. The poverty status of an unrelated individual is determined by his or her own income in relation to the appropriate poverty threshold. Thus, two unrelated individuals living together may not have the same poverty status.

Households below the poverty level are defined as households in which the total income of the family or the householder of a nonfamily household is below the poverty level. The incomes of persons in the household other than members of the family or other than the householder in a nonfamily household are not taken into account when determining poverty status of a household.

Because the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of the analysts of the data, variations of the poverty definition are available in terms of various multiples of the official poverty levels. The one most frequently tabulated is 125 percent of the poverty level, where a family or person may have up to 25 percent more income than normally allowed under the poverty threshold appropriate for the family size, etc.

Below poverty level ("poor"). Families or persons whose total family income or unrelated individual income in 1979 was less than the poverty threshold specified for the applicable family size, age of householder, and number of related children under 18 present. In certain tabulations, this group is further subdivided into those with income "below 75 percent of poverty level" and "between 75 and 99 percent of poverty level."

Above poverty level ("nonpoor"). Families or persons whose total family income or unrelated individual income in 1979 was equal to or greater than the poverty threshold specified for the applicable family size, etc. In certain tabulations, this group is further subdivided into those with income "between 100 and 124 percent of poverty level," "between 125 and 149 percent of poverty level," "between 150 and 174 percent of poverty level," "between 175 and 199 percent of poverty level," and "200 percent of poverty level and above."

Limitations: The term "poverty" connotes a complex set of economic, social, and psychological conditions. The standard statistical definition provides only estimates of economic poverty based on the receipt of money income before taxes. Excluded from the income concept is a measure of the benefits derived from the receipt of in-kind government transfers, such as food stamps, Medicaid, and public housing; private transfers such as health insurance premiums paid by employers; the value of the services obtained from the ownership of assets, such as owner-occupied housing units; and the receipt of money from the sale of property, withdrawal of bank deposits, gifts and money borrowed.

A comprehensive review of the current poverty definition and its limitations can be found in The Measure of Poverty, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, April 1976. See also the discussion of limitations under Income In 1979.

Historical comparability: Poverty statistics were first included in a decennial census in 1970. Prior to 1980 the poverty thresholds did not distinguish among families with 7, 8, and 9 or more persons; on the other hand, the cutoffs were further differentiated by the sex of the family head or unrelated individual and by farm/nonfarm residence.

In the 1970 census, the thresholds for farm residents were set at 85 percent of the thresholds for nonfarm residents. 1979 income thresholds used in the 1980 census represent a weighted average of the nonfarm thresholds used in the past male headed and female headed families. The elimination of the 85-percent threshold for farm families increased the farm population classified as poor by about 174,000 persons or about one-fifth nationwide. The net effect of all three changes on the total number of poor persons is to increase it approximately 380,000 or 1.5 percent.

Since the poverty income cutoffs have been adjusted each year for changes in the CPI, and since the overall impact of the definitional changes is minimal, 1980 census poverty figures for the total and nonfarm population should be reasonably comparable to the 1970 poverty figures. However, because of the definitional changes cited, comparisons involving the farm population should be made with caution.

See also: INCOME DEFICIT

PRECINCT. See ELECTION PRECINCT

PRELIMINARY REPORTS. Census Bureau reports which present unofficial population and housing counts which are subject to change and which are superseded by the final counts. Preliminary data are compiled from hand tallies of address registers in the field prior to the questionnaires being processed by computer.

PRELISTING. A procedure used to assemble a list of residential addresses for the census in areas where adequate computerized address lists were not available from commercial sources. It involves having census personnel canvass assigned areas and systematically record all addresses.

PRICE ASKED. See VALUE

PRIMARY INDIVIDUALS. See HOUSEHOLD TYPE

PRIVATE SCHOOL ATTENDANCE. See SCHOOL TYPE

PRIVATE VEHICLE OCCUPANCY. See VEHICLE OCCUPANCY

PROPERTY INSURANCE. See OWNER COSTS, SELECTED MONTHLY

PROVISIONAL. Subject to change but acceptable for use until final data are available. The term has been associated with two types of data in the 1980 census:

1. Complete counts by race and Spanish origin were initially termed "provisional," until the completion of an analysis of these complete counts in conjunction with figures from the sample. Sample questionnaires received additional editing and review during processing, and this resulted in a shift of some persons from the "Other" category to the racial categories "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut," and "Asian and Pacific Islander." The effect of this additional editing on the sample population totals varied substantially by racial group and Spanish origin group, as well as by geographic area, but is generally negligible.

Information now available indicates that since the effects of the additional review and edit were generally limited and rather varied, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for data by race and Spanish origin. However, data available only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.) are appropriate for use within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Differences between the sample and 100-percent population totals also reflect the effects of sampling variability and nonsampling error. The amount of sampling variability is affected by the size of the race and Spanish origin group, as well as the size of the geographic area.

2. Estimates of long-form characteristics based on a special subsample of the full census sample (the "early national sample"), representing 8-percent of the sample census questionnaires or approximately 1-1/2 percent of the total national population were also called "provisional." The figures were published in a supplementary report (PHC80-S1-1) and differ somewhat from those based on the full sample (for example, as reported in PHC80-S2, PC80-1-C, or HC80-1-B) which should now be used in lieu of the provisional data.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME. See INCOME TYPE

PUBLIC SCHOOL ATTENDANCE. See SCHOOL TYPE

PUBLIC SEWER FACILITIES. See SEWAGE DISPOSAL

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION. See TRANSPORTATION TO WORK, MEANS OF

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION DISABILITY. See DISABILITY

PUBLIC-USE MICRODATA SAMPLE. A computerized file consisting of records of the questionnaire or interview responses in a census or survey for individuals and housing units (with no names, addresses, or other information that would permit identification), rather than summary or tabulated statistics for geographic areas. Users can manipulate the microdata files to prepare tabulations of their own design. In the case of population and housing, only small samples of the census basic records are prepared; tabulations of public-use microdata samples are generally less reliable than published tabulations because of the smaller sample size.

See also: MICRODATA

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY. See WATER, SOURCE OF

PUERTO RICO AND OUTLYING AREAS. In addition to the United States, the decennial census covers the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the outlying areas, including American Samoa, Guam, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (including the Northern Mariana Islands which were legally part of the Trust Territory in 1980), the U.S. Virgin Islands, and certain other small islands over which the United States exercises sovereignty or jurisdiction.

Questionnaire design and the questions asked were developed for Puerto Rico and each outlying area to accommodate local conditions. In the case of some small or military-occupied islands, enumerations were not conducted; only population counts obtained from U.S. Government records are published. The geographic subareas for which statistics are reported vary. Some of those noted below are defined in this glossary; others will be defined in 1980 census reports for the areas.

American Samoa: villages, district subdivisions, districts, and islands.

Guam: census designated places and election districts.

Northern Mariana Islands and the remainder of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands: census designated places, municipal districts, municipalities and islands, and administrative districts.

Puerto Rico: blocks; ED's and BG's; census tracts and block numbering areas; zonas urbanas and aldeas; subbarrios; barrios, ciudades, and pueblos; municipios; and SMSA's and SCSA's.

Virgin Islands: places, census subdistricts, and islands.

Other Islands: no subdivisions.

Data for Puerto Rico and its subdivisions will appear in reports and tapes in generally the same pattern as for States and their subdivisions. Data for outlying areas will appear in 1980 Census of Population, Volume 1, and 1980 Census of Housing, Volume 1, reports, and on STF's 1 and 3.

Historical comparability: The Canal Zone was not included in the 1980 census because it was no longer under U.S. jurisdiction.

QUINQUENNIAL CENSUS. A data collection activity occurring every 5 years, as in the Census Bureau's various economic censuses in which data are collected for years ending in "2" and "7."

RACE. All persons were asked to identify themselves according to the following race categories on the 1980 questionnaire: White, Black or Negro, American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Guamanian, Samoan, and Other. The "Other" category includes Malayan, Polynesian, Thai, and other groups not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire. This item was asked on a complete-count basis (see questionnaire item 4 on page 60).

The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by respondents; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Since the 1980 census obtained information on race through self-identification the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves. For persons with parents of different races who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the person's mother was used; however, if a single response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used.

Limited edit and review operations were performed during the complete-count operations; write-in responses were reviewed in an attempt to classify entries to specific categories, where appropriate. For instance, if the "Other" circle was marked with a write-in entry "Caucasian," then the response was recoded as White. (Additional examples are noted below.) However, all such cases were not identified in the complete-count processing. During the processing of sample questionnaires, a more thorough review and additional editing was done to resolve inconsistent or incomplete responses. Also, during

the processing of sample questionnaires, write-in entries for the "Other" category were assigned specific codes, which is included on the person's basic record in the census sample detailed tape files.

Asian and Pacific Islander write-in entries, such as Indo-Chinese, Cambodian, or Polynesian, included in the "Other" category during 100-percent processing, were collectively tabulated and shown as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in the census sample tabulations; this group, "Other Asian and Pacific Islanders," is included in the broader Asian and Pacific Islander category in all sample tabulations by race. This shift of "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" entries out of the "Other races" category in sample tabulations and the recoding of write-in entries in the "Other" category to specific categories where appropriate affects the comparability between complete-count and sample data for some groups.

White. Persons who indicated their race as White, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, or Polish. (Persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specified race categories but wrote in entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "Other races" category; in the 1970 census most of these persons were included in the "White" category.)

Black. Persons who indicated their race as Black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories, but reported entries such as Black Puerto Rican, Haitian, Jamaican, Nigerian, or West Indian.

American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut:

American Indian. Persons who indicated their race as "Indian (American)" or who did not indicate a specific race category but reported the name of an Indian tribe.

Eskimo. Persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo."

Aleut. Persons who indicated their race as "Aleut."

Asian and Pacific Islander. In complete-count tabulations, includes all of the groups listed below except "Other Asian and Pacific Islander." In sample tabulations, it includes all of the groups listed below.

Japanese. Persons who indicated their race as Japanese, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories, but entered a response such as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Chinese. Persons who indicated their race as Chinese, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories, but reported entries such as Cantonese, Formosan, Taiwanese, or Tibetan.

Filipino. Persons who indicated their race as Filipino, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories, but entered a response such as Filipino American or Philippine.

Korean. Persons who indicated their race as Korean, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories, but reported a response such as Korean American.

Asian Indian. Persons who indicated their race as Asian Indian, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories, but reported entries such as Bengali, Bharati, Dravidian, East Indian, Goanese, Hindu Indic, Kashmiri, or South Asian.

Vietnamese. Persons who indicated their race as Vietnamese, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories, but reported a response such as Vietnam.

Hawaiian. Persons who indicated their race as Hawaiian. In the State of Hawaii, all persons who reported "Part-Hawaiian" were included in this category.

Guamanian. Persons who indicated their race as Guamanian, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the race categories, but reported an entry such as Chamorro or Guam.

Samoan. Persons who indicated their race as Samoan, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories, but entered a response such as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Other Asian and Pacific Islander. In sample tabulations only, persons who reported Cambodian, Hmong, Indo-Chinese, Laotian, Pakistani, Polynesian, Fiji Islander, Tahitian, Thai, or similar responses. Census basic records include codes for over 50 separate race groups within this category. In complete-count tabulations, this group is part of the "Other races" category below.

Other (Race n.e.c. "not elsewhere classified"). Includes all other races (except "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups) which were not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire. For example, persons reporting in the "Other" race category and providing write-in entries such as Eurasian, Cosmopolitan, Inter-racial, or a Spanish origin group (e.g., Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) were included in Race, n.e.c. Other Asian and Pacific Islanders are included in the "Other" category in 100-percent tabulations.

Persons who did not report a specific race but wrote in entries such as "Mexican," "Cuban," "South American," "Chicano," or "La Raza" remained in the "Other races" category for complete-count tabulations, and in the "Race, n.e.c." category for sample tabulations. STF 3, STF 4, and public-use microdata samples separately identify, as a subcategory within "Race, n.e.c.," persons who wrote in an entry implying Spanish origin. Such entries are not necessarily consistent with responses in the Spanish origin question.

In a few tables in which data for American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, and Asian and Pacific Islander are not presented separately, the "Other" category encompasses all race categories not shown separately.

In some tabulations, the "Other" or "Race, n.e.c.," category is omitted to save space; data for this category are derivable by subtracting the sum of the specified race categories from the total.

In certain printed tables, where space is limited, data for persons of Spanish origin are presented alongside data for up to four major race groups. In such situations, users should not be misled by the proximity of these two types of data. Spanish origin is not a race category, and persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. Tabulations in a number of sources present data separately for race categories (e.g., White, Black, and "Other") for persons not of Spanish origin. In addition, the number of Spanish-origin persons is given by race.

Limitations: In previous censuses, undercoverage of the population has been associated with race. The 1970 census missed Blacks at a much higher rate than Whites. The Bureau has not prepared undercoverage rates for races other than White or Black, because vital records and other sources of relevant

statistics do not consistently distinguish among other races.

Historical comparability: Questions on "race" or "color" have been asked in each census since 1790. In 1970, when persons with parents of different races were in doubt as to their classification, the race of the father was used. In 1980, the race of the mother was used for persons who could not provide a single response. The 1970 category "Negro or Black" has been retitled "Black or Negro." Individual categories for Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Guamanian, and Samoan have been added. In 1970, the categories Eskimo and Aleut appeared only on questionnaires used in Alaska; they were replaced by Hawaiian and Korean in all other States. In 1980, all four categories appeared on the questionnaire. As a result of the additions, the 1980 questionnaire had 14 specific race categories instead of 8 as in 1970.

In 1970, persons who did not report a specific race but wrote in Hispanic categories such as "Mexican," "Puerto Rican," or "Cuban" in the race question were assigned to White; for 1980 these persons remain in the "Other races" category.

See also: ANCESTRY; RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER; SPANISH ORIGIN

RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder, i.e., the person in column 1, is used (see Relationship for the definition of Householder). This item was determined on a complete-count basis.

Since some households include persons of more than one race, there may be minor differences in counts by race between (1) tabulations of "families by family size" or "households by persons in unit" where all persons regardless of their race are counted according to the race of householder and (2) tabulations of "persons in families" or "persons in households" where all persons are tallied according to their own race.

Historical comparability: Prior to 1980, the concept of "race of household head" was used instead of race of householder. (See the historical comparability for Relationship.) This change should not substantively affect the comparability of these data.

RATIO OF INCOME TO POVERTY LEVEL. See POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

REAL ESTATE TAXES. See OWNER COSTS, SELECTED MONTHLY

REAPPORTIONMENT. The reallocation of a fixed number of representatives to a set of geographic areas. The 435 seats in the U.S. House of Representatives are reapportioned among the States on the basis of the population of each State in the most recent decennial census (as mandated by the Constitution) using the method of "equal proportions" defined in legislation.

See also: REDISTRICTING

RECODE. A reorganization of responses from the census questionnaire to form a new variable or to put the data into a more usable form. Family membership, farm status, household income, and poverty status are examples of recodes which form new variables from one or more items on the questionnaire. Users of public-use microdata have the freedom to create their own recodes, for example, value-income ratio, age of oldest household member, selected residential energy costs, and age in 5 or 10 years intervals.

RECORD. A collection of related codes and/or data items treated as a unit; a complete set of such records may form a file.

See also: BLOCK; LOGICAL RECORD

RECORDING DENSITY. See DENSITY (TAPE)

RECTANGULAR RECORD STRUCTURE. The pattern followed when the record layout is identical for each record in the file. A schematic of this structure forms a rectangle.

Example:
Person 1 record
Person 2 record
Person 3 record

See also: HIERARCHICAL RECORD STRUCTURE

REDISTRICTING. The process of defining new geographic boundaries for administrative, election, or representation areas. For example, the congressional districts of a State are redefined after each decennial census of population to accommodate changes in the number of seats or to reflect population shifts, with the objective that each district have approximately the same number of inhabitants.

See also: REAPPORTIONMENT

REFERENCE PERSON. See RELATIONSHIP

REFERENCE WEEK. See LABOR FORCE STATUS

REGION (Census Geographic). A large group of States which is a first-order subdivision of the United States for census purposes. The four regions—Northeast, North Central, South, and West—are delineated in figure 3. Regions are identified by a 1-digit code. Regions are divided into census divisions (see Division (census geographic)). Statistics for them appear in U.S. Summary reports in almost every publication series, and in STF's 1C, 2C, 3C, and 4C. The census regions have no relationship to the 10 Standard Federal Administrative Regions.

RELATED CHILDREN. See RELATIONSHIP

RELATIONSHIP. Relationship to the person in column 1 of the census questionnaire, ascertained from replies to a complete-count question (see questionnaire item 2 on page 60).

In household. Persons in the household include:

Householder. The person who was reported in column 1. This reference person was to be the person or one of the persons in whose name the home was owned or rented. If there was no such person, any adult household member at least 15 years old who was not a roomer, boarder, or paid employee was to be reported in column 1. In complete-count tabulations, the number of householders is the same as the number of households or occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may not always be the same because of differences in weighting sample data.

Family householder. A householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Nonfamily householder. A householder living alone or only with persons not related to him or her.

Spouse. The husband or wife of the householder, living with the householder. This category may include persons in common-law marriages as well as persons in formal marriages; it does not include a partner or roommate of the opposite sex.

In complete-count tabulations, the number of spouses is the same as the number of married-couple families or married-couple family households. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of "married persons with spouse present" in sample tabulations, since only

spouses of householders are specifically identified as "spouse." Sample tabulations of the number of married persons with spouse present include subfamilies (see definition under Family) as well as married-couple families.

Child. A son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Own child. A never-married child under 18 years who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

Related child. An "own child" or any other family member (regardless of marital status) who is under 18 years, except the householder or spouse. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other relative. A household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. The scope of this category may differ from table to table, depending on what other relationship categories are included. In detailed tabulations (STF 2, STF 5, or PC80-1-D) the following categories may also be shown:

Parent. In complete-count tabulations, the father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. On sample basic records and microdata files, fathers- and mothers-in-law constitute a separate category coded from write-in responses under "other relative" on the questionnaire. One STF 5 and PC80-1-D tabulation includes both parents and parents-in-law in the same category.

Brother or sister. In complete-count tabulations, the brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. On sample basic records and microdata files, brothers- and sisters-in-law constitute a separate category coded from write-in responses. One STF 5 and PC80-1-D tabulation includes brothers- and sisters-in-law along with brothers and sisters in the same category.

Son- or daughter-in-law. Spouse of a son or daughter of the householder, coded from write-in responses.

Grandchild. Grandchild of the householder, coded from write-in responses.

Other. The following categories are separately coded in sample basic records and public-use microdata files only: nephew/niece, grandparent, uncle/aunt, cousin, and "other."

Nonrelative. Any household member, including foster children, not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories are presented in certain more detailed tabulations.

Partner or roommate. Nonrelative who lives together and shares expenses with the householder.

Roomer or boarder. Roomer, boarder, lodger, or relative of such; or foster child or ward of the householder.

Paid employee. Nonrelative who is paid to provide household services, such as a maid, housekeeper or gardener.

Other nonrelative. Nonrelative who cannot be described by the above categories, including a person who is related to a partner or roommate or to a paid employee.

Inmate of institution and other person in group quarters. (Treated as categories of relationship for purposes of tabulation. For definitions, see Group Quarters, Persons In.) Persons in group quarters are excluded from counts of persons in households or persons in unit.

Responses to the relationship item were also used in defining families, and subfamilies (see Family; Family Type; Household Type). Tabulations frequently report relationship for persons in family households separately from persons in nonfamily households.

Historical comparability: The question was revised from 1970 to replace the head-of-household category with a format using a reference person, i.e., the "person in column 1." 1980 householders differ from 1970 household heads primarily where the wife in a married-couple family is listed as the "person in column 1." In 1970, the husband was automatically assumed to be the "head" of such a family.

In 1980 tabulations, the substitution of one spouse for the other as the reference person may affect certain of the classifications, such as "parent" or "brother or sister," within the "other relative" grouping. The person in whose name the house or apartment is owned or rented may in a few cases differ from the person considered by other household members as the "head," but this is expected to affect the classification of relatively few households.

The 1970 questionnaire category "other relative of head" was replaced on the questionnaire by three categories, "brother/sister," "father/mother," and "other relative." Since the category "patient or inmate" is marked only by census enumerators, it was moved to the bottom of the form in a space reserved for "census use only." New nonrelative categories include "partner, roommate" and "paid employee." The former question asking relationship to head of family or household was asked from 1880 to 1970.

See also: FAMILY; FAMILY TYPE; GROUP QUARTERS, PERSONS IN; HOUSEHOLD TYPE

RENTAL VACANCY RATE. The number of vacant units for rent as a percent of the total rental inventory—that is, all renter-occupied units and all year-round vacant units for rent. Vacant units that are seasonal or held off the market are excluded.

See also: VACANCY STATUS

RENT, CONTRACT. The monthly rent agreed to, or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. Rent is shown for occupied units rented for cash and vacant units for rent. For vacant units, rent is the amount asked for the unit at the time of enumeration, and is sometimes labeled "rent asked."

Contract rent is tabulated for "specified renter-occupied" units, which excludes one-family houses on 10 acres or more. Respondents are to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises. The rent amount for the unit is to be reported even if paid for by someone outside the household, or for some reason, not paid. Respondents who do not pay rent monthly are asked to convert the sum to a monthly average.

In the computation of aggregate and mean rent, $35 is taken as the average of the interval "less than $50," and $550 is taken as the average of the interval "$500 or more." This item was asked on a complete-count basis (see questionnaire item H12 on page 62).

No cash rent. Rental units occupied without payment of cash rent. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and

who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Historical comparability: Similar data have been collected since 1930 (although the first full housing census did not occur until 1940). Rent intervals reported have gone to higher dollar figures in recent decades. The 1970 question on rent had a top category of $300 or more; it also listed fewer rent intervals than the 1980 question. Constant dollar comparisons, 1970 to 1980, are not prepared.

See also: RENT, GROSS

RENTERS. See TENURE

RENT, GROSS. Contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (water, electricity, gas) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.), to the extent that these are paid for by the renter (or paid for by a relative, welfare agency, or friend) in addition to the rent. Gross rent is calculated for "specified renter-occupied" housing units, which excludes one-family houses on 10 acres or more. Gross rent is sometimes preferred to contract rent in comparing costs since contract rent may or may not include utilities.

While public-use and microdata show gross rent in dollar amounts (up to $1,000), the data are not that precise. One reason is that the basic component, contract rent, is reported by the respondent in terms of intervals. To calculate gross rent, the respondent report is converted to a dollar amount by taking the midpoint of the interval; for example, $55 is used for the interval "$50 to $59" ($35 is taken as the value for "less than $50"; $550 is taken as the value for "$500 or more"). To that figure is added the reported average monthly cost of electricity and gas, and one-twelfth of the reported yearly cost of water and fuels.

Gross rent data are typically tabulated in the same intervals as are used for contract rent. A unit classified as "no cash rent" in contract rent is also classified that way in gross rent, even if the unit's occupants pay for utilities themselves. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Gross rent as a percentage of income. The ratio of gross rent to household income in 1979, converted to percentage form, reported for "specified renter-occupied" units, which excludes one-family homes on 10 acres or more. Data are reported as medians and in terms of the number of units in categories such as "less than 20 percent," "20 to 24 percent," "25 to 34 percent," and "35 percent or more"; and these figures are typically cross-classified with household income. No-cash-rent units and units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss are assigned to a "not computed" category. This item was computed on a sample basis.

Limitations: In addition to the effect of using interval midpoints, noted above, gross rent data are affected by the tendency of respondents to overstate utility costs.

Historical comparability: Gross rent data have been derived since 1940. In 1970, gross rent figures were somewhat more precise since exact dollar figures were available for contract rent. Also, in reporting a rent-to-income relationship, gross rent was computed as a percentage of family or primary individual income, not household income.

See also: ENERGY COSTS, MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL; RENT, CONTRACT

RESIDENCE IN 1975. The usual place of residence 5 years before the census (i.e., on April 1, 1975), was asked on a sample basis of persons 5 years old or over (see questionnaire item 15 on page 65). If residence was not in "this house" in 1975, the location was recorded in terms of State, county, and city, or foreign country. The same rules for usual place of residence apply to 1975 as to 1980. Persons such as college students or military personnel were to report the actual residence rather than the legal residence, if different. Residence in 1975 is used in conjunction with residence in 1980 to determine the residential mobility of the population.

Same house. All persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years, plus persons who moved, but by 1980 had returned to their 1975 residence.

Different house in the United States. Persons who lived in the United States on April 1, 1975, in a different house from the one they occupied on April 1, 1980. This includes persons who lived in the same building, but a different apartment, or in the same mobile home but in a different location.

Same county. Persons who lived in a different house in the same county in 1975.

Different county. Persons who lived in a different county in 1975.

Same State.

Different State. This population is frequently subdivided by region of 1975 residence.

Abroad. Persons with residence in a foreign country, Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the United States in 1975, including Armed Forces stationed overseas.

Certain tabulations (for example, in Census Tracts reports) subdivide the different-house-in-the-United States category in a different way: central city of this SMSA, balance of this SMSA, and outside this SMSA.

Write-in responses were coded in census processing offices for a sample of approximately one-half of all long-form questionnaires (a cost-saving measure). For persons in the United States in 1975, census basic records specify the State, and county, and the city, town, or village (if residence was inside the incorporated limits). In the Northeast region, minor civil division of previous residence is also included on census basic records. For persons abroad in 1975, the basic records specify the country or outlying area.

Public-use microdata "A" and "B" samples show residence in 1975 in the same terms as they show 1980 residence, that is, States, SMSA's, selected places and county groups with 100,000 or more inhabitants. This makes possible the tabulation of a full origin-destination martrix of migration flows. The "C" sample shows residence in 1975 in terms of regions, divisions and selected States.

Subject reports are planned to cross-tabulate State of residence in 1975 with State of residence in 1980.

Certain tabulations present data on residence in 1975 separately for persons who were in the Armed Forces or in college in 1975 or 1980 so that their movements can be discounted in assessing migration trends.

The number of persons living in a different house in 1975 is less than the total number of changes in residence during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of enumeration had returned to their 1975 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made two or more intermediate moves.

Limitations: Since Residence In 1975 was coded for only a half-sample of the long-form questionnaires, rather than the full sample, any cross-tabulation involving residence in 1975 (e.g., by age) will yield estimates which differ somewhat from figures derived from the full sample or the complete count. For

example, the estimated number of persons 5 years old and over derivable from residence-in-1975 tabulations will not be exactly the same as found in other age tabulations.

Historical comparability: Similar questions on residence 5 years earlier were asked in 1940, 1960, and 1970. The mobility question in 1950 applied to residence one year earlier. Prior to 1980, publications included the category Moved, Residence Not Reported. In 1980, allocations have been made for nonresponse.

See also: NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH; YEAR MOVED INTO UNIT

RESIDENTIAL ENERGY COSTS. See ENERGY COSTS, MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL

ROOMING HOUSES. See GROUP QUARTERS TYPE

ROOMS. The number of whole rooms intended for living purposes, not only in occupied housing units, but also in vacant units. These rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms.

Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, foyers, halls, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other space used for storage. A partially divided room, such as a dinette next to a kitchen or living room, is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets. This item was asked on a complete-count basis (see questionnaire item H7 on page 62). In the computation of aggregate and mean rooms, 10 is taken as the average of the interval "9 or more rooms."

Historical comparability: Similar data have been collected since 1940.

See also: BATHROOMS; BEDROOMS; PERSONS PER ROOM

RURAL. See URBAN AND RURAL (Population)

RURAL FARM. See FARM RESIDENCE

RURAL NONFARM. See FARM RESIDENCE

SALARIED WORKERS. See CLASS OF WORKER

SALARY. See INCOME TYPE

SALE PRICE ASKED. See VALUE

SAMPLE DATA. The statistics collected from the part of a population included in a sample in order to estimate information about the whole of that population. "Sample data" is also used to refer to the estimates of the characteristics of the population that are prepared.

SAMPLING ERROR. That part of the error associated with a statistical estimate that is due to the fact that only a subset (sample) of the whole population was observed as distinct from errors due to imperfect selection, bias in response or estimation, errors of observation and recording, etc.

See also: COEFFICIENT OF VARIATION; NONSAMPLING ERROR; STANDARD ERROR

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT. Persons 3 years old or over are classified as enrolled in school if they attended regular school or college at any time since February 1, 1980. This question was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire items 8 and 9 on page 60).

Schooling included. As indicated on the questionnaire and in instructions to respondents, "regular school or college" includes nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree. Attendance can be either by day or night, full time or part time, to be counted as regular schooling. Enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring was counted if the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

Schooling excluded. Persons were excluded from the enrollment figures if the only schools they had been attending at any time since February 1, 1980, were not "regular" (unless courses taken at such schools could have been counted for credit at a regular school). Schools regarded as not "regular" may nursery schools which simply provide custodial day care; specialized vocational, trade, or business schools outside the "regular" system, such as television repair schools, barber's colleges, or typist's training schools; on-the-job training; and correspondence courses.

Historical comparability: Questions on schooling have been included since 1930, although the time reference varied until 1950 when February 1 to the time of enumeration was adopted as the reference period. Most tabulations of school enrollment in 1970 were restricted to persons 3 to 34 years old, whereas most 1980 tabulations do not have an upper age limit.

See also: SCHOOL LEVEL; SCHOOL TYPE; SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED

SCHOOL LEVEL. Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in regular school (see School Enrollment) are classified according to the level and year of school in which they were enrolled. This information was collected on the sample questionnaire by means of a question which asked for the highest grade or year attended (see questionnaire item 9 on page 60).

Respondents were instructed to report the highest grade attended even if it was not completed. Persons still in school were to mark the grade in which they were currently enrolled. Schooling received in ungraded schools was to be reported as the equivalent grade in the regular American school system.

Nursery school. A school organized to provide educational experiences for children during the year or years preceding kindergarten. Children in "Head Start" or similar programs were to be reported in nursery or kindergarten as appropriate; if the respondent was uncertain as to the level of the Head Start Program, nursery school was to be marked.

Kindergarten. An organized educational program the year before first grade.

Elementary school. Includes grades 1 through 8, identified separately in some tabulations. (Persons enrolled in a junior high school or middle school are classified as enrolled in elementary school or high school according to year in which enrolled.)

High school. Includes grades 9 through 12, identified separately in some tabulations.

College. Junior or community colleges, regular 4-year colleges, and graduate or professional schools. Includes 1 through 7 academic years and 8 years or more, identified separately in some tabulations. Entries on highest grade attended were edited for consistency with age. For instance, entries indicating college attendance for persons under 15 years old were edited out.

Historical comparability: Nursery school first appeared as a category in 1970. An item on vocational training which was included in the 1970 census, was deleted in 1980. For 1980 as compared to 1970, there was an increase in the number-of-years-of-college categories, from "6 or more" to "8 or more."

See also: SCHOOL ENROLLMENT; SCHOOL TYPE; SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED

SCHOOL TYPE. Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in regular school (see School Enrollment) are classified according to whether they are attending public, private church-related, or other private schools. This information is collected on a sample basis (see questionnaire item 8 on page 60).

Public. Any school or college which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal government.

Church related. A nonpublic school or college which is controlled and supported primarily by a religious organization, e.g., a parochial school. (Respondents were not instructed how to distinguish private church-related from private, not church-related schools.)

Other private. A nonpublic school or college controlled or supported primarily by private groups other than religious organizations, such as private nursery schools and nonreligious elementary schools.

Limitations: In using the public/private school distinction for college enrollment, some caution should be exercised, since there is evidence that, in some parts of the country, the classification of individual schools may not be entirely clear and census data may differ considerably from administrative figures.

Historical comparability: Similar to a question asked in 1970, but with the following wording modifications: the 1970 questionnaire category "Yes, public" was changed to "yes, public school, public college"; "yes, parochial" was changed to "yes, private, church-related"; and "yes, other private" was changed to "yes, private, not church-related."

See also: SCHOOL ENROLLMENT; SCHOOL LEVEL

SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED. Data on years of school completed are derived from two questions, one identifying the highest grade attended in regular school (see School Enrollment); the second determining whether the respondent finished the grade specified. These data were collected on a sample basis (see questionnaire items 9 and 10 on page 60).

Those persons who passed a high school equivalency examination (such as GED) were marked "12" under the highest grade attended (if they had not completed or were not enrolled in a higher grade). Schooling received in foreign schools was to be reported as the equivalent grade or year in the regular American school system.

The number tabulated in each category of years of school completed includes (a) persons who reported that they had attended the indicated grade and had finished it, (b) those who had attended but did not complete the next higher grade and (c) those still attending the next higher grade. Most tabulations of years of school completed are restricted to persons 25 years old and over, although some include persons 18 to 24 years old. Tabulations include persons in school as well as those who have completed their schooling. A typical way of reporting years of school completed is as follows:

Elementary:

0 to 4 years

5 to 7 years

8 years

High School:

1 to 3 years

4 years

College:

1 to 3 years

4 or more years

High school graduates. Persons who have completed 4 years of high school (grade 12) or any higher level of education. Therefore, to obtain a count of high school graduates from the breakdown illustrated above, the categories "High school: 4 years," "College: 1 to 3 years," and "College: 4 or more years" are to be added together.

Median school years completed. Calculated as the value which divides the population in half. Years-of-school-completed statistics are converted into a continuous series: the first year of high school becomes grade 9, the first year of college, grade 13, etc.

Persons who have completed a given year are assumed to be evenly distributed from .0 to .9 of the year. For example, persons who have completed the 12th grade are assumed to be evenly distributed between 12.0 and 12.9. Note that this assumption is different than that applicable to other discrete variables.

Actually, at the time of enumeration, most of the enrolled persons had attended at least three-fourths of a school year beyond the highest grade completed, whereas a large majority of persons who were not enrolled had not attended any part of a grade beyond the highest one completed. The effect of the assumption is to place the median for younger persons slightly below, and for older persons, slightly above, the true median.

Historical comparability: Questions on years of school completed have been asked in censuses since 1940, as a replacement for the literacy question which had been asked from 1840 to 1930.

See also: SCHOOL ENROLLMENT: SCHOOL LEVEL

SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY VACANT UNITS. See VACANCY STATUS

SECOND HOMES. See VACANCY STATUS

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS. See OWNER COSTS, SELECTED MONTHLY

SELF-EMPLOYMENT. See CLASS OF WORKER; INCOME TYPE

SEWAGE DISPOSAL. The type of sewage disposal system for the structure in which the unit is located, ascertained for occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item H17 on page 63).

Public sewer. Connected to a city, county, sanitary district, neighborhood, or subdivision sewer system. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. Small sewage treatment plants, called "neighborhood septic tanks" in some localities, are classified as public sewers. All units in structures with five or more units are assumed to be connected to a public sewer.

Septic tank or cesspool. An underground tank or pit into which sewage flows from the plumbing fixtures in the building.

Other means. Includes an individual sewer line running to a creek, lake, swamp, etc.; units with a privy; and other arrangements.

Historical comparability: Similar data were collected in 1960 and 1970; in 1960, however, data were collected only outside cities with 50,000 or more persons.

See also: BATHROOM; PLUMBING FACILITIES; WATER, SOURCE OF

SEX. Ascertained on a complete-count basis (see questionnaire item 3 on page 60).

Historical comparability: A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

SHORT FORM. A term used for census questionnaires that contain only the questions asked of all persons and housing units, that is, the 100-percent or complete-count questions. In 1980, short forms were sent to approximately 81 percent of the population.

See also: LONG FORM

SINGLE-FAMILY HOMES. See UNITS IN STRUCTURE

SINGLE-PARENT FAMILIES. See FAMILY TYPE

SIZE OF FAMILY. See PERSONS IN FAMILY

SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD. See PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD

SIZE OF HOUSING UNIT. See ROOMS

SIZE OF STRUCTURE. See UNITS IN STRUCTURE

SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME. See INCOME TYPE

SONS OR DAUGHTERS. See RELATIONSHIP

SOURCE OF WATER. See WATER, SOURCE OF

SPANISH ORIGIN. Determined by a complete-count question which asks respondents to self-identify whether they are of Spanish origin or descent (see questionnaire item 7 on page 60). If, when interviewed, the person reported a multiple origin and could not provide a single origin, the origin of the person's mother was used. If a single response was not provided for the person's mother, the first reported origin of the person was used.

Persons marking any one of the four "Spanish" categories, i.e., Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or other Spanish, are collectively referred to as "persons of Spanish origin."

In certain tabulations, persons of Spanish origin are further classified by type:

Mexican. Persons who indicated "Mexican, Mexican-American, Chicano," or wrote in an entry such as "La Raza."

Puerto Rican. Persons who indicated "Puerto Rican" or wrote in an entry such as "Boricua."

Cuban. Persons who indicated "Cuban."

Other Spanish. Persons who filled the circle for "other Spanish/Hispanic"; or persons who wrote in an origin or descent associated with Spain, the Dominican Republic, or any Central or South America country except Brazil or a nonspecific Spanish group such as "Spanish surnamed" or "Spanish speaking."

Preliminary evaluations of 1980 census data suggest some limited misreporting of Spanish origin. Available evidence indicates that the misreporting may have occurred only in selected areas with relatively small Spanish-origin populations, such as in some Southern States, but it is not apparent in those areas with the largest concentrations of Spanish-origin persons. For a fuller discussion of the reporting in the Spanish-origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Report, "Persons of Spanish Origin by State: 1980" (PC80-S1).

Historical comparability: The Spanish-origin question was asked on a 100-percent basis for the first time in 1980. A similar question was asked on the 1970 5-percent sample questionnaire. For 1980, the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" appeared first (the corresponding category appeared last in 1970). Also, the terms "Mexican-American" and "Chicano" are added to the term "Mexican." The category "Central or South American," included in 1970, was dropped.

Although a question on Spanish origin was included in 1970, it was not the major identifier used to classify the Hispanic population in the 1970 census as it is in 1980. Depending on the section of the country, 1970 census data for "Persons of Spanish Heritage" were variously defined as "Persons of Puerto Rican Birth or Parentage" (in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania), as "Persons of Spanish Language or Spanish Surname" (in Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas), and as "Persons of Spanish Language" (in the remaining 42 States and the District of Columbia). "Spanish language" referred to those persons who in 1970 reported Spanish as their mother tongue as well as persons in families in which the household head or spouse reported Spanish as his or her mother tongue.

See also: SPANISH SURNAME

SPANISH SPEAKERS. See LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME

SPANISH SURNAME. In five Southwestern States—Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, Arizona, and California—the surname of each respondent on a sample questionnaire was examined to determine whether it was one of over 12,000 names on the "1980 Census List of Spanish Surnames."

The resulting 1980 census counts of persons of Spanish surname are for general use in methodological studies and for publication in a 1980 census subject report. (The "1980 Census List of Spanish Surnames" is available on tape or paper copy.) Spanish surname is indicated in census basic records and in public-use microdata samples.

Historical comparability: Spanish surname has been coded on a sample basis in the five Southwestern States in each census since 1950. In 1970, it along with Spanish language (derived from mother tongue), was used to define persons of "Spanish heritage." For 1980 Spanish surname does not contribute to the count of persons of Spanish origin. In each census the official list of Spanish surnames has been improved and expanded. In 1970 the list included 8,000 names.

See also: SPANISH ORIGIN

SPECIAL TABULATIONS. Data summaries for subject breakdowns and/or geographic areas not shown in the reports and summary tape files that are available for public use. Special tabulations are performed by the Bureau at user request and expense, and are subject to the same confidential restrictions as other data products available from the Census Bureau. Resulting data are available to other users, initially, if they will share the cost of preparation and, later, for simply the cost of reproduction.

SPOUSE. See RELATIONSHIP

STANDARD CONSOLIDATED STATISTICAL AREA (SCSA). A large concentration of metropolitan population composed of two or more contiguous standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) which together meet certain criteria of population size, urban character, social and economic integration, and/or contiguity of urbanized areas. Each SCSA must have a population of one million or more. Thirteen SCSA's were in existence at the time of the 1980 census (see figure 4). They were defined by the Office of Management and Budget according to criteria published by that office in Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas: 1975. Four additional SCSA's have been defined based on 1980 census results.

SCSA's are identified by a 2-digit numeric code. Summaries for SCSA's appear in many reports, and in STF's 1C, 2C, 3C, and 4C. Summaries are generally

provided for SCSA totals and for within-State parts of SCSA's.

Historical comparability: The original 13 SCSA's were designated in 1975. For the 1960 and 1970 censuses the Census Bureau recognized two "Standard Consolidated Areas" (SCA's), which encompassed metropolitan complexes around New York and Chicago.

In 1982 or 1983, the SCSA concept will be replaced by the new Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA) concept, with somewhat more flexible criteria, as spelled out in the Federal Register, January 3, 1980. These changes will not affect publication of 1980 census data for SCSA's.

STANDARD ERROR. Primarily a measure of sampling error, it is the square root of the variance of the given estimate. Tables are included in most census reports containing sample data which allow derivation of approximate standard errors for these data.

See also: CONFIDENCE INTERVAL; VARIANCE

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (SMSA). A large population nucleus and nearby communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Each SMSA consists of one or more entire counties (or county equivalents) that meet specified standards pertaining to population, commuting ties, and metropolitan character. In New England, towns and cities, rather than counties, are the basic units and should be substituted for "counties" where counties are cited below. SMSA's are designated by the Office of Management and Budget.

Data products from the 1980 census will report on 323 SMSA's: (1) 287 defined before January 1,1980 (including 4 in Puerto Rico); and (2) an additional 36 (including one in Puerto Rico) established as a result of 1980 census population counts (see figure 4). The 36 new SMSA's were designated when 1980 counts showed that they met one or both of the following criteria:

1. Included a city with a population of at least 50,000 within its corporate limits, or
2. Included a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area (which must have a population of at least 50,000) and a total SMSA population of at least 100,000 (or, in New England 75,000).

An SMSA includes a city and, generally, its entire UA and the remainder of the county or counties in which the UA is located. An SMSA also includes those additional outlying counties which meet specified criteria relating to metropolitan character and level of commuting of workers into the central city or counties. Specific criteria governing the definition of SMSA's recognized before 1980 are published in Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas: 1975, issued by the Office of Management and Budget.

With two exceptions, each SMSA has one or more central cities, up to a maximum of three, and the names of these cities form the title of the SMSA. The Nassau-Suffolk, NY, SMSA has no central city, and the title of the Northeast Pennsylvania SMSA does not contain the names of its three central cities: Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, and Hazleton.

SMSA's are identified by a FIPS 4-digit numeric code, which follows the alphabetic sequence of SMSA names. SMSA's are outlined on small-scale maps in several 1980 report series. SMSA data appear in most 1980 census publications and summary tape files. Many SMSA's cross State boundaries, and reports in several series provide summaries for the State parts of multi-State SMSA's, as well as SMSA totals. Summary tape files present data only for State parts of SMSA's, except for the "national" files: STF's 1C, 2C, 3C, and 4C.

Historical comparability: A comparison of 1970 and 1980 census products reveals two types of changes in metropolitan territory. First, 69 new SMSA's were created from previously nonmetropolitan territory: 36 were defined in 1981 based on 1980 population counts and 33 were defined between 1973 and 1979 based current population estimates. (An additional SMSA—Rapid City, SD—was provisionally recognized based on population estimates, but it did not qualify according to 1980 census data.)

The second component of change to metropolitan territory between 1970 and 1980 was the redefinition of many of the SMSA's which were recognized in 1970 census tabulations. Of the 247 1970 SMSA's, 101 were redefined in 1973 based on 1970 census commuting data, most by the addition of 1 or more counties (or towns and cities in New England). In addition, one SMSA was redefined by the addition of one area and the deletion of another (Wichita Falls, Texas), one was subdivided (Nassau-Suffolk SMSA was created from a part of the New York SMSA), four pairs of SMSA's were combined into single SMSA's (for example, Dallas-Fort Worth, Texas), and four SMSA's lost area that was added to other SMSA's. In addition, the names of several SMSA's were changed in 1973, one in such a way that the SMSA code also changed (San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario to Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, California).

Since SMSA's are always defined in terms of whole counties (towns or cities in New England) for which extensive data are available, users can usually compile figures for comparisons over time.

In 1982 or 1983, SMSA boundaries will be reevaluated using 1980 census data on commuting, labor force, population density, type of residence, and population growth, according to new criteria spelled out in the Federal Register, January 3, 1980 (vol. 45, no. 2, pt. VI). At that time new outlying counties may be added or existing ones deleted, some area titles will be changed and new central cities designated, some areas may be consolidated, and a few new SMSA's may be created. Further, the term "standard metropolitan statistical area" will be shortened to "metropolitan statistical area" (MSA). These changes will not affect publication of 1980 census data for SMSA's.

STATE. A major political unit of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a State-equivalent in all 1980 census data series. Puerto Rico is also, except that it does not appear in P.L. 94-171 Population Counts file. American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, the remainder of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands are treated as State equivalents for the presentation of data in 1980 population and housing volume 1 reports, but data for these areas will be available on computer tape only on STF's 1 and 3.

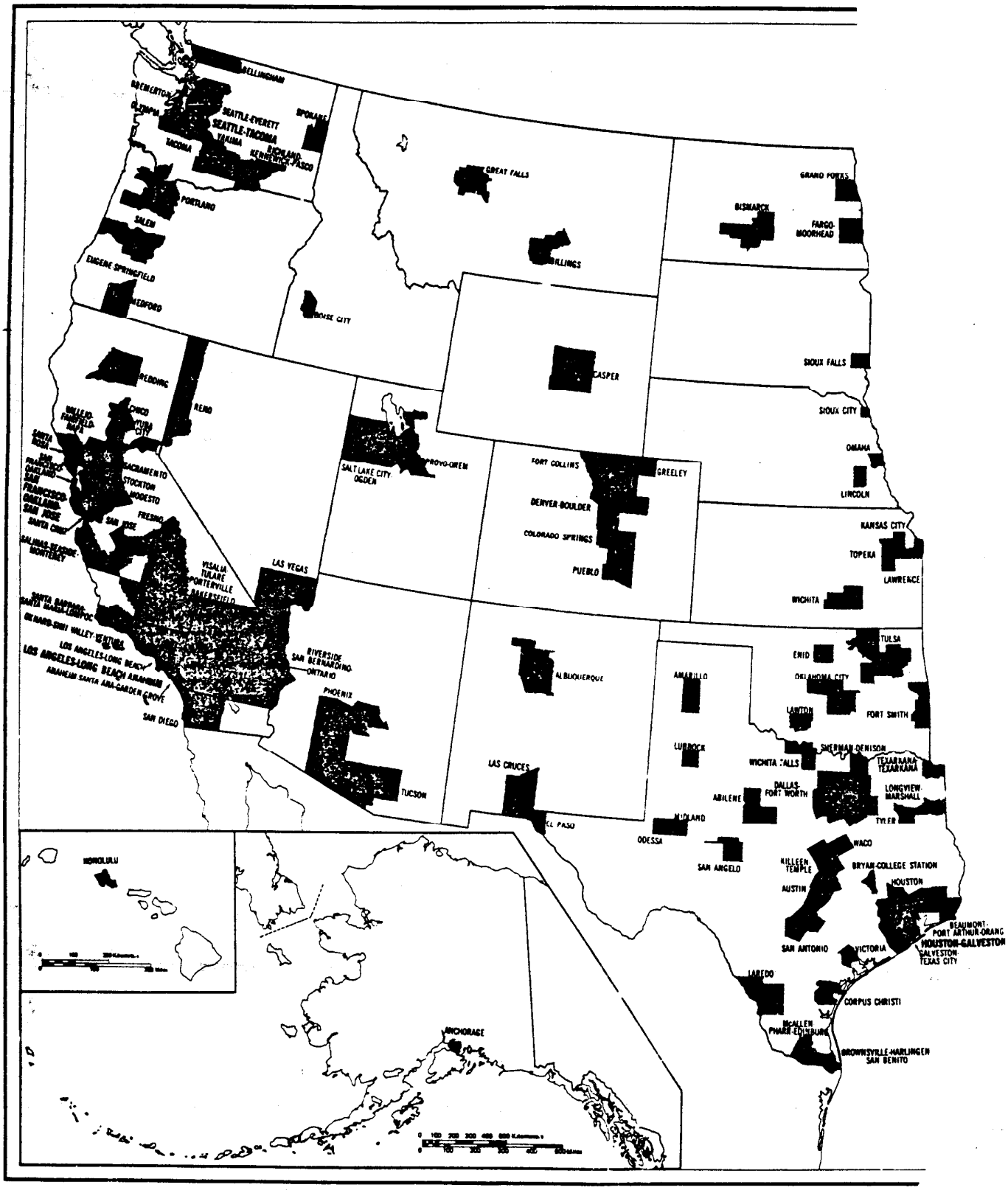
States are identified by a 2-digit FIPS code which follows the alphabetic sequence of State names (including the District of Columbia), and by a 2-digit census geographic State code, the first digit of which identifies the census division of which the State is a part. Puerto Rico and the outlying areas have FIPS codes numerically following the State codes.

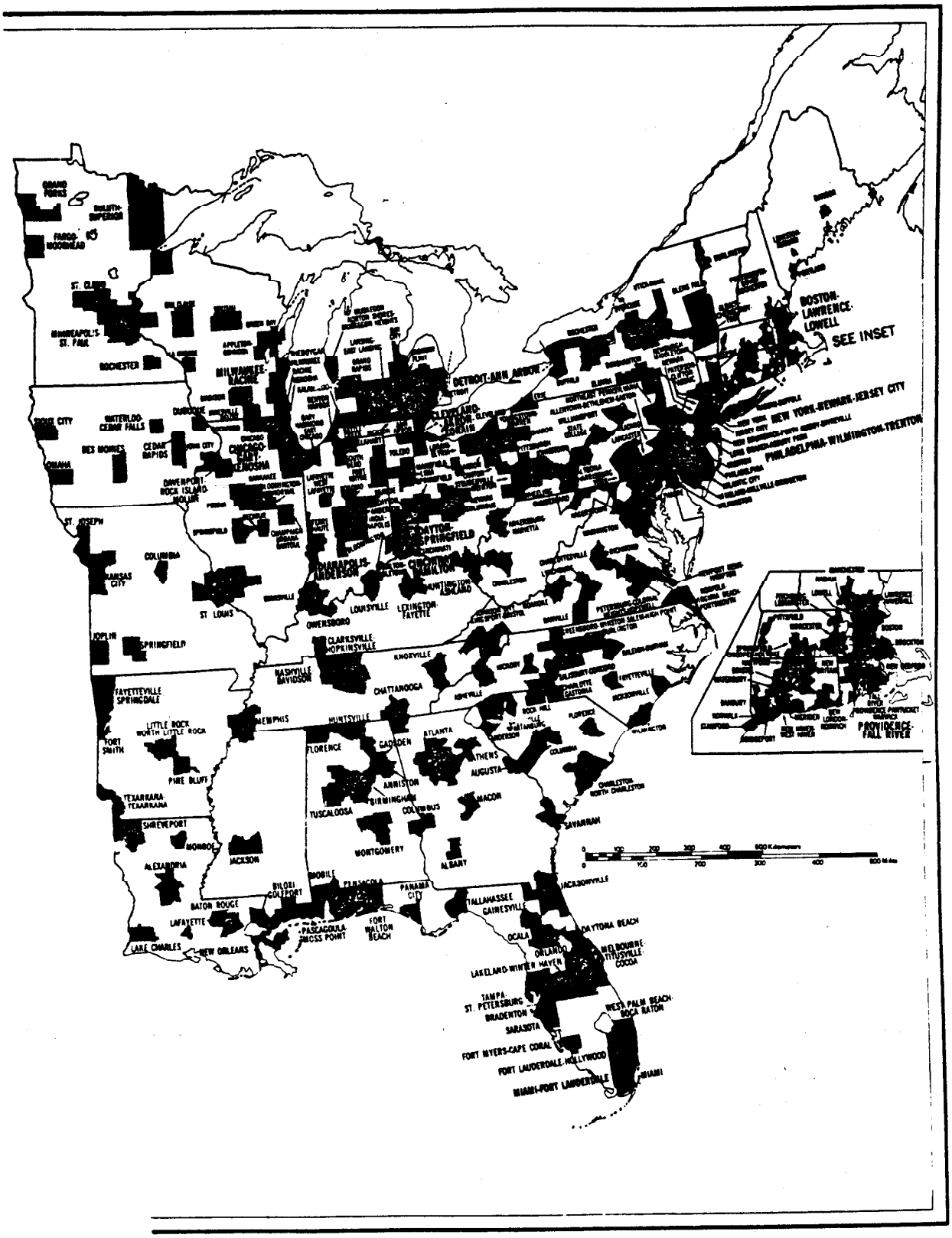
Historical comparability: There have been no significant changes to State boundaries in the last decade. Data for the Northern Mariana Islands are reported separate from remainder of the Trust Territory for the 1980 census.

See also: PUERTO RICO AND OUTLYING AREAS

STATE ECONOMIC AREA (SEA). A single county or group of counties within a State which is relatively homogeneous with respect to economic and social characteristics. The grouping of the 3,103 counties and county equivalents in 1950 into SEA's was the product of a

Figure 4. Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas and Standard Consolidated Statistical Areas: 1980




GRAND FORKS
DULUTH-SUPERIOR
FARGO-MOORHEAD
ST. CLOUD
MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL
ROCHESTER
MILWAUKEE-RACINE
DUBUQUE
SIOUX CITY
WATERLOO-CEDAR FALLS
DES MOINES
CEDAR RAPIDS
OMAHA
CHICAGO-GARY-LAKE COUNTY
DAVENPORT-ROCK ISLAND-MOLINE
ST. JOSEPH
COLUMBIA
KANSAS CITY
ST. LOUIS
JOPLIN
SPRINGFIELD
FAYETTEVILLE-SPRINGDALE
LITTLE ROCK-NORTH LITTLE ROCK
FORT SMITH
PINE BLUFF
TEXARKANA
SHREVEPORT
MONROE
ALEXANDRIA
JACKSON
BATON ROUGE
LAFAYETTE
LAKE CHARLES
NEW ORLEANS
BILOXI-GULFPORT
PASCAGOULA-MOSS POINT
FORT WALTON BEACH
PANAMA CITY
MOBILE
PENSACOLA
TALLAHASSEE
GAINESVILLE
OCALA
ORLANDO
DAYTONA BEACH
MELBOURNE-TITUSVILLE-COCOA
LAKELAND-WINTER HAVEN
TAMPA-ST. PETERSBURG-BRADENTON
SARASOTA
FORT MYERS-CAPE CORAL
FORT LAUDERDALE-HOLLYWOOD
MIAMI-FORT LAUDERDALE
MIAMI
WEST PALM BEACH-BOCA RATON
JACKSONVILLE
SAVANNAH
CHARLESTON-NORTH CHARLESTON
COLUMBIA
FLORENCE
WILMINGTON
FAYETTEVILLE
ROCKINGHAM
CHARLOTTE-GASTONIA
ROCK HILL
ANDERSON
GREENVILLE
SPARTANBURG
HICKORY
ASHEVILLE
KNOXVILLE
CHATTANOOGA
NASHVILLE-DAVIDSON
CLARKSVILLE-HOPKINSVILLE
OWENSBORO
LOUISVILLE
LEXINGTON-FAYETTE
HUNTSVILLE
MEMPHIS
GADSDEN
ATLANTA
ATHENS
AUGUSTA
ANNISTON
BIRMINGHAM
TUSCALOOSA
COLUMBUS
MACON
MONTGOMERY
ALBANY
INDIANAPOLIS-LAWRENCE
CINCINNATI-NEWPORT
DAYTON-SPRINGFIELD
COLUMBUS
LANCASTER
YORK
HARRISBURG-LEBANON-CARLISLE
WILMINGTON
ATLANTIC CITY
VINELAND-MILLVILLE-BRIDGETON
TRENTON
PHILADELPHIA-WILMINGTON-TRENTON
NEW YORK-NEWARK-JERSEY CITY
BOSTON-LAWRENCE-LOWELL
SEE INSET
DETROIT-ANN ARBOR
CLEVELAND-AKRON-LORAIN
PITTSBURGH
ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM-EASTON
NORTHEAST PENNSYLVANIA
BUFFALO
ROCHESTER
SYRACUSE
UTICA-ROME
ALBANY-SCHENECTADY-TROY
BINGHAMTON
ELMIRA
BUFFALO
PROVIDENCE-FALL RIVER
NEW BEDFORD
BRIDGEPORT
NEW LONDON-NORWICH
HARTFORD
SPRINGFIELD
WORCESTER
LOWELL
BOSTON
BROCKTON
LAWRENCE
PITTSFIELD
MANCHESTER
NEW HAVEN
STAMFORD
DANBURY
TORRINGTON
NORWALK
FALL RIVER
PROVIDENCE-PAWTUCKET-WARWICK
0 100 200 300 400 500 Kilometers
0 100 200 300 400 500 Miles

special study prepared by the Bureau of the Census in cooperation with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and several State and private agencies. Boundaries were drawn in such a manner that each economic area has certain significant characteristics which distinguished it from adjoining areas. There are 510 SEA's.

SEA's are identified in census tabulations on computer tape by a 2-digit numeric code or a 1-digit alphabetic code, assigned sequentially within the State; however, no 1980 data are summarized for SEA's.

Historical comparability: SEA boundaries have remained largely unchanged since they were defined in 1950. In 1950, 501 areas were defined; in 1960, 509; and in 1970, 510.

See also: ECONOMIC SUBREGION

STATE GOVERNMENT WORKERS. See CLASS OF WORKER

STATE OF BIRTH. Persons born in the United States were asked to report their State of birth as the State where the person's mother was living at the time the person was born (not the location of the hospital if in a different State). This item was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item 11 on page 65).

Specific States were coded from the write-in entries in census processing offices. Specific codes are assigned for each State and for Puerto Rico and outlying areas of the United States, including U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and Guam. Most presentations are limited to the following:

Born in State of residence

Born in different State:

Northeast

North Central

South

West

Born abroad, at sea, etc.

Specific States of birth will be published only in a subject report, but will be available on basic records and public-use microdata.

Historical comparability: The format of the place-of-birth question was changed from 1970 so that the instruction to enter the State where the person's mother was living at the time the person was born is highlighted so that respondents would not report the location of the hospital if in a different state from the mother's usual residence.

See also: COUNTRY OF BIRTH; NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH

STORIES IN STRUCTURE. The number of stories or floors in the building in which the unit is located, ascertained for occupied and vacant units. Stories (or floors) include basements or attics if these contain finished rooms for living purposes. (A basement is an enclosed space in which a person can walk upright under all or part of the building.) This item was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item H14 on page 63).

Responses for stories in structure were edited for consistency with information on units in structure. The responses given for units in structures with fewer than 5 units were edited to "1 to 3" stories.

Historical comparability: Similar data have been collected since 1960; in 1960, however, data were collected only in cities with 50,000 or more inhabitants. In 1980, basements finished for living purposes were counted as stories for the first time.

See also: ELEVATOR, PASSENGER

STRATIFIER. An attribute of the entities in a "universe" by which they are distributed into categories, corresponding generally to a specific question or combination of questions on the questionnaire. For example, in a table, "family income" might be the stratifier by which counts of families are distributed into a set of categories, each covering a particular range of family income.

STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS. See ELEVATOR IN STRUCTURE; STORIES IN STRUCTURE; UNITS IN STRUCTURE; YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

STUB. Information located on the left side of a statistical table, devoted to a listing of line or row captions or descriptions, together with needed headings and subheadings which classify the line captions.

See also: BOXHEAD; HEADING

STUDENTS. See SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

SUBFAMILY TYPE. See FAMILY

SUBSTITUTION. The imputation of data for a person or housing unit known to be present but for which there is no information on the questionnaire. A previously processed person or unit is drawn from the file under certain criteria, and the full set of characteristics for the person or unit is duplicated.

SUBWAY COMMUTING TO WORK. See TRANSPORTATION TO WORK, MEANS OF

SUMMARY STATISTICS or SUMMARY DATA. The results of aggregating or summarizing data from individual units of observation (for example, persons) to characterize the group of units (for example, the population of a specific area). Summary data may be in the form of frequency counts (for example, the number of females between 16 and 24 in a census tract), or may be in the form of cross-tabulations or descriptive measures such as means, medians, percents, or ratios.

SUMMARY TAPE FILE (STF). A specified set of summary tapes issued from the 1980 census (for example, STF 1A, 2B) containing a broad range of characteristics of population and housing by area (corresponding terminology in 1970: "First Count File A," etc.). The numeric character of the STF designation indicates the basic series of tapes which share the same subject matter and format. The alphabetic character identifies a part containing records for certain types of geographic areas. For example, "STF 1" refers collectively to all of its parts—STF 1A, STF 1B and STF 1C; STF 1A presents data for ED's, BG's, census tracts, and certain larger areas.

SUPPRESSION. A procedure by which certain data items are excluded from public release to maintain confidentiality, i.e., to avoid the disclosure of information which could be associated with specific individuals or, in the case of economic statistics, establishments. It is signified in the 1980 census printed reports by three dots (...), and with special flags on summary tape files.

See also: CONFIDENTIALITY

SURVEY. A data collection activity involving observations or questionnaires for a sample of a population. (A census is a 100-percent sample survey; it collects information about every member of a population.) Surveys are normally less expensive to conduct than censuses; hence, they may be taken more frequently and can provide an information update between censuses. Often, they are used to collect a wider variety of information than is collected in a census.

TABLE. (1) A systematic arrangement of data presented in rows and/or columns with aporopriate titles, captions, etc.; and (2) an arrangement of data items within a logical record in a summary tape file or other computerized medium, characterized by a common universe.

See also: STRATIFIER; UNIVERSE

TABULATION. (1) A table presenting statistics; and (2) the process of summarizing data.

TAXES ON REAL ESTATE. See OWNER COSTS, SELECTED MONTHLY

TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION. A publication presenting detailed and complete information regarding a computer file. It generally includes an abstract of the file, an overview of the statistical program of which the file is a part, a data dictionary which describes in detail the data that appear in the file, a glossary of concepts, and a questionnaire facsimile. Technical documentation for files which are based on sample data contain a source and reliability statement which includes a description of the sample design, the weighting procedures, and a presentation of sampling errors and/or a description of the ways to calculate them.

TELEPHONE IN UNIT. Presence of a telephone in the housing unit, ascertained for occupied units. A telephone in the building but not in the respondent's living quarters is not counted. This item was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item H26 on page 63).

Historical comparability: Similar data have been collected since 1960. The 1980 question differs from its 1970 and 1960 counterpart which, designed more as an aid to enumeration, asked whether the household could be reached by phone. The 1980 question refers only to a telephone inside the housing unit. (As an aid to followup enumeration, respondents were also asked to write their telephone numbers on the back of the questionnaire.)

TENURE. The classification of all occupied housing units as either owner-occupied or renter-occupied. This item was asked on a complete-count basis (see questionnaire item H8 on page 62).

Owner-occupied. A housing unit is "owner occupied" if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if the unit is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit but need not be the person listed in column 1 of the 1980 census questionnaire.

Renter-occupied. All occupied housing units which are not owner-occupied, regardless of whether cash rent is paid by a member of the household. ("No cash rent" units, a subcategory of renter-occupied, are separately identified in rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives, or in exchange for the services of, for example, a caretaker, minister, tenant farmer, or sharecropper.)

Historical comparability: Tenure has been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominiums are identified in a separate question.

See also: CONDOMINIUM STATUS; OWNER COSTS, SELECTED MONTHLY; RENT, CONTRACT; RENT, GROSS; VALUE

TERMINATION OF FIRST MARRIAGE BY DEATH OF SPOUSE. See MARITAL HISTORY

TIME SERIES. Information collected or recorded at intervals through time (weekly, monthly, annually, or decennially); for example, a series giving the number of employed persons for each month, a series on annual production, or a series on monthly retail trade. A series may be made up of simple counts (for example, population, unemployed, job vacancies), dollar values (for example, income, inventories, purchases), or other types of data. It may also present data in the form of an index.

TOWN or TOWNSHIP. See MINOR CIVIL DIVISION

TRACK. A path which runs lengthwise on a tape and on which data, in the form of bits, are recorded. Tape copies sold by the Census Bureau may be ordered with either 7 tracks or 9 tracks running parallel to one another.

TRACT. See CENSUS TRACT

TRAILERS. See UNITS AT ADDRESS; UNITS IN STRUCTURE

TRANSPORTATION TO WORK, MEANS OF. The principal means of travel or type of conveyance usually used during the reference week in traveling from home to work at the address given in the place-of-work question. (The reference week was the calender week prior to the date on which the respondent or enumerator completed the questionnaire, further discussed under Labor Force Status.) If more than one means of transportation was used, the respondent was instructed to report the one usually used for most of the distance.

These data were obtained from the full sample for persons at work last week (i.e., including both civilian employed and Armed Forces at work) and are tabulated for persons 16 years old and over (see questionnaire item 24 on page 65). Major categories which appear in abbreviated tabulations include:

Private vehicle. Cars (including station wagons and company cars), trucks (including pickup trucks and small panel trucks); and vans with passenger seats and side and/or rear windows.

Drive alone. Includes persons who usually drove alone as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination.

Carpool. Persons who share driving (e.g., persons in carpools who took turns driving on different days), drive others only, or ride as a passenger only (includes persons who were usually driven to work by another worker, not necessarily someone who worked at the same place as the respondent). Persons in a carpool were also asked how many people usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van (see Vehicle Occupancy).

Public transportation. Buses or streetcars, railroads (including commuter trains), subway or elevated (rapid transit operating on its own right-of-way underground, on the surface, or elevated), and taxicab.

Other means. Motorcycles, bicycles, write-in responses (e.g., ferryboat, airplane), and persons who "walked only," i.e., who walked to work and used no other means of transportation.

Worked at home. Persons working on a farm where he or she lived, or in an office or shop in the person's house.

A respondent who was on a business trip during the reference week may report a means of transportation to work that does not seem reasonable for the place of residence, e.g., a resident of Montana reporting going to work last week by subway. There was no coding of write-in responses within the "other means" category.

Historical comparability: Data on means of transportation to work have been collected since 1960. In 1970, the question referred to the means of transportation to work on the last day of the previous week rather than the usual means during the week. The categories for trucks, vans, motorcycles, and bicycles are new for 1980. Rather than using a separate question on carpooling, the 1970 means-of-transportation-to-work question specified "driver, private auto" and "passenger, private auto."

See also: PLACE OF WORK; TRAVEL TIME TO WORK; VEHICLE OCCUPANCY TO WORK

TRAVEL TIME TO WORK. The usual number of minutes spent in traveling from home to work (one way) during the reference week, ascertained for persons at work last week and tabulated for persons 16 years old and over. (See the discussion of the reference week under Labor Force Status.) Travel time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, etc. Time taken occasionally to stop for meals, shopping, appointments, taking children to school, etc. was not included. This item was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item 24 on page 65).

This item was coded in census processing offices from the respondent's write-in entry and is recorded on census basic records and public-use microdata in minutes. In some reports, travel time to work is reported in terms of categories: less than 10 minutes, 10 to 19 minutes, 20 to 29 minutes, 30 to 44 minutes, and 45 or more minutes. More frequently the data are presented as an average: mean travel time to work, reported in minutes.

Limitations: Since travel time to work was coded only for a sample of one-half of all long-form questionnaires, along with place of work and residence in 1975. The estimated number of workers 16 years and over who did not work at home as derived from travel time figures will differ somewhat from the corresponding figure derived from a tabulation of means of transportation to work, a full-sample item. Further, any cross-tabulation of travel time to work with other items is necessarily based only on the half sample.

Historical comparability: Travel time to work is a new item for 1980.

See also: PLACE OF WORK; TRANSPORTATION TO WORK, MEANS OF; VEHICLE OCCUPANCY

TRUCKS OR VANS AVAILABLE. The number of vans, pickups, and small panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less which are owned or regularly used by any member of the household and which are ordinarily kept at home. Company vans and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are also included if kept at home by a household member and used for nonbusiness purposes. Vans and trucks kept at home are not included if used only for business purposes. The statistics, therefore, do not reflect the number of privately owned trucks or vans or the number of households owning such vehicles. The statistics are ascertained for occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item H29 on page 63).

Limitations: A test survey taken before the census showed that the percent of households with several vans or trucks was understated, and the percent of households with "no vans or trucks" was overstated, when compared to the results of reinterviews.

Historical comparability: This question has not been asked in a census before.

See also: AUTOMOBILES AVAILABLE

TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT. See CLASS OF WORKER

TYPE OF GROUP QUARTERS. See GROUP QUARTERS TYPE

TYPE OF SCHOOL. See SCHOOL TYPE

TYPE OF STRUCTURE. See UNITS IN STRUCTURE

UNDERCOUNT. The error in census data that results from the failure to count some persons and/or housing units in the census. "Undercount" is a component of nonsampling error.

UNIMATCH (universal matcher). A computer program that is a generalized record-linkage system. While it incorporates the address-matching functions of ADMATCH, it also can handle building names, street intersections, and nonaddress-matching. UNIMATCH was developed by the Census Bureau and is written in IBM 360/OS assembler language.

See also: ZIPSTAN

UNITED STATES. This designation includes the 50 States and the District of Columbia. 1980 STF's and most report series (usually in a separate U.S. Summary report) provide data summarized for the United States.

UNIT, PERSONS IN. See PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD

UNITS AT ADDRESS. Number of housing units with a particular house or building address number. This question is asked principally to improve census coverage. If the respondent indicated from 2 to 9 units at the address, census workers checked the number against the number of units for that address on the Bureau's address register. If the respondent's answer was higher than what was shown in the address register, the building was visited to ascertain the correct number of units, thereby assuring enumeration of every unit. This item was asked on a complete-count basis (see questionnaire item H4 on page 62).

Mobile home or trailer. Included if intended for occupancy where located. Mobile homes or trailers were counted whether mounted or on wheels.

Limitations: Data users sometimes use "units at address" as a proxy for "units in structure," which is published later because it is based on a sample question. The concepts are not interchangeable, though, since some multi-unit buildings have more than one address and there is some variation in respondent interpretation of "units at address."

Historical comparability: Similar data were collected in 1970.

See also: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

UNITS IN STRUCTURE. The number of housing units in the structure in which the unit is located. The number of units in structure includes all housing units whether occupied or vacant, but excludes group quarters or businesses. The statistics are presented in terms of the number of housing units in structures of specified types and sizes, not in terms of the number of structures with housing units.

A structure is a separate building that either has open space on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. This was determined on a sample basis (see questionnaire item H13 on page 63).

One-family house. Synonymous with 1-unit structure (i.e., the term does not imply occupancy by a family as defined for census purposes). This category excludes mobile homes or trailers as defined below.

1-unit, detached. 1-unit structure detached from any other house, i.e., with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house which contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built on are also included.

1-unit, attached. 1-unit structure which has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to nonresidential structures, each house is a separate attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2-or-more units. Units in structures containing 2 or more housing units; further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile home or trailer, etc. Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added. If only a porch or shed has been added, the unit is counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space, and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

In the printed reports, this category includes occupied housing units indicated as "boat, tent, van, etc.," i.e., any occupied units which do not fit the other listed categories. Houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and caves used as a usual place of residence provide additional examples.

Limitations: Users of small-area data occasionally are troubled by certain anomalies in units-in-structure data. For example, a user may encounter a table in which only 5 units in a census tract are listed as being in a structure of 10 or more units. Sometimes respondents do not know the exact number of units in a structure and give an incorrect response.

Historical comparability: Data have been collected on units in structure since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. The residual category "boat, tent, van, etc." replaces the 1970 category "other—describe." The instruction to respondents that a mobile home or trailer counts as a detached house if a room (though not a porch or shed) has been built on to it was added in 1970 and retained for 1980.

See also: UNITS AT ADDRESS

UNIVERSE. The set of entities of which the characteristics are studied or investigated, or about which an inference is made. For example, the universe of the population census is all U.S. residents; and, with reference to census data tables, the universe of a particular table might be stated as persons 65 years old and over if the table distributes all such persons into specific categories.

UNMARRIED COUPLES. Households consisting of two unrelated persons 15 years old and over of opposite sex, regardless of their marital status, and regardless of the presence or absence of persons under 15; derived from responses to relationship, sex, and age questions. Data are presented only in limited tabulations in PC80-1-D and STF 5. This item was derived on a sample basis.

Historical comparability: This is a new concept for census publications. It could, however, also be applied to microdata from earlier censuses.

UNPUBLISHED DATA. Statistics which are not published in printed reports. Unpublished data may be data products on computer tape, microfiche, or, infrequently, printout. The data derive from a variety of sources, for example, user-sponsored special tabulations, byproducts of regular publication activities, and additional detail purposely included in the several STF's which are basically prepared to provide data for the printed reports. Among the reasons for not publishing the data are limited audience interest, publication costs, and reliability considerations. Unpublished data can usually be obtained from the Bureau at the cost of reproduction.

UNRELATED INDIVIDUAL. An unrelated individual may be (1) a householder living alone or only with persons not related to him or her, (2) a roomer, boarder, partner, roommate, or resident employee unrelated to the householder, or (3) a group quarters member who is not an inmate of an institution. Classification as an unrelated individual derives from the complete-count question on relationship.

Examples of unrelated individuals include a widow who occupies her house alone or with one or more other persons not related to her, a roomer not related to the householder, a maid living as a member of her employer's household, and a resident staff member in a hospital dormitory. Persons living with one or more relatives in a household where the householder is not related to any of them are classified in the census as unrelated individuals; for example, a husband and wife who rent a room from a householder to whom they are not related. Presentations are shown for the universe of "unrelated individuals 15 years and over" for income and poverty.

Historical comparability: A similar concept was used in 1970.

See also: FAMILY; RELATIONSHIP

URBAN AND RURAL (Population). Urban and rural are type-of-area concepts rather than specific areas outlined on maps. As defined by the Census Bureau, the urban population comprises all persons living in urbanized areas (UA's) and in places of 2,500 or more inhabitants outside UA's.

The rural population consists of everyone else. Therefore, a rural classification need not imply farm residence or a sparsely settled area, since a small city or town is rural as long as it is outside a UA and has fewer than 2,500 inhabitants.

The terms urban and rural are independent of metropolitan and nonmetropolitan designations; both urban and rural areas occur inside and outside SMSA's.

Historical comparability: Except for the minor relaxation of UA criteria discussed below, urban and rural definitions have been consistent since 1950. Within small counties, measurements of urban and rural populations over time may be significantly affected by the increase or decrease of a place's population across the 2,500 population threshold, e.g., the increase of 1 person to a place of 2,499 results in an increase of 2,500 to the county's urban population.

URBAN FRINGE. See URBANIZED AREA

URBANIZED AREA (UA). A population concentration of at least 50,000 inhabitants, generally consisting of a central city and the surrounding, closely settled, contiguous territory (suburbs).

The UA criteria define a boundary based primarily on a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile, but also include some less densely settled areas, and such areas as industrial parks and railroad yards, if they are within areas of dense urban development. The density level of 1,000 persons per square mile corresponds approximately to the continuously built-up area around a city(ies). The "urban fringe" is that part of the UA outside of a central city(ies).

Typically, an entire UA is included within an SMSA. The SMSA is usually much larger in terms of territory covered and includes territory where the population density is less than 1,000. Occasionally, more than one UA is located within an SMSA. In some cases a small part of a UA may extend beyond an SMSA boundary or possibly into an adjacent SMSA. A few 1980 UA's have been defined in areas which do not meet the criteria for SMSA designation. UA's may cross State boundaries. In a few cases a UA does not include all of an "extended city," that is, a place which is determined to have a significant amount of rural territory.

UA's are identified by 4-digit codes, which follow the alphabetic sequence of all UA names. When a UA has the same name as an SMSA, the UA code is the same as the SMSA code. UA boundaries are shown on final MMS/VMS maps, and at a much smaller scale on UA outline maps in PC80-1-A and HC80-1-A reports.

Historical comparability: Because UA's are defined on the basis of population distribution at the time of a decennial census, their boundaries tend to change following each census to include expanding urban development.

The criteria have been fairly constant since 1950, although in each decade some new refinements have been added. For the 1970 census, in which 252 UA's were recognized, it was necessary for the central city to have a population of 50,000 or more, or for there to be "twin cities" with a combined population of 50,000 and with the smaller city having at least 15,000. In 1974 the criteria were liberalized to allow UA recognition to certain cities between 25,000 and 50,000, and this resulted in 27 new urbanized areas. For 1980, no minimum population size is required for a central city.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE. Occupancy of a housing unit entirely by persons with a usual home elsewhere at the time of enumeration. These units are classified as vacant, since each person enumerated in the census was attributed to the address which they indicated was their usual residence. Housing units with one or more persons staying temporarily with a permanent resident are not included in the count of usual-home-elsewhere housing units.

The count of vacant usual-home-elsewhere housing units is based on item B of the questionnaire, filled by an enumerator in a review of all housing units reported as vacant. These counts appear only on STF 2, classified by type of vacancy. Public-use microdata sample records also identify vacant usual-home-elsewhere units and include appropriate housing characteristics for these units, but include no information on the nonpermanent occupants enumerated there. A supplementary report, PC80-S1-6, is the only source for characteristics of nonpermanent residents classified according to the area where they were staying at the time of the census.

Limitations: Available evidence suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant-usual-home-elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant-regular." In some States these figures differ substantially from counts of nonpermanent households found in the supplementary report PC80-S1-6.

Historical comparability: No corresponding counts of usual-home-elsewhere housing units are available from any previous census.

USUAL HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1979. See HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1979

UTILITIES. See ENERGY COSTS, MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL

VACANCY, DURATION OF. The length of time (in months) from the data the last occupants moved from the unit. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant. For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Duration of vacancy was determined for vacant year-round units on a complete-count basis (see questionnaire item D on page 62).

Historical comparability: Similar data have been collected since 1960.

See also: VACANCY STATUS

VACANCY STATUS. Determined for housing units at the time of enumeration. Vacancy status pertains to year-round vacant units. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units are determined by enumerators questioning landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others (see questionnaire items C1 and C2 on page 62).

The housing inventory includes vacant mobile homes or trailers intended to be occupied on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealer sales lots or in storage yards are not counted as housing units.

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if open to the elements; that is, if the roof, walls, windows, or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is to be demolished or is condemned. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Vacant year-round units. Vacant units intended for use, even if only occasionally, throughout the year.

For sale only. Vacant year-round units offered for sale only. The category includes mainly one-family houses, but also two types of vacant units in multi-unit buildings: (1) vacant units (which are for sale only) in a cooperative or condominium and (2) vacant units intended to be occupied by the new building owners in multi-unit buildings that are for sale. An individual unit that is vacant because it is being held for sale of the entire building is classified as "other vacant." Vacant units offered for rent or sale at the same time are classified as "for rent."

For rent. Vacant year-round units offered for rent, and vacant units offered for rent or sale at the same time, including vacant units for rent in a building for sale.

Rented or sold, awaiting occupancy. Vacant year-round units sold or rented but still unoccupied when enumerated—including units where rent is agreed on but not yet paid.

Held for occasional use. Vacant units for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year. Shared ownership or "time sharing" condominiums are also classified here.

Other vacant. Vacant units for year-round occupancy not classified above, for example, units held for a janitor or caretaker, settlement of an estate, pending repairs or modernization, or personal reasons of the owner.

Vacant seasonal and migratory units. Vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons. Any unit used throughout the year, even if only occasionally, is excluded. Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation—beach cottages and hunting cabins, for example. Seasonal units may also include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Migratory units include those for farm workers during crop season.

Limitations: Most tables exclude vacant seasonal and migratory units since information on characteristics of such units is difficult to obtain.

Historical comparability: Similar data have been collected since 1940. In 1970, seasonal and migratory vacant units were reported in two separate categories.

See also: BOARDED-UP STATUS; HOMEOWNER VACANCY RATE; OCCUPANCY STATUS; RENTAL VACANCY RATE; VACANCY, DURATION OF

VALUE. For owner-occupied housing units, the respondent's estimate of the current dollar worth of the property. For vacant units, value is the price asked for the property. A property is defined as the

house and land on which it stands. Respondents estimated the value of house and land even if they only owned the house or owned the property jointly.

Statistics on value are shown only for owner-occupied condominium units and for "specified owner-occupied" units, i.e., one-family houses on less than 10 acres and with no business on the property. Value tabulations exclude renter-occupied units, mobile homes or trailers, houses on 10 or more acres, houses with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property, and noncondominium units in multi-family buildings (e.g., cooperatives).

When value data are presented solely for vacant units for sale only, the term "sale price asked" is substituted. In the computation of aggregate and mean value, $7,500 is taken as the average of the interval "less than $10,000," and $250,000 is taken as the average of the interval "$200,000 or more." This item was asked on a complete-count basis (see questionnaire item H11 on page 62).

Limitations: A 1970 census evaluation study found that respondents tended to report a higher value of home in a reinterview survey, with more detailed questions, than in the census. On the other hand, a comparison of 1970 census reports of value with subsequent actual sale prices of a sample of homes sold one to two years later found that the census understated the median market value of those homes by only three percent (compared to the sale prices adjusted for inflation between the census and sale date). This result cannot be generalized to all census value data, however, since the sample was restricted to metropolitan areas, and since census respondents who were about to sell their homes may have been more aware of market values.

Historical comparability: Similar data have been collected since 1930 (and in 1920 for mortgaged nonfarms only), but value for condominiums is new for 1980. For historical comparability, tables will show condominiums and noncondominiums separately. Values for 1980 reflect increased housing prices: the highest category in 1970 was "$50,000 or more," for 1980, $200,000 or more. Also, the number of categories increased from 11 in 1970 to 24 in 1980.

VALUE-INCOME RATIO. The ratio of the value of the unit to household income in 1979, calculated for "specified" owner-occupied noncondominium housing units, limited to one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The statistics exclude data on mobile homes or trailers. The value of a home is generally several times the income for a single year, and the ratios tabulated range from "less than 1.5" to "4.0 or more," at intervals of .5. (Households with no income or a net loss are included in the category "not computed.")

Historical comparability: In 1970, family or "primary individual" income was used in computing the value-income ratio, rather than household income.

VANS OR TRUCKS AVAILABLE. See TRUCKS OR VANS AVAILABLE

VARIANCE. The average squared differences of a set of observations about the expected value of the estimate. It is thus a measure of the dispersion of the observations about the expected value of the estimate. The square root of the variance equals the standard deviation.

VEHICLE OCCUPANCY. The number of people, including the respondent, who usually rode together to work in a car, truck, or van during the reference week ("last week"). Riders who rode to school or some other nonwork destination were not included. Vehicle occupancy was asked on a sample basis for persons at work last week who indicated the use of a car, truck, or van in the means-of-transportation-to-work question (see questionnaire item 24 on page 65).

Data are reported in terms of categories like "Drives alone," "In 2-person carpool," "In 3-person carpool," etc., and/or as an average: persons per private vehicle. In the calculation of means or aggregates, 6 is taken as the average value of the open-ended category "7 or more." Note that these data are presented in terms of the number of persons in carpools of a given size, not in terms of the number of vehicles or carpools. To approximate the number of vehicles accounted for by these statistics, divide the number of persons who went to work by car, truck, or van by the mean number of persons per vehicle; to approximate the number of carpools, subtract the number of persons driving alone from the derived number of vehicles.

Historical comparability: New item for 1980.

See also: PLACE OF WORK; TRANSPORTATION TO WORK, MEANS OF

VEHICLES AVAILABLE. The total number of automobiles, vans, and light trucks—one ton or less—available at home for the use of members of the household, ascertained for occupied housing units. This tabulation adds together responses to the two separate questions on automobiles and trucks or vans. "Three or more" vehicles available is the highest category of this question. The statistics do not reflect the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles. These items were asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire items H28 and H29 on page 63).

Historical comparability: Information on vans and light trucks is new for 1980.

See also: AUTOMOBILES AVAILABLE; TRUCKS OR VANS AVAILABLE; VEHICLE OCCUPANCY

VETERAN STATUS AND PERIOD OF SERVICE. All civilians 16 years and over are classified on the basis of whether they have served in the Armed Forces of the United States, regardless of whether their service was in war or peacetime. This item was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item 18 on page 65). The question was also asked of 15-year-olds and of persons currently in the Armed Forces, but these groups are excluded from the universe of tabulations.

Veteran. A person who has served but is not currently serving in the Armed Forces of the United States.

Nonveteran. Any other civilian, i.e., a person who has never served in the Armed Forces of the United States.

While the question on period of service allowed responses for more than one time period, these data are tabulated in terms of mutually exclusive categories. If persons served during both wartime and peacetime, they are classified according to the most recent wartime period of service:

May 1975 or later
Vietnam era only
February 1955 to July 1964 only
Vietnam era and Korean conflict
Korean conflict only
Korean conflict and World War II
World War II
World War I
Other service

Responses to period of service were edited by computer for consistency with age.

Historical comparability: Questions providing detailed data on veteran status have been asked since 1960. For 1980, the questions on veteran status and period of service are designed, for the first time, to include women as well as men. The 1970 counterpart item was

asked only of men and identified two fewer periods of service.

WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS. See CLASS OF WORKER

WAGES OR SALARY. See INCOME TYPE

WALKUP. See STORIES IN STRUCTURE

WARD. Political subdivision of a city often used for voting and representation purposes. For 1980, approximately 200 places of less than 10,000 participated in the Bureau-sponsored program to insure compatability of selected census area boundaries with ward boundaries. In these areas, which had no block statistics, ward boundaries were observed in the definition of EDs. Ward codes appear on appropriate ED records to facilitate user preparation of summaries by ward. The Bureau does not expect to publish ward data.

This limited ward program should not be confused with the fact that MCD's in Louisiana are known as police jury wards and that selected areas covered in the election precinct program (P.L. 94-171 File) are known as wards.

Historical comparability: Population counts for wards in places with a population of 10,000 or more appeared in Supplementary Reports, PC-S1, in 1960 and 1970.

WATER COST. See ENERGY COSTS, MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL

WATER HEATING FUEL. See FUEL

WATER, SOURCE OF. Source of the water used by the occupants or intended occupants of the housing unit, ascertained for occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item H16 on page 63).

Public system or private company. A common source supplying running water to six or more housing units. The water may be supplied by a city or county water department, a water district, a private water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies six or more housing units.

Individual well. Water obtained from a well on the property of the unit being enumerated or on a neighboring property providing water to five or fewer housing units. The well water may be hand drawn, wind drawn, or engine drawn; piped or not piped; stored in tanks; or used directly from the well.

Drilled. A well generally made with a mechanical drilling rig and less than 1 1/2 feet in diameter. Drilled wells include artisian (natural spring) wells.

Dug. A well generally hand dug and wider than 1 1/2 feet in diameter.

Some other source. Water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, ponds, lakes, cisterns, or other sources not listed, but not from a public system, private company, or well.

Historical comparability: Similar data were collected in 1960 and 1970; in 1960, however, data were collected only outside cities with 50,000 or more persons. The distinction between drilled wells and dug wells is new for 1980.

WEEKS UNEMPLOYED IN 1979. The number of weeks during 1979 in which a person did not work but was looking for work or was on layoff from a job, tabulated for persons who did not work in 1979 or worked less than 52 weeks. Excluded from weeks of unemployment is any week in which the person worked (even for 1 hour), any week for which the person received wages or salary, or any week in which the person was on active duty in the Armed Forces, on paid vacation, or on paid leave. The question on weeks of unemployment did not ask whether the person was available to accept a job. (See the definition of unemployed under Labor Force Status.) This item was collected on a sample basis (see questionnaire item 31 on page 66).

Persons 16 years old and over with unemployment in 1979 were classified as follows: unemployed 1 to 4 weeks, 5 to 14 weeks, 15 to 26 weeks, and 27 weeks or more. Census basic records and public-use microdata record the actual number of weeks unemployed.

Historical comparability: New item for 1980. Data on weeks of unemployment were last collected in the 1950 census.

See also: LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979

WEEKS WORKED IN 1979. The number of weeks during 1979 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included. These data are tabulated for all persons 16 years old and over who worked in 1979, regardless of current labor force status. This item was collected on a sample basis (see questionnaire item 31 on page 66).

Census basic records and public-use microdata record the actual number of weeks worked, 1 to 52. Categories available in detailed tabulations include: 13 weeks or less, 14 to 26 weeks, 27 to 39 weeks, 40 to 47 weeks, 48 to 49 weeks, and 50 to 52 weeks. Statistics on weeks worked in 1979 can be used to put 1979 earnings in the appropriate perspective.

Limitations: It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1979 and the number of weeks they worked are understated since there is some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. An evaluation study of 1970 census data on weeks worked last year found moderate consistency in the classification of persons who worked 50 to 52 weeks in 1969, but a high degree of variability for other weeks-worked categories.

Historical comparability: Data on weeks worked collected in the 1980 census are comparable to data from the 1960 and 1970 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses because of a different structure to the question. In 1970, data on weeks worked were collected for time categories (e.g., 13 weeks or less).

See also: HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1979; LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979; WEEKS UNEMPLOYED IN 1979

WEIGHT. A numerical coefficient that is applied to sample values as a result of the process of developing estimates for the surveyed population (the universe). The weight assigned to a given sampling unit reflects (a) the product of the inverse of its selection probability and (b) adjustments for nonresponse and various sample design features. For example, for the 1980 census, long-form questionnaires were used for a one-in-six sample of households in most areas. An individual in that sample, on the average, has a weight of 6, i.e., was counted as representing six persons.

WELFARE INCOME. See INCOME TYPE

WELLS. See WATER, SOURCE OF

WHITE POPULATION. See RACE

WIDOWS. See MARITAL STATUS

WORK - See LABOR FORCE STATUS; OCCUPATION; INDUSTRY; CLASS OF WORKER, PLACE OF WORK

WORK DISABILITY. See DISABILITY

WORK, TRANSPORTATION TO. See TRANSPORTATION TO WORK, MEANS OF; PLACE OF WORK; TRAVEL TIME TO WORK; VEHICLE OCCUPANCY

WORKER, CLASS OF. See CLASS OF WORKER

YEAR LAST WORKED. The most recent year in which a person did any work for pay or profit, or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business, or was on active duty in the Armed Forces. This item is tabulated for persons 16 years old and over who were not at work during the reference week. It was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item 27 on page 66).

The data from this question are used to define "experienced unemployed" (See Labor Force Status), a concept which excluded unemployed persons who "never worked." In addition to persons who marked "never worked," persons who reported that they last worked when they were 14 years old or younger were assigned to the "never worked" category. Persons who last worked before 1975 were not asked to report the industry, occupation and class of worker of their last job.

Historical comparability: A comparable question was asked in the 1970 census.

See also: LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979

YEAR MOVED INTO UNIT. The year of the householder's latest move into the housing unit, ascertained for occupied units. Respondents who had moved back into a unit they previously occupied were asked the year of the most recent move, as were those who moved from one apartment to another in the same building. This item also includes those who, living in a mobile home, moved from one location to another in the same mobile park. The intent of this question is to establish the length of occupancy by the present householder.

The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time. Respondents who indicated that they "always lived here" are assigned to the category corresponding to their year of birth. This item was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item H19 on page 63).

Limitations: An evaluation study after the 1970 census found that the census figures for the year the household head moved into the unit substantially overstated the category "always lived here."

Historical comparability: In 1960 and 1970, "Year Moved Into Unit" was asked of every person and included in population reports. Year Moved Into Unit in housing tabulations referred to the year the head moved in. The 1970 questionnaire indicated seven time spans: 1949 or earlier, 1950 to 1959, 1960 to 1964, 1965 or 1966, 1967, 1968, and 1969 or 1970.

See also: RESIDENCE IN 1975

YEAR OF IMMIGRATION. See IMMIGRATION, YEAR OF

YEAR OF SCHOOL IN WHICH ENROLLED. See SCHOOL LEVEL

YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS. All occupied units plus vacant units intended for year-round use. Almost all data on housing characteristics are limited to year-round housing units. Vacant units held for seasonal use or migratory labor are excluded because it is difficult to obtain reliable information for them. Counts of the total housing inventory include both year-round and seasonal units.

See also: VACANCY STATUS

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED. See SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT. The year the original construction of the building was completed (not the date of any later remodeling, addition, or conversion). This item was ascertained for occupied and vacant housing units. For housing units under construction which met the housing unit definition, i.e., all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors in place, the category "1979 or March 1980" is used. For mobile homes, trailers, and houseboats, the manufacturer's model year is assumed to be the year built. For railroad cars, tents, caves, etc., the date "1939 or earlier" is used. The figures show the number of units in structures built during the specified periods and still in existence at the time of the census. This item was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item H18 on page 63).

Limitations: Year-built data are particularly susceptible to response errors and nonreporting since respondents must rely on their memory or estimates of persons who have lived in the neighborhood a long time, etc. A 1970 census evaluation study found greater inconsistencies between the census and reinterviews among earlier year-built categories than among categories for more recent periods.

Historical comparability: Similar data have been collected since 1940. The categories in 1970 were: 1939 or earlier, 1940 to 1949, 1950 to 1959, 1960 to 1964, 1965 to 1968, and 1969 to 1970.

ZIP CODE AREA. An area established by the U.S. Postal Service for delivering mail. ZIP code areas are identified by 5-digit codes. The first three digits indicate a major city or sectional distribution center; the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area. The areas represented by ZIP codes are based on what is most efficient for the delivery of mail. As a result, they generally do not respect political or statistical boundaries, even those of SMSAs and States, unless the boundaries are convenient for mail delivery. ZIP boundaries do not always follow clearly identifiable physical features, are periodically changed to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all land area of the U.S.

ZIP code data for 1980 (STF3B), reported for 5-digit areas nationwide, are being prepared as a special tabulation for a private company representing a consortium of firms. The file also is available from the Census Bureau, but presently only for a prorated share of the original cost of tabulating and producing the file for all States. Contact Customer Services for further information.

The Zip file is issued by State, summaries are presented both for total ZIP parts where they cross SMSA or county boundaries.

Historical comparability: Census data were first tabulated for ZIP code areas in the 1970 census. The tabulations were done for 5-digit areas within SMSAs and for 3-digit areas elsewhere, on the fifth count summary tapes.

ZIPSTAN (address standardizer). This computer program is the address standardizer for the UNIMATCH program. ZIPSTAN converts addresses into a standardized format by attempting to correct misspelled street components and by converting nonstandard abbreviations into a standard form suitable for input to UNIMATCH. Developed by the Census Bureau, ZIPSTAN is written in IBM 360/OS assembler language.

See also: UNIMATCH

ACRONYMS FOR CENSUS DATA USERS

The acronyms included in this listing are mainly concerned with the 1980 census. For definitions of many of these terms, see the preceding glossary; also some are discussed in greater detail in the chapters of the Users' Guide, Part A.

ACG -Address Coding Guide.

ADMATCH -Address-Matching System. Computer program designed to assist in the assignment of geographic codes to computerized data records containing street addresses.

AHS -Annual Housing Survey.

ASCII -American Standard Code for Information Interchange. One alternative character-coding system available on 9-track computer tapes.

BCD -Binary Coded Decimal. The commonly used character-coding system for 7-track computer tapes.

BG -Block Group.

BNA -Block Numbering Area.

BPI -Bits Per Inch.

BRT -Basic Record Tape.

CBD -Central Business District.

CC -Central City.

CCD -Census County Division.

CCSP -College Curriculum Support Project.

CD -Congressional District.

CDP -Census Designated Place. 1980 term for unincorporated place.

CENSPAC -Census Software Package. A generalized data system for use with census statistical data files.

CINCH -Components of Inventory Change. A housing survey conducted in connection with the 1970 and 1980 censuses.

COCENTS -COBOL Census Tabulation System. A generalized report-generating system that produces tabular results.

COM -Computer-Output Microform.

CPS -Current Population Survey.

CSAC -Census Statistical Areas Committee. Previously called Census Tract Committee.

CSR -Community Service Representative. Now called Information Services Specialist.

CUE -Correction, Update and Extension. A program of activities to update GBF/DIME-Files for use in the 1980 census.

CV -Coefficient of Variation.

DIME -Dual Independent Map Encoding. A type of geographic base file.

DO -District Office. A series of over 400 offices serving as data collection centers in the 1980 census.

DUN -Data User News. The monthly newsletter of the Census Bureau.

DUSD -Data User Services Division.

DUSO -Data User Services Officer. Now called Information Services Specialist.

EBCDIC -Extended Binary-Coded Decimal Interchange Code. The most common character-coding system used on 9-track tapes.

ED -Enumeration District.

ESIP -Experimental Student Intern Program. A program for recruitment of college students to fill enumerator positions following course work in the spring, 1980.

FIPS -Federal Information Processing Standard. Associated with codes for States, SMSA's, counties, and other types of areas; published in FIPS publications.

FOSDIC -Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers. Optical scanning system used to "read" microfilm of census questionnaires and convert the information into computer-readable form.

GBF -Geographic Base File.

GBF/DIME-File -Refers to computerized representations of map information in the DIME format.

GICS -Geographic Identification Code Scheme. Census Bureau publications from the 1970 and 1980 censuses which give names and codes for all named geographic entities.

GPO -Government Printing Office.

HC -Housing Census.

ISS -Information Services Specialist.

MARF -Master Area Reference File.

MEDList -Master Enumeration District List 1970 equivalent of MARF.

MCD -Minor Civil Division.

MPA -Monthly Product Announcement. Lists all new reports, tapes, microfiche, and other products issued by the Census Bureau.

MMS -Metropolitan Map Series.

NCCDS -National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services. Program replacing the Summary Tape Processing Center Program.

PC -Population Census.

PHC -Population and Housing Census.

PUMS -Public Use Microdata Samples.

RO -Regional Offices. Twelve permanent Census Bureau offices used for data collection activities; also provide assistance to census data users.

SCSA -Standard Consolidated Statistical Area.

SDC -State Data Center.

SIC -Standard Industrial Classification.

SMSA -Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area.

SOC -Standard Occupational Classification.

STF -Summary Tape File.

STPC -Summary Tape Processing Center Program. Renamed the National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services.

UNIMATCH -Universal Matcher. A generalized computer program for matching.

VMS -Vicinity Map Series. Similar to Metropolitan Map Series but for urbanized areas (or potential UA's) outside SMSA's.

ZIPSTAN -Address Standardizer. Preprocessor program for use with UNIMATCH.

1980 Long-Form Questionnaire

Please fill out this official Census Form and mail it back on Census Day, Tuesday, April 1, 1980

1980 Census of the United States

If the address shown below has the wrong apartment identification, please write the correct apartment number or location here.

DO	A1	A2	A3	A5 L	A6

Your answers are confidential

By law (title 13, U.S. Code), census employees are subject to fine and/or imprisonment for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years does your information become available to other government agencies or the public. The same law requires that you answer the questions to the best of your knowledge.

Para personas de habla hispana

(For Spanish speaking persons)
SI USTED DESEA UN CUESTIONARIO DEL CENSO EN ESPAÑOL llame a la oficina del censo. El número de teléfono se encuentra en el encasillado de la dirección.

O, si prefiere, marque esta casilla ☐ y devuelva el cuestionario por correo en el sobre que se le incluye.

A message from the Director, Bureau of the Census . . .

We must, from time to time, take stock of ourselves as a people if our Nation is to meet successfully the many national and local challenges we face. This is the purpose of the 1980 census.

The essential need for a population census was recognized almost 200 years ago when our Constitution was written. As provided by article I, the first census was conducted in 1790 and one has been taken every 10 years since then.

The law under which the census is taken protects the confidentiality of your answers. For the next 72 years — or until April 1, 2052 — only sworn census workers have access to the individual records, and no one else may see them.

Your answers, when combined with the answers from other people, will provide the statistical figures needed by public and private groups, schools, business and industry, and Federal, State, and local governments across the country. These figures will help all sectors of American society understand how our population and housing are changing. In this way, we can deal more effectively with today's problems and work toward a better future for all of us.

The census is a vitally important national activity. Please do your part by filling out this census form accurately and completely. If you mail it back promptly in the enclosed postage-paid envelope, it will save the expense and inconvenience of a census taker having to visit you.

Thank you for your cooperation.

U.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Form D 2

Form Approved
O.M.B. No. 41 S78006

Please continue →

1980 Long-Form Questionnaire—Continued

Page 1

How to fill out your Census Form

See the filled-out example in the yellow instruction guide. This guide will help with any problems you may have.

If you need more help, call the Census Office. The telephone number of the local office is shown at the bottom of the address box on the front cover.

Use a black pencil to answer the questions. Black pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens.

Fill circles "O" completely, like this ●

When you write in an answer, print or write clearly.

Make sure that answers are provided for everyone here.

See page 4 of the guide if a roomer or someone else in the household does not want to give you all the information for the form.

Answer the questions on pages 1 through 5, and then starting with pages 6 and 7, fill a pair of pages for each person in the household.

Check your answers. Then write your name, the date, and telephone number on page 20.

Mail back this form on Tuesday, April 1, or as soon afterward as you can. Use the enclosed envelope; no stamp is needed.

Please start by answering Question 1 below.

Question 1

List in Question 1

- Family members living here, including babies still in the hospital
- Relatives living here
- Lodgers or boarders living here
- Other persons living here
- College students who stay here while attending college, even if their parents live elsewhere
- Persons who usually live here but are temporarily away (including children in boarding school below the college level)
- Persons with a home elsewhere but who stay here most of the week while working

Do Not List in Question 1

- Any person away from here in the Armed Forces
- Any college student who stays somewhere else while attending college
- Any person who usually stays somewhere else most of the week while working there
- Any person away from here in an institution such as a home for the aged or mental hospital
- Any person staying or visiting here who has a usual home elsewhere

1. What is the name of each person who was living here on Tuesday, April 1, 1980, or who was staying or visiting here and had no other home?

Note

If everyone here is staying only temporarily and has a usual home elsewhere, please mark this box ☐.

Then please:
- answer the questions on pages 2 through 5 only, and
- enter the address of your usual home on page 20.

Please continue →

1980 Long-Form Questionnaire—Continued

Page 2

ALSO ANSWER THE HOUSING QUESTIONS ON PAGE 3

Here are the QUESTIONS ↓	These are the columns for ANSWERS → Please fill one column for each person listed in Question 1.	PERSON in column 1	PERSON in column 2	PERSON in column 3
		Last name / First name / Middle initial	Last name / First name / Middle initial	Last name / First name / Middle initial
2. How is this person related to the person in column 1? *Fill one circle.* *If "Other relative" of person in column 1, give exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, niece, grandson, etc.*		*START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned or rented. If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.*	If relative of person in column 1: Husband/wife; Son/daughter; Brother/sister; Father/mother; Other relative. If not related to person in column 1: Roomer, boarder; Partner, roommate; Paid employee; Other nonrelative	If relative of person in column 1: Husband/wife; Son/daughter; Brother/sister; Father/mother; Other relative. If not related to person in column 1: Roomer, boarder; Partner, roommate; Paid employee; Other nonrelative
3. Sex *Fill one circle.*		Male; Female	Male; Female	Male; Female
4. Is this person — *Fill one circle.*		White; Black or Negro; Japanese; Chinese; Filipino; Korean; Vietnamese; Indian (Amer.) *Print tribe*; Asian Indian; Hawaiian; Guamanian; Samoan; Eskimo; Aleut; Other — *Specify*	White; Black or Negro; Japanese; Chinese; Filipino; Korean; Vietnamese; Indian (Amer.) *Print tribe*; Asian Indian; Hawaiian; Guamanian; Samoan; Eskimo; Aleut; Other — *Specify*	White; Black or Negro; Japanese; Chinese; Filipino; Korean; Vietnamese; Indian (Amer.) *Print tribe*; Asian Indian; Hawaiian; Guamanian; Samoan; Eskimo; Aleut; Other — *Specify*
5. Age, and month and year of birth *a. Print age at last birthday. b. Print month and fill one circle. c. Print year in the spaces, and fill one circle below each number.*		a. Age at last birthday; b. Month of birth: Jan—Mar; Apr—June; July—Sept; Oct—Dec; c. Year of birth	a. Age at last birthday; b. Month of birth: Jan—Mar; Apr—June; July—Sept; Oct—Dec; c. Year of birth	a. Age at last birthday; b. Month of birth: Jan—Mar; Apr—June; July—Sept; Oct—Dec; c. Year of birth
6. Marital status *Fill one circle.*		Now married; Widowed; Divorced; Separated; Never married	Now married; Widowed; Divorced; Separated; Never married	Now married; Widowed; Divorced; Separated; Never married
7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent? *Fill one circle.*		No (not Spanish/Hispanic); Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano; Yes, Puerto Rican; Yes, Cuban; Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic	No (not Spanish/Hispanic); Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano; Yes, Puerto Rican; Yes, Cuban; Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic	No (not Spanish/Hispanic); Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano; Yes, Puerto Rican; Yes, Cuban; Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic
8. Since February 1, 1980, has this person attended regular school or college at any time? *Fill one circle. Count nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree.*		No, has not attended since February 1; Yes, public school, public college; Yes, private, church-related; Yes, private, not church-related	No, has not attended since February 1; Yes, public school, public college; Yes, private, church-related; Yes, private, not church-related	No, has not attended since February 1; Yes, public school, public college; Yes, private, church-related; Yes, private, not church-related
9. What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school this person has ever attended? *Fill one circle.* *If now attending school, mark grade person is in. If high school was finished by equivalency test (GED), mark "12."*		Highest grade attended: Nursery school; Kindergarten; Elementary through high school (grade or year): 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12; College (academic year): 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more; Never attended school — *Skip question 10*	Highest grade attended: Nursery school; Kindergarten; Elementary through high school (grade or year): 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12; College (academic year): 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more; Never attended school — *Skip question 10*	Highest grade attended: Nursery school; Kindergarten; Elementary through high school (grade or year): 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12; College (academic year): 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more; Never attended school — *Skip question 10*
10. Did this person finish the highest grade (or year) attended? *Fill one circle.*		Now attending this grade (or year); Finished this grade (or year); Did not finish this grade (or year)	Now attending this grade (or year); Finished this grade (or year); Did not finish this grade (or year)	Now attending this grade (or year); Finished this grade (or year); Did not finish this grade (or year)
		CENSUS USE ONLY A.	CENSUS USE ONLY A.	CENSUS USE ONLY A.

1980 Long-Form Questionnaire—Continued

ALSO ANSWER THE HOUSING QUESTIONS ON PAGE 3

PERSON in column 4	PERSON in column 5	PERSON in column 6
Last name	Last name	Last name
First name / Middle initial	First name / Middle initial	First name / Middle initial
If relative of person in column 1: Husband/wife; Son/daughter; Brother/sister; Father/mother; Other relative	If relative of person in column 1: Husband/wife; Son/daughter; Brother/sister; Father/mother; Other relative	If relative of person in column 1: Husband/wife; Son/daughter; Brother/sister; Father/mother; Other relative
If not related to person in column 1: Roomer, boarder; Partner, roommate; Paid employee; Other nonrelative	If not related to person in column 1: Roomer, boarder; Partner, roommate; Paid employee; Other nonrelative	If not related to person in column 1: Roomer, boarder; Partner, roommate; Paid employee; Other nonrelative
Male; Female	Male; Female	Male; Female
White; Black or Negro; Japanese; Chinese; Filipino; Korean; Vietnamese; Indian (Amer.); Asian Indian; Hawaiian; Guamanian; Samoan; Eskimo; Aleut; Other — Specify; Print tribe	White; Black or Negro; Japanese; Chinese; Filipino; Korean; Vietnamese; Indian (Amer.); Asian Indian; Hawaiian; Guamanian; Samoan; Eskimo; Aleut; Other — Specify; Print tribe	White; Black or Negro; Japanese; Chinese; Filipino; Korean; Vietnamese; Indian (Amer.); Asian Indian; Hawaiian; Guamanian; Samoan; Eskimo; Aleut; Other — Specify; Print tribe
a. Age at last birthday; b. Month of birth: Jan—Mar, Apr—June, July—Sept, Oct—Dec; c. Year of birth	a. Age at last birthday; b. Month of birth: Jan—Mar, Apr—June, July—Sept, Oct—Dec; c. Year of birth	a. Age at last birthday; b. Month of birth: Jan—Mar, Apr—June, July—Sept, Oct—Dec; c. Year of birth
Now married; Widowed; Divorced; Separated; Never married	Now married; Widowed; Divorced; Separated; Never married	Now married; Widowed; Divorced; Separated; Never married
No (not Spanish/Hispanic); Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano; Yes, Puerto Rican; Yes, Cuban; Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic	No (not Spanish/Hispanic); Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano; Yes, Puerto Rican; Yes, Cuban; Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic	No (not Spanish/Hispanic); Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano; Yes, Puerto Rican; Yes, Cuban; Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic
No, has not attended since February 1; Yes, public school, public college; Yes, private, church-related; Yes, private, not church-related	No, has not attended since February 1; Yes, public school, public college; Yes, private, church-related; Yes, private, not church-related	No, has not attended since February 1; Yes, public school, public college; Yes, private, church-related; Yes, private, not church-related
Highest grade attended: Nursery school; Kindergarten; Elementary through high school (grade or year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12; College (academic year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more; Never attended school — Ship question 10	Highest grade attended: Nursery school; Kindergarten; Elementary through high school (grade or year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12; College (academic year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more; Never attended school — Ship question 10	Highest grade attended: Nursery school; Kindergarten; Elementary through high school (grade or year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12; College (academic year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more; Never attended school — Ship question 10
Now attending this grade (or year); Finished this grade (or year); Did not finish this grade (or year)	Now attending this grade (or year); Finished this grade (or year); Did not finish this grade (or year)	Now attending this grade (or year); Finished this grade (or year); Did not finish this grade (or year)
CENSUS USE ONLY A. I N	CENSUS USE ONLY A. I N	CENSUS USE ONLY A. I N

1980 Long-Form Questionnaire—Continued

Page 3

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1—H12 FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

If you listed more than 7 persons in Question 1, please see note on page 20.

PERSON in column 7

Last name

First name — Middle initial

If relative of person in column 1:

- O Husband/wife
- O Son/daughter
- O Brother/sister
- O Father/mother
- O Other relative

If not related to person in column 1:

- O Roomer, boarder
- O Partner, roommate
- O Paid employee
- O Other nonrelative

- O Male
- O Female

- O White
- O Black or Negro
- O Japanese
- O Chinese
- O Filipino
- O Korean
- O Vietnamese
- O Indian (Amer.) — Print tribe
- O Asian Indian
- O Hawaiian
- O Guamanian
- O Samoan
- O Eskimo
- O Aleut
- O Other — Specify

a. Age at last birthday

b. Month of birth

- O Jan.—Mar.
- O Apr.—June
- O July—Sept.
- O Oct.—Dec.

c. Year of birth

- O Now married
- O Widowed
- O Divorced
- O Separated
- O Never married

- O No (not Spanish/Hispanic)
- O Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano
- O Yes, Puerto Rican
- O Yes, Cuban
- O Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic

- O No, has not attended since February 1
- O Yes, public school, public college
- O Yes, private, church-related
- O Yes, private, not church related

Highest grade attended:

- O Nursery school
- O Kindergarten

Elementary through high school (grade or year)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

College (academic year)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more

- O Never attended school — Skip question 10

- O Now attending this grade (or year)
- O Finished this grade (or year)
- O Did not finish this grade (or year)

CENSUS USE ONLY A. O I O N O O

H1. Did you leave anyone out of Question 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — *for example, a new baby still in the hospital, a lodger who also has another home, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?*

- O Yes — *On page 20 give name(s) and reason left out.*
- O No

H2. Did you list anyone in Question 1 who is away from home now — *for example, on a vacation or in a hospital?*

- O Yes — *On page 20 give name(s) and reason person is away.*
- O No

H3. Is anyone visiting here who is not already listed?

- O Yes — *On page 20 give name of each visitor for whom there is no one at the home address to report the person to a census taker.*
- O No

H4. How many living quarters, occupied and vacant, are at this address?

- O One
- O 2 apartments or living quarters
- O 3 apartments or living quarters
- O 4 apartments or living quarters
- O 5 apartments or living quarters
- O 6 apartments or living quarters
- O 7 apartments or living quarters
- O 8 apartments or living quarters
- O 9 apartments or living quarters
- O 10 or more apartments or living quarters
- O This is a mobile home or trailer

H5. Do you enter your living quarters —

- O Directly from the outside or through a common or public hall?
- O Through someone else's living quarters?

H6. Do you have complete plumbing facilities in your living quarters, that is, hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower?

- O Yes, for this household only
- O Yes, but also used by another household
- O No, have some but not all plumbing facilities
- O No plumbing facilities in living quarters

H7. How many rooms do you have in your living quarters? *Do not count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.*

- O 1 room
- O 2 rooms
- O 3 rooms
- O 4 rooms
- O 5 rooms
- O 6 rooms
- O 7 rooms
- O 8 rooms
- O 9 or more rooms

H8. Are your living quarters —

- O Owned or being bought by you or by someone else in this household?
- O Rented for cash rent?
- O Occupied without payment of cash rent?

H9. Is this apartment (house) part of a condominium?

- O No
- O Yes, a condominium

H10. *If this is a one-family house* —

a. Is the house on a property of 10 or more acres?

- O Yes
- O No

b. Is any part of the property used as a commercial establishment or medical office?

- O Yes
- O No

H11. *If you live in a one-family house or a condominium unit which you own or are buying* —

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

Do not answer this question if this is —

- A mobile home or trailer
- A house on 10 or more acres
- A house with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property

- O Less than $10,000
- O $10,000 to $14,999
- O $15,000 to $17,499
- O $17,500 to $19,999
- O $20,000 to $22,499
- O $22,500 to $24,999
- O $25,000 to $27,499
- O $27,500 to $29,999
- O $30,000 to $34,999
- O $35,000 to $39,999
- O $40,000 to $44,999
- O $45,000 to $49,999
- O $50,000 to $54,999
- O $55,000 to $59,999
- O $60,000 to $64,999
- O $65,000 to $69,999
- O $70,000 to $74,999
- O $75,000 to $79,999
- O $80,000 to $89,999
- O $90,000 to $99,999
- O $100,000 to $124,999
- O $125,000 to $149,999
- O $150,000 to $199,999
- O $200,000 or more

H12. *If you pay rent for your living quarters* —

What is the monthly rent?

If rent is not paid by the month, see the instruction guide on how to figure a monthly rent.

- O Less than $50
- O $50 to $59
- O $60 to $69
- O $70 to $79
- O $80 to $89
- O $90 to $99
- O $100 to $109
- O $110 to $119
- O $120 to $129
- O $130 to $139
- O $140 to $149
- O $150 to $159
- O $160 to $169
- O $170 to $179
- O $180 to $189
- O $190 to $199
- O $200 to $224
- O $225 to $249
- O $250 to $274
- O $275 to $299
- O $300 to $349
- O $350 to $399
- O $400 to $499
- O $500 or more

FOR CENSUS USE ONLY

A4. Block number

A6. Serial number

B. Type of unit or quarters

Occupied

- O First form
- O Continuation

Vacant

- O Regular
- O Usual home elsewhere

Group quarters

- O First form
- O Continuation

For vacant units

C1. Is this unit for —

- O Year round use
- O Seasonal/Mig — *Skip C2, C3, and D.*

C2. Vacancy status

- O For rent
- O For sale only
- O Rented or sold, not occupied
- O Held for occasional use
- O Other vacant

C3. Is this unit boarded up?

- O Yes
- O No

D. Months vacant

- O Less than 1 month
- O 1 up to 2 months
- O 2 up to 6 months
- O 6 up to 12 months
- O 1 year up to 2 years
- O 2 or more years

E. Indicators

1. O O Mail return
2. O O Pop./F

F. Total persons

1980 Long-Form Questionnaire—Continued

Page 4

H13. Which best describes this building?
Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

- A mobile home or trailer
- A one-family house detached from any other house
- A one-family house attached to one or more houses
- A building for 2 families
- A building for 3 or 4 families
- A building for 5 to 9 families
- A building for 10 to 19 families
- A building for 20 to 49 families
- A building for 50 or more families
- A boat, tent, van, etc.

H14a. How many stories (floors) are in this building?
Count an attic or basement as a story if it has any finished rooms for living purposes.

- 1 to 3 — *Skip to H15*
- 4 to 6
- 7 to 12
- 13 or more stories

b. Is there a passenger elevator in this building?

- Yes
- No

H15a. Is this building —

- On a city or suburban lot, or on a place of less than 1 acre? — *Skip to H16*
- On a place of 1 to 9 acres?
- On a place of 10 or more acres?

b. Last year, 1979, did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from this place amount to —

- Less than $50 (or None)
- $50 to $249
- $250 to $599
- $600 to $999
- $1,000 to $2,499
- $2,500 or more

H16. Do you get water from —

- A public system *(city water department, etc.)* or private company?
- An individual drilled well?
- An individual dug well?
- Some other source *(a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.)*?

H17. Is this building connected to a public sewer?

- Yes, connected to public sewer
- No, connected to septic tank or cesspool
- No, use other means

H18. About when was this building originally built? *Mark when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted.*

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

H19. When did the person listed in column 1 move into this house (or apartment)?

- 1979 or 1980
- 1975 to 1978
- 1970 to 1974
- 1960 to 1969
- 1950 to 1959
- 1949 or earlier
- Always lived here

H20. How are your living quarters heated?
Fill one circle for the kind of heat used most.

- Steam or hot water system
- Central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms *(Do not count electric heat pumps here.)*
- Electric heat pump
- Other built-in electric units *(permanently installed in wall, ceiling, or baseboard)*
- Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace
- Room heaters with flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene
- Room heaters without flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene *(not portable)*
- Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind
- No heating equipment

ALSO ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS

H21a. Which fuel is used most for house heating?

- Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood
- Gas: bottled, tank, or LP
- Electricity
- Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.
- Coal or coke
- Wood
- Other fuel
- No fuel used

b. Which fuel is used most for water heating?

- Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood
- Gas: bottled, tank, or LP
- Electricity
- Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.
- Coal or coke
- Wood
- Other fuel
- No fuel used

c. Which fuel is used most for cooking?

- Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood
- Gas: bottled, tank, or LP
- Electricity
- Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.
- Coal or coke
- Wood
- Other fuel
- No fuel used

H22. What are the costs of utilities and fuels for your living quarters?

a. Electricity
$ _____ .00 OR
Average monthly cost
- Included in rent or no charge
- Electricity not used

b. Gas
$ _____ .00 OR
Average monthly cost
- Included in rent or no charge
- Gas not used

c. Water
$ _____ .00 OR
Yearly cost
- Included in rent or no charge

d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.
$ _____ .00 OR
Yearly cost
- Included in rent or no charge
- These fuels not used

H23. Do you have complete kitchen facilities? *Complete kitchen facilities are a sink with piped water, a range or cookstove, and a refrigerator.*

- Yes
- No

H24. How many bedrooms do you have?
Count rooms used mainly for sleeping even if used also for other purposes.

- No bedroom
- 1 bedroom
- 2 bedrooms
- 3 bedrooms
- 4 bedrooms
- 5 or more bedrooms

H25. How many bathrooms do you have?
A complete bathroom is a room with flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and wash basin with piped water.
A half bathroom has at least a flush toilet or bathtub or shower, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom.

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

H26. Do you have a telephone in your living quarters?

- Yes
- No

H27. Do you have air conditioning?

- Yes, a central air-conditioning system
- Yes, 1 individual room unit
- Yes, 2 or more individual room units
- No

H28. How many automobiles are kept at home for use by members of your household?

- None
- 1 automobile
- 2 automobiles
- 3 or more automobiles

H29. How many vans or trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?

- None
- 1 van or truck
- 2 vans or trucks
- 3 or more vans or trucks

CENSUS USE

H22a.
H22b.
H22c.
H22d.

1980 Long-Form Questionnaire—Continued

FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

Page 5

Please answer H30–H32 if you live in a one-family house which you own or are buying, unless this is –

- A mobile home or trailer . . . . . .
- A house on 10 or more acres . . . . . .
- A condominium unit . . . . . .
- A house with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property . . . . .

If any of these, or if you rent your unit or this is a multi-family structure, skip H30 to H32 and turn to page 6.

H30. What were the real estate taxes on this property last year?

$ _____ .00 OR ○ None

H31. What is the annual premium for fire and hazard insurance on this property?

$ _____ .00 OR ○ None

H32a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on this property?

○ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt
○ Yes, contract to purchase
○ No — *Skip to page 6*

b. Do you have a second or junior mortgage on this property?

○ Yes ○ No

c. How much is your total regular monthly payment to the lender?
Also include payments on a contract to purchase and to lenders holding second or junior mortgages on this property.

$ _____ .00 OR ○ No regular payment required — *Skip to page 6*

d. Does your regular monthly payment (amount entered in H32c) include payments for real estate taxes on this property?

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

e. Does your regular monthly payment (amount entered in H32c) include payments for fire and hazard insurance on this property?

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

Please turn to page 6

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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
S.S. Yes	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
S.S. No	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
2.	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
4.	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

GQ.	H30.	H31.	H32c.
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

1980 Long-Form Questionnaire—Continued

ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS FOR

Page 6

Name of Person 1 on page 2: _____ Last name First name Middle initial

11. In what State or foreign country was this person born?
Print the State where this person's mother was living when this person was born. Do not give the location of the hospital unless the mother's home and the hospital were in the same State.
Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.

12. *If this person was born in a foreign country —*
a. Is this person a naturalized citizen of the United States?
○ Yes, a naturalized citizen
○ No, not a citizen
○ Born abroad of American parents
b. When did this person come to the United States to stay?
○ 1975 to 1980 ○ 1965 to 1969 ○ 1950 to 1959
○ 1970 to 1974 ○ 1960 to 1964 ○ Before 1950

13a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?
○ Yes ○ No, only speaks English — *Skip to 14*
b. What is this language?
(For example — Chinese, Italian, Spanish, etc.)
c. How well does this person speak English?
○ Very well ○ Not well
○ Well ○ Not at all

14. What is this person's ancestry? *If uncertain about how to report ancestry, see instruction guide.*
(For example: Afro-Amer., English, French, German, Honduran, Hungarian, Irish, Italian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Polish, Ukrainian, Venezuelan, etc.)

15a. Did this person live in this house five years ago (April 1, 1975)?
If in college or Armed Forces in April 1975, report place of residence there
○ Born April 1975 or later — *Turn to next page for next person*
○ Yes, this house — *Skip to 16*
○ No, different house
b. Where did this person live five years ago (April 1, 1975)?
(1) State, foreign country, Puerto Rico, Guam, etc. _____
(2) County _____
(3) City, town, village, etc. _____
(4) Inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, etc.?
○ Yes ○ No, in unincorporated area

16. When was this person born?
○ Born before April 1965 — *Please go on with questions 17-33*
○ Born April 1965 or later — *Turn to next page for next person*

17. In April 1975 *(five years ago)* was this person —
a. On active duty in the Armed Forces?
○ Yes ○ No
b. Attending college?
○ Yes ○ No
c. Working at a job or business?
○ Yes, full time ○ No
○ Yes, part time

18a. Is this person a veteran of active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States? *If service was in National Guard or Reserves only, see instruction guide.*
○ Yes ○ No — *Skip to 19*
b. Was active-duty military service during — *Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.*
○ May 1975 or later
○ Vietnam era *(August 1964–April 1975)*
○ February 1955—July 1964
○ Korean conflict *(June 1950–January 1955)*
○ World War II *(September 1940–July 1947)*
○ World War I *(April 1917–November 1918)*
○ Any other time

19. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition which has lasted for 6 or more months and which . . .

	Yes	No
a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job?	○	○
b. Prevents this person from working at a job?	○	○
c. Limits or prevents this person from using public transportation?	○	○

20. *If this person is a female —*
How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? *Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted*
None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more

21. *If this person has ever been married —*
a. Has this person been married more than once?
○ Once ○ More than once
b. Month and year of marriage? _____ *(Month) (Year)*
Month and year of first marriage? _____ *(Month) (Year)*
c. *If married more than once —* Did the first marriage end because of the death of the husband (or wife)?
Yes No

22a. Did this person work at any time last week?
○ Yes — *Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.)*
○ No — *Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work.* *Skip to 25*
b. How many hours did this person work last week (at all jobs)?
Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.
_____ Hours

23. At what location did this person work last week?
If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.
If one location cannot be specified, see instruction guide.
a. Address *(Number and street)* _____
If street address is not known, enter the building name, shopping center, or other physical location description.
b. Name of city, town, village, borough, etc. _____
c. Is the place of work inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, borough, etc.?
○ Yes ○ No, in unincorporated area
d. County _____
e. State _____ f. ZIP Code _____

24a. Last week, how long did it usually take this person to get from home to work (one way)?
_____ Minutes
b. How did this person usually get to work last week?
If this person used more than one method, give the one usually used for most of the distance.
○ Car ○ Taxicab
○ Truck ○ Motorcycle
○ Van ○ Bicycle
○ Bus or streetcar ○ Walked only
○ Railroad ○ Worked at home
○ Subway or elevated ○ Other — *Specify* _____
If car, truck, or van in 24b, go to 24c. Otherwise, skip to 28.

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Per No.	11.	13b		14	15b	23.	VL	24a.

1980 Long-Form Questionnaire—Continued

PERSON 1 ON PAGE 2

Page 7

c. When going to work last week, did this person usually —
- ○ Drive alone — Skip to 26
- ○ Share driving
- ○ Drive others only
- ○ Ride as passenger only

d. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van last week?
- ○ 2 ■ ○ 4 ○ 6
- ○ 3 ○ 5 ○ 7 or more ■

After answering 24d, skip to 26.

25. Was this person temporarily absent or on layoff from a job or business last week?
- ○ Yes, on layoff
- ○ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
- ○ No

26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?
- ○ Yes
- ○ No — Skip to 27

b. Could this person have taken a job last week?
- ○ No, already has a job ■
- ○ No, temporarily ill
- ○ No, other reasons (in school, etc.)
- ○ Yes, could have taken a job ■

27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?
- ○ 1980
- ○ 1979
- ○ 1978
- ○ 1975 to 1977
- ○ 1970 to 1974
- ○ 1969 or earlier
- ○ Never worked

} Skip to 31d

28–30. Current or most recent job activity

Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for last job or business since 1975.

28. Industry

a. For whom did this person work? If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, print "AF" and skip to question 31.

(Name of company, business, organization, or other employer)

b. What kind of business or industry was this?

Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: Hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, breakfast cereal manufacturing) ■

c. Is this mainly — (Fill one circle)
- ○ Manufacturing ■
- ○ Retail trade
- ○ Wholesale trade
- ○ Other — (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)

29. Occupation

a. What kind of work was this person doing?

(For example: Registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, grinder operator)

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

(For example: Patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, operating grinding mill)

30. Was this person — (Fill one circle)
- Employee of private company, business, or individual, for wages, salary, or commissions ■
- Federal government employee
- State government employee
- Local government employee (city, county, 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

CENSUS USE

21b. I, II, III, IV

22b.

28. A B C D E F G H J K L M AF NW

29. N P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

31a. Last year (1979), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?
- ○ Yes ■
- ○ No — Skip to 31d

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1979?

Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

_____ Weeks

c. During the weeks worked in 1979, how many hours did this person usually work each week?

_____ Hours

d. Of the weeks not worked in 1979 (if any), how many weeks was this person looking for work or on layoff from a job?

_____ Weeks

32. Income in 1979 —

Fill circles and print dollar amounts.

If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

If exact amount is not known, give best estimate. For income received jointly by household members, see instruction guide.

During 1979 did this person receive any income from the following sources?

If "Yes" to any of the sources below — How much did this person receive for the entire year?

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs . . . Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.
- ○ Yes → $ .00
- ○ No

(Annual amount – Dollars)

b. Own nonfarm business, partnership, or professional practice . . . Report net income after business expenses.
- ■ ○ Yes → $ .00
- ○ No

(Annual amount – Dollars)

c. Own farm. . . Report net income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.
- ○ Yes → $ .00
- ○ No

(Annual amount – Dollars)

d. Interest, dividends, royalties, or net rental income . Report even small amounts credited to an account.
- ○ Yes → $ .00
- ○ No

(Annual amount – Dollars)

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement . . .
- ■ ○ Yes → $ .00
- ○ No

(Annual amount – Dollars)

f. Supplemental Security (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments . . .
- ○ Yes → $ .00
- ○ No

(Annual amount – Dollars)

g. Unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, pensions, alimony or child support, or any other sources of income received regularly . Exclude lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.
- ■ ○ Yes → $ .00
- ○ No

(Annual amount – Dollars)

33. What was this person's total income in 1979?

Add entries in questions 32a through g; subtract any losses.

$ .00 (Annual amount – Dollars)

If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount. OR ○ None

CENSUS USE ONLY

31b. 31c. 31d.

32a. 32b. 32c. 32d. 32e. 32f. 32g. 33.

Please turn to the next page and answer the questions for Person 2 on page 2

Questions 11-33 presented 6 more times for other household members in actual long forms.

1980 Long-Form Questionnaire—Continued

Page 20

Please Make Sure You Have Filled This Form Completely

For persons who answered in Question 1 that they are staying here only temporarily and have a usual home elsewhere, enter the address of usual home here:

House number Street or road Apartment number or location

City County

State ZIP Code

For Answers to Questions H1, H2, and H3:

H1. Name of person(s) left out and reason

H2. Name of person(s) away from home and reason away:

H3. Name of visitor(s) for whom there is no one at the home address to report the person to a Census Taker:

NOTE

If you have listed more than 7 persons in Question 1, please make sure that you have filled the form for the first 7 people. Then mail back this form. A Census Taker will call to obtain the information for the other people.

1 Check to be certain you have:

- Answered Question 1 on page 1
- Answered Questions 2 through 10 for each person you listed at the top of pages 2 and 3
- Answered Questions H1 through H32 on pages 3, 4, and 5.
- Filled a pair of pages for each person listed on pages 2 and 3. That is, pages 6 and 7 should be filled for the Person in column 1, pages 8 and 9 for the Person in column 2, etc.

Please notice we need answers to questions 17 through 33 for every person born before April 1965 even though they may not seem to apply to the particular person.

For example, you may have forgotten to fill all the necessary circles on work or on income for a teenager going to school, or a retired person. To avoid our having to check with you to make sure of the answer, please be certain you have given all the necessary answers.

2 Write here the name of the person who filled the form, the date the form was completed, and the telephone number on which the people in this household can be called.

Name

Date

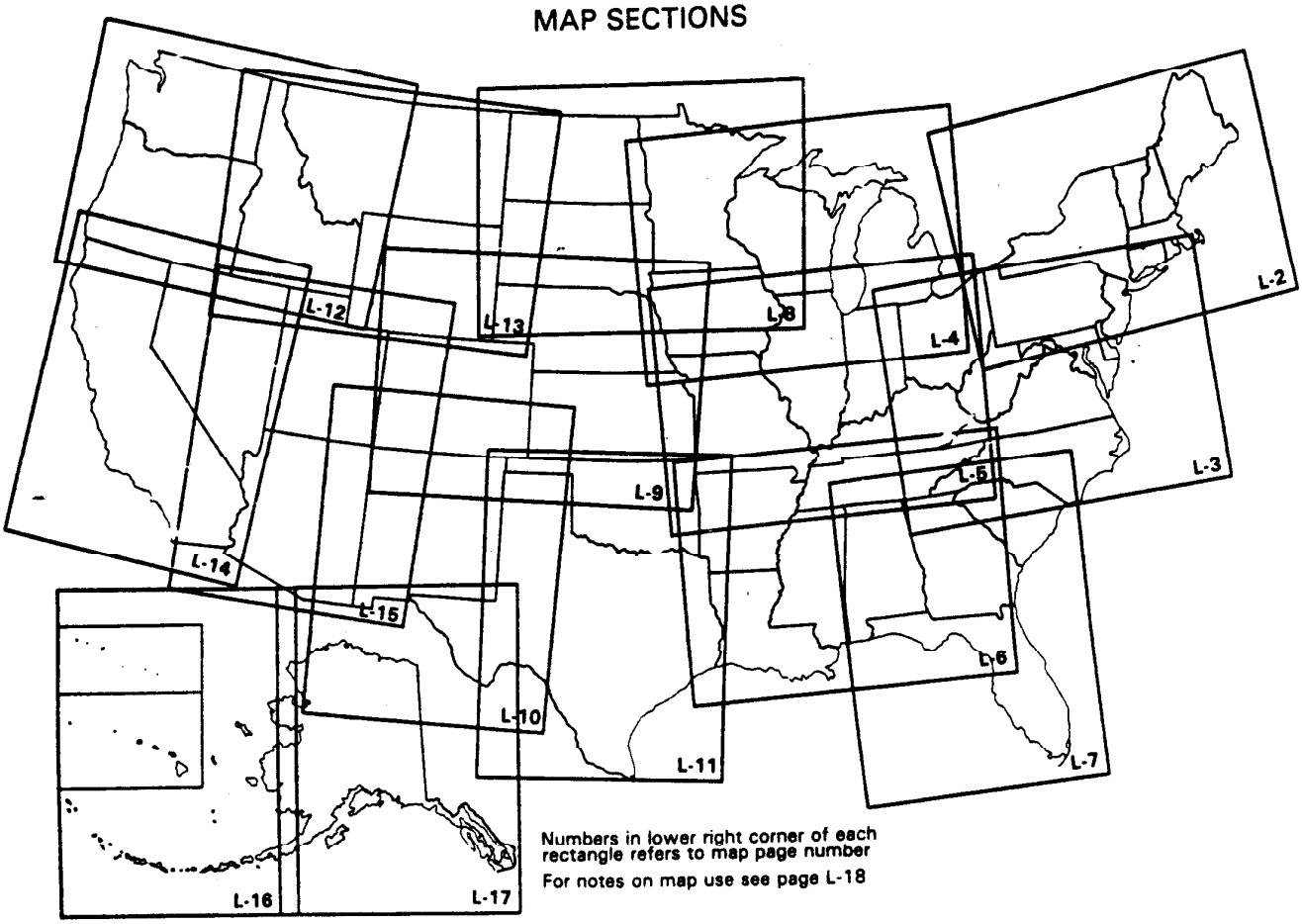
Telephone Number

3 Then fold the form the way it was sent to you. Mail it back in the enclosed envelope. The address of the U.S. Census Office appears on the front cover of this questionnaire. Please be sure that before you seal the envelope the address shows through the window. No stamp is required.

Thank you very much

APPENDIX L: A SAMPLE COUNTY GROUP MAPS

MAP SECTIONS

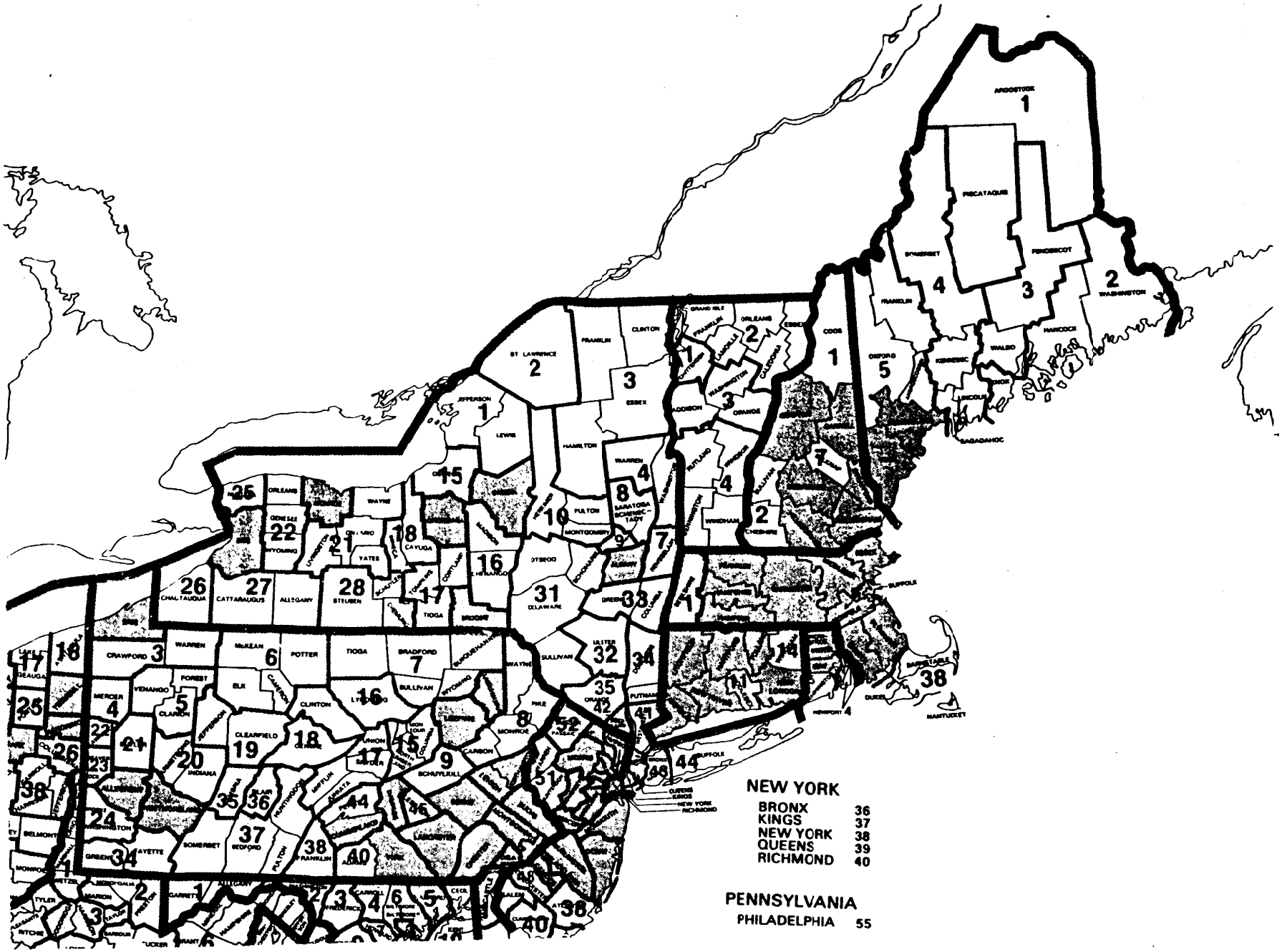


Numbers in lower right corner of each rectangle refers to map page number

For notes on map use see page L-18

LEGEND

▬▬▬	State boundary
———	County group boundary
5	County group number, unique within state (3-digit number, leading zeroes not shown on the map)
27 (Part)	County group comprised of noncontiguous components
▓▓▓	County containing more than one county group. To obtain county group definitions within these counties, see Appendix M.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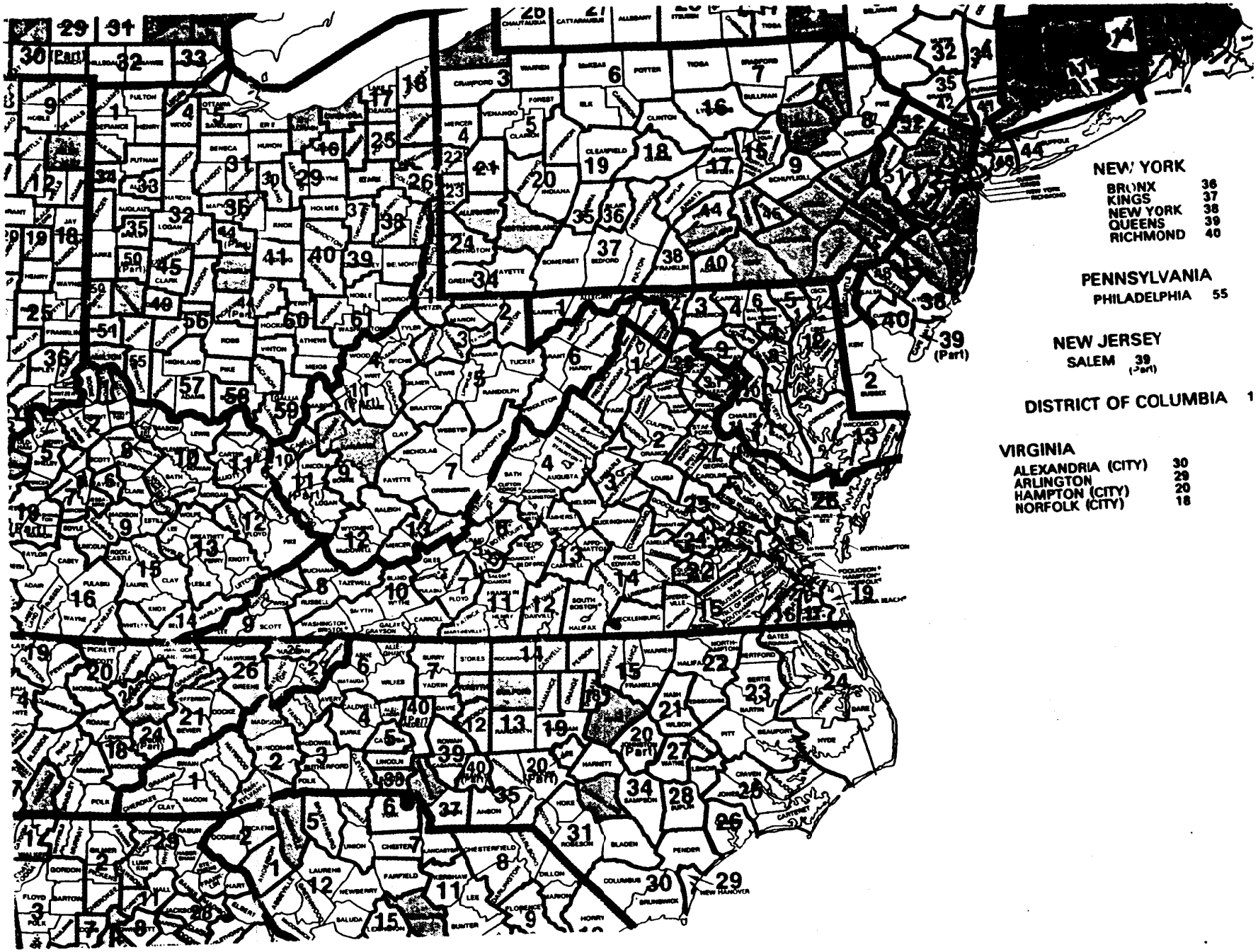
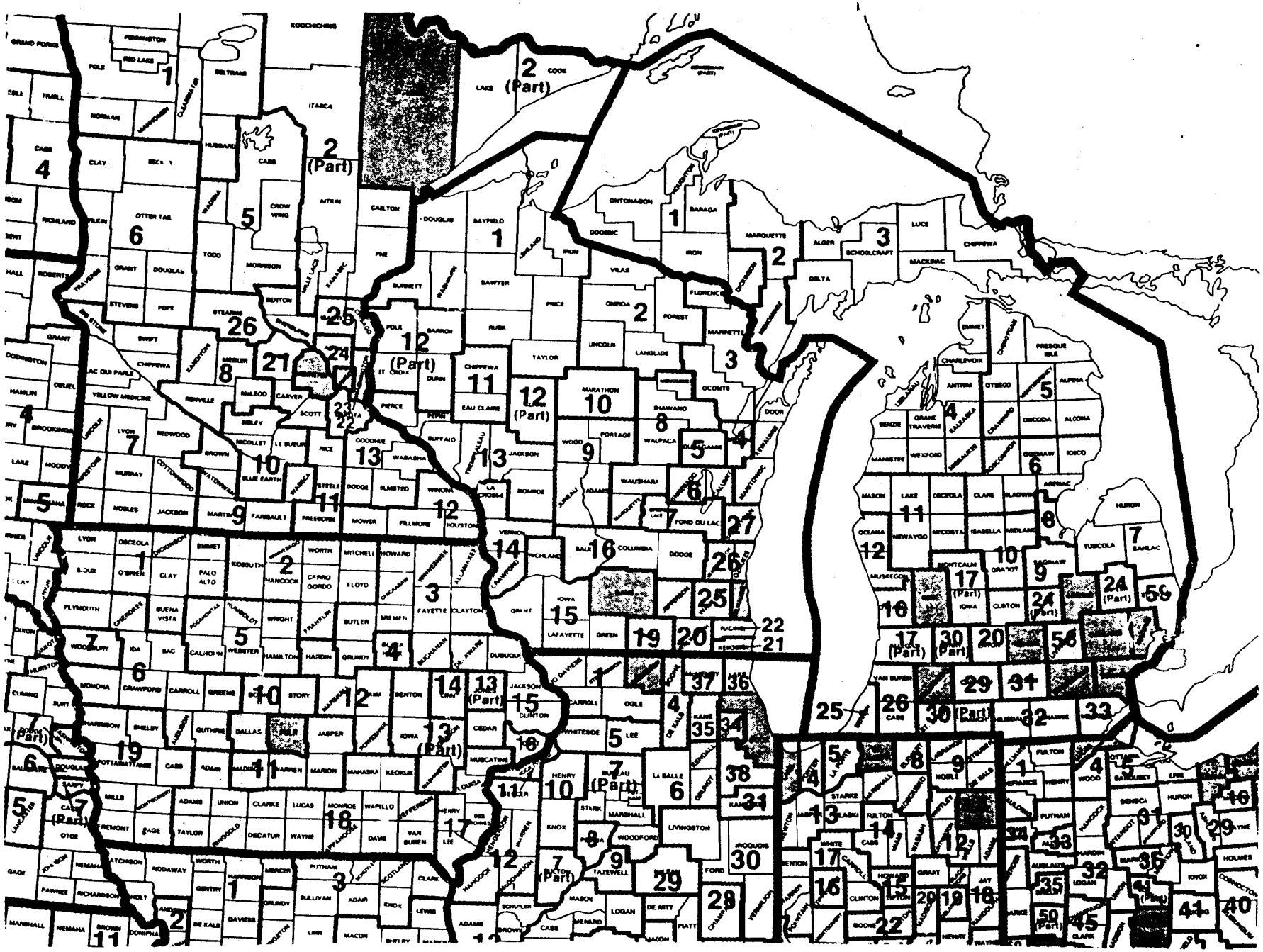
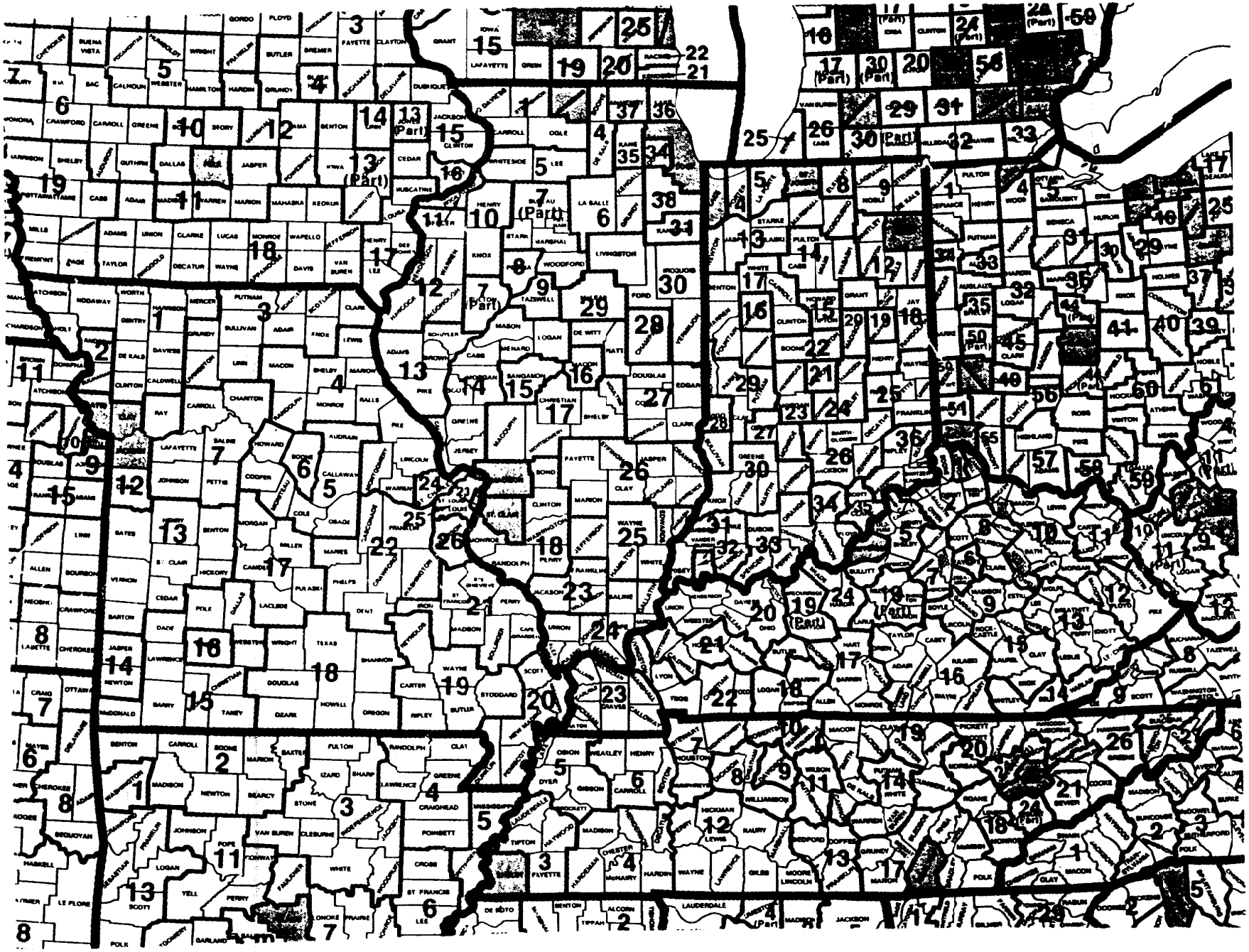
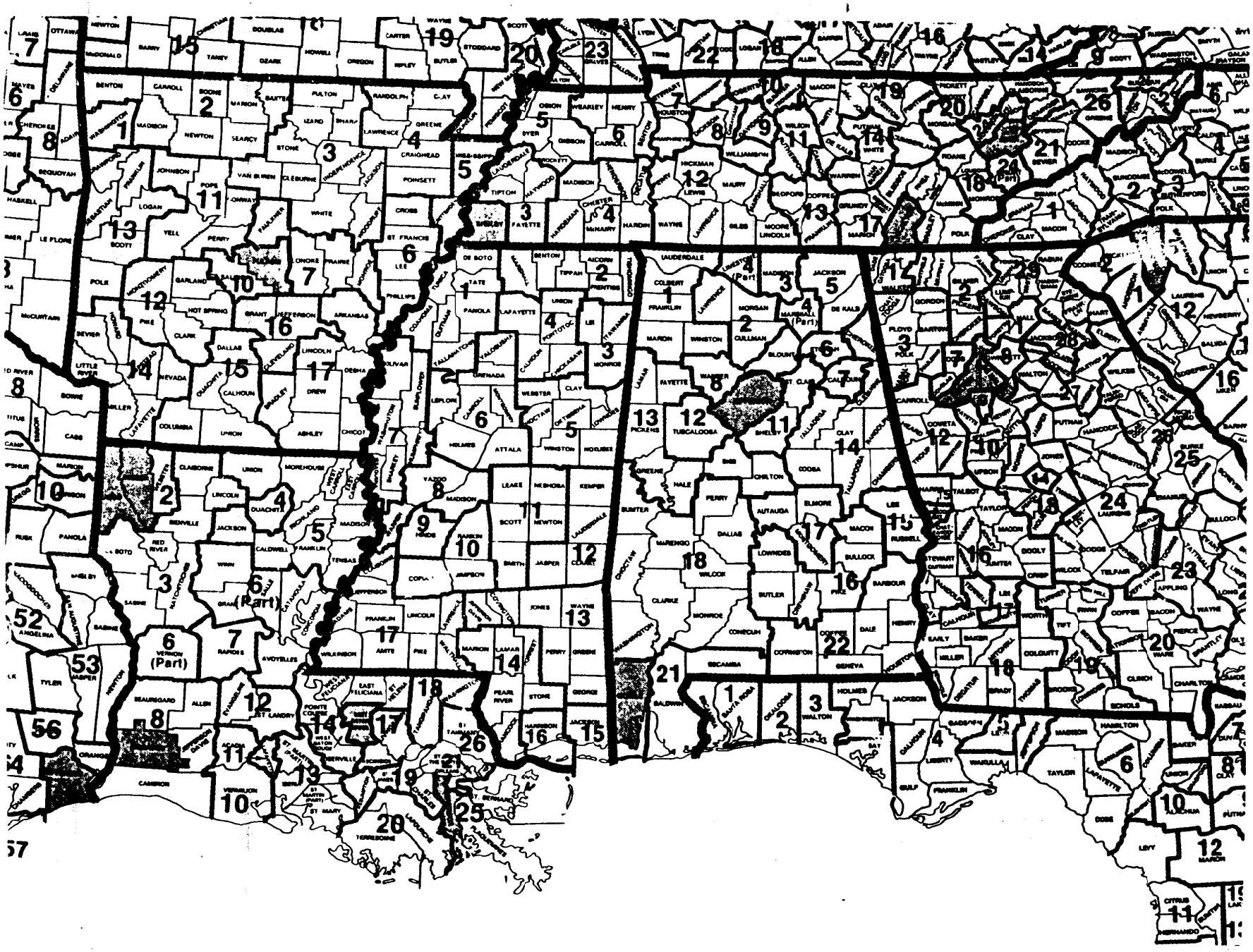
KINGS 37
NEW YORK 38
QUEENS 39
RICHMOND 40
PENNSYLVANIA
PHILADELPHIA 55


NEW YORK
BRONX 36
KINGS 37
NEW YORK 38
QUEENS 39
RICHMOND 40
PENNSYLVANIA
PHILADELPHIA 55
NEW JERSEY
SALEM 39 (Part)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA 1
VIRGINIA
ALEXANDRIA (CITY) 30
ARLINGTON 29
HAMPTON (CITY) 20
NORFOLK (CITY) 18



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IZARD
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LAWRENCE
GREENE
CRAIGHEAD
JOHNSON
POPE
VAN BUREN
CLEBURNE
POINSETT
LOGAN
YELL
PERRY
WHITE
CROSS
ST FRANCIS
LEE
PHILLIPS
POLK
MONTGOMERY
GARLAND
HOT SPRING
GRANT
JEFFERSON
ARKANSAS
PIKE
CLARK
DALLAS
CLEVELAND
LINCOLN
DESHA
NEVADA
OUACHITA
CALHOUN
BRADLEY
DREW
CHICOT
COLUMBIA
UNION
ASHLEY
CLAIBORNE
MOREHOUSE
LITTLE RIVER
HEMPSTEAD
SEVIER
MILLER
LAFAYETTE
BOWIE
CASS
MARION
RUSH
PANOLA
RED RIVER
BIENVILLE
JACKSON
CALDWELL
FRANKLIN
TENSAS
WINN
SABINE
ANGELINA
TYLER
JASPER
BEAUREGARD
ALLEN
ACADIA
VERMILION
CAMERON
ST MARY
TERREBONNE
ST BERNARD
ST TAMMANY
ST JOHN THE BAPTIST
ST CHARLES
ST JAMES
ST MARTIN
ST LANDRY
EVANGELINE
AVOYELLES
RAPIDES
VERNON (Part)
ST HELENA
EAST FELICIANA
WEST FELICIANA
POINTE COUPEE
WEST BATON ROUGE
EAST BATON ROUGE
ASCENSION
LIVINGSTON
TANGIPAHOA
PEARL RIVER
HANCOCK
HARRISON
JACKSON
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GEORGE
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MARION
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WALTHALL
PRENTISS
TISHOMINGO
ALCORN
TIPPAH
UNION
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DE SOTO
BENTON
MARSHALL
TUNICA
COAHOMA
QUITMAN
TALLAHATCHIE
LAFAYETTE
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LOWNDES
OKTIBBEHA
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CHICKASAW
BOLIVAR
SUNFLOWER
WASHINGTON
HOLMES
ATTALA
WINSTON
NOXUBEE
YAZOO
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LEAKE
NESHOBA
KEMPER
SCOTT
NEWTON
LAUDERDALE
RANKIN
SMITH
JASPER
CLARKE
JONES
WAYNE
COPIAH
JEFFERSON DAVIS
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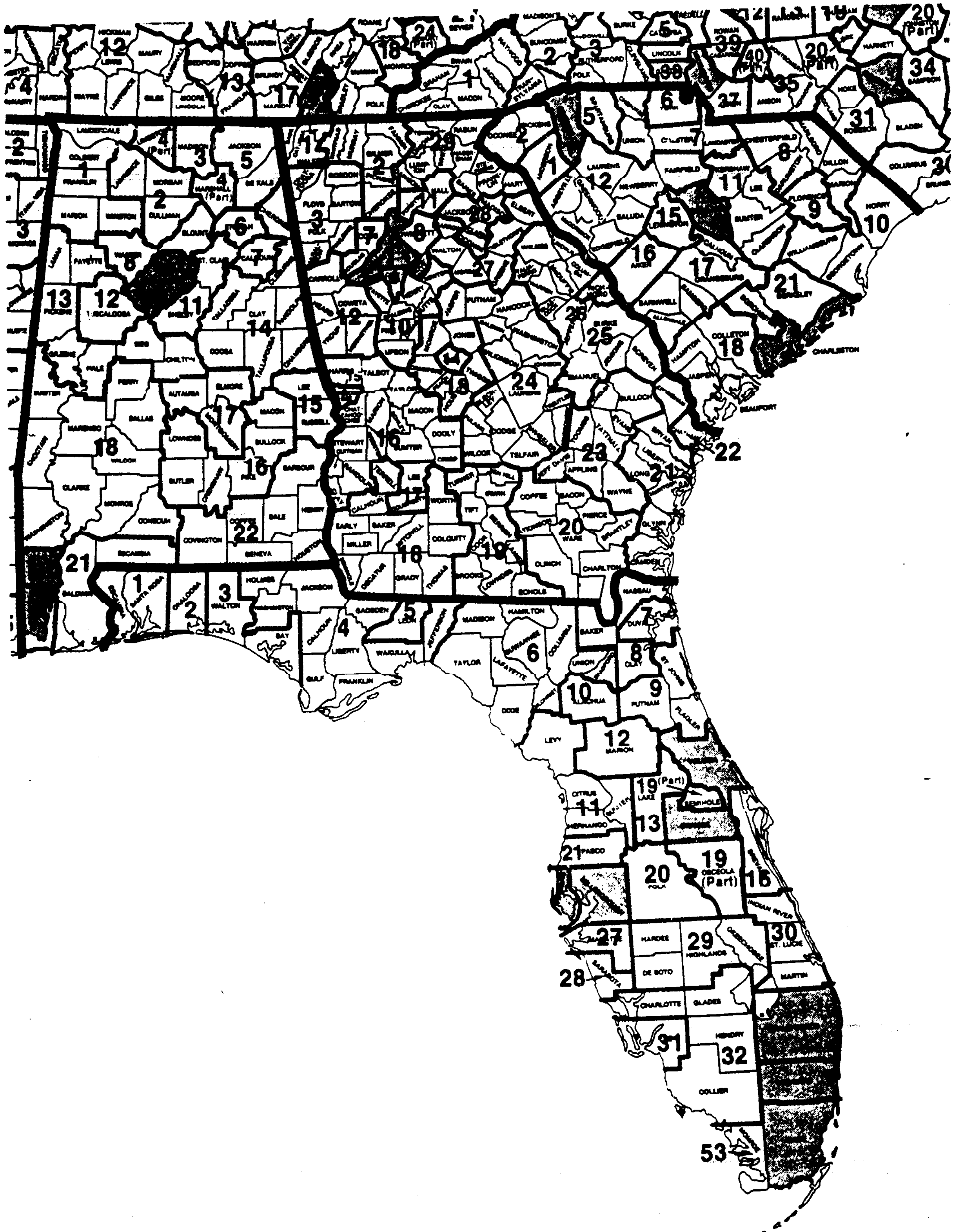
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BALDWIN
HOLMES
WALTON
JACKSON
GADSDEN
LIBERTY
FRANKLIN
MADISON
HAMILTON
TAYLOR
LAFAYETTE
BAKER
UNION
ALACHUA
PUTNAM
LEVY
MARION
CITRUS
HERNANDO
PASCO
POLK
OSCEOLA
(Part)
HARDEE
HIGHLANDS
DE SOTO
CHARLOTTE
GLADES
HENDRY
COLLIER
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BEAUFORT
COLLETON
BURKE
LAURENS
TELFAIR
APPLING
WAYNE
COFFEE
WARE
CLINCH
CHARLTON
NASSAU
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PUTNAM
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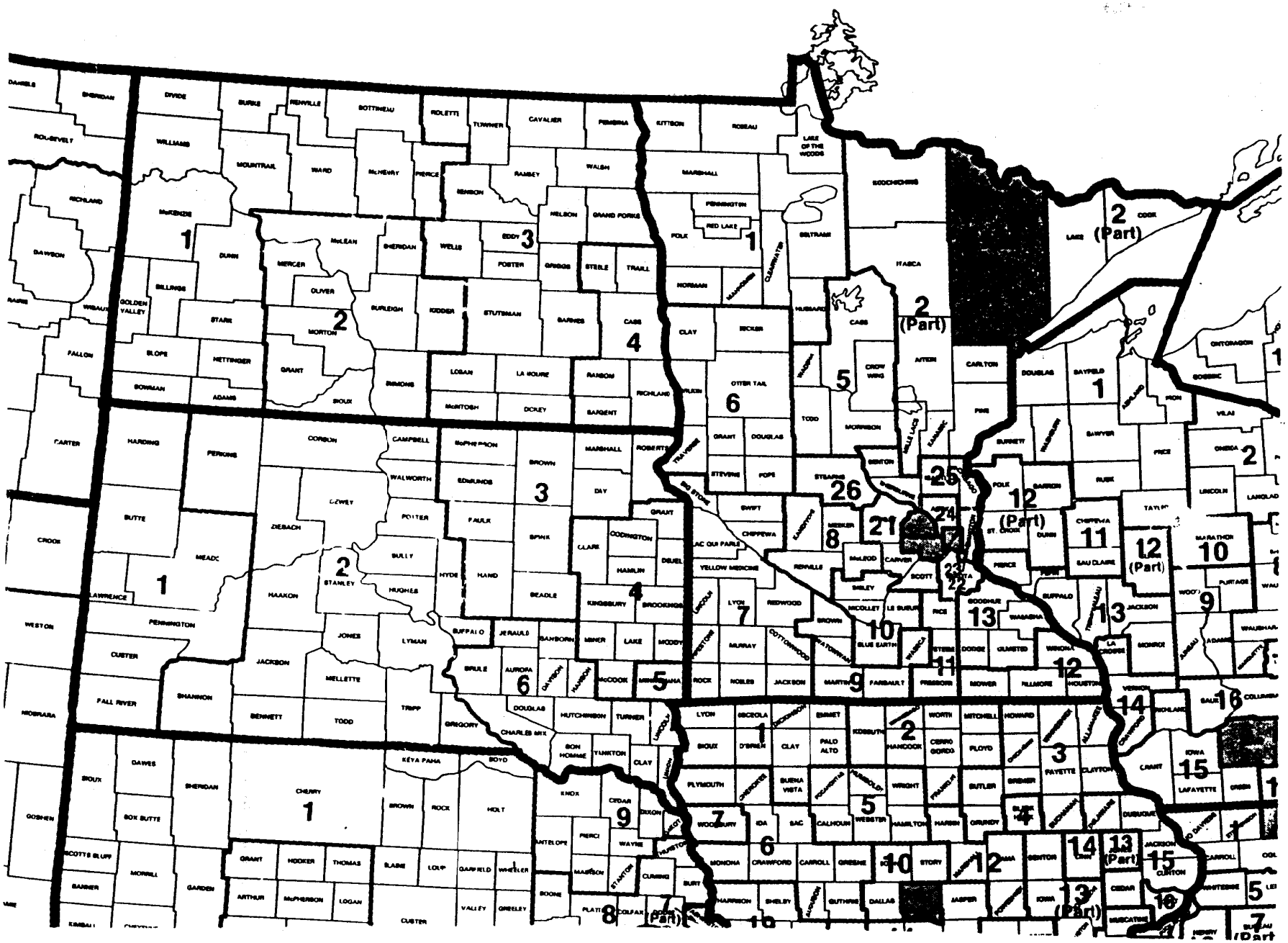
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CLEARWATER
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KOOCHICHING
ITASCA
LAKE
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CHERRY
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BOYD
KNOX
CEDAR
DIXON
DAKOTA
THURSTON
WINNEBAGO
HANCOCK
CERRO GORDO
FLOYD
BUTLER
BREMER
SIOUX
D'SMEN
CLAY
PALO ALTO
PLYMOUTH
BUENA VISTA
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BROWN
ROCK
HOLT
ANTELOPE
PIERCE
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CLINTON
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MORRILL
GARDEN
BANNER
GRANT
HOOKER
THOMAS
BLAINE
LOUP
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WHEELER
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CUMING
BURT
MONONA
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CARROLL
GREENE
STORY
POLK
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IOWA
CEDAR
MUSCATINE
ARTHUR
MCPHERSON
LOGAN
CUSTER
VALLEY
GREELEY
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PLATTE
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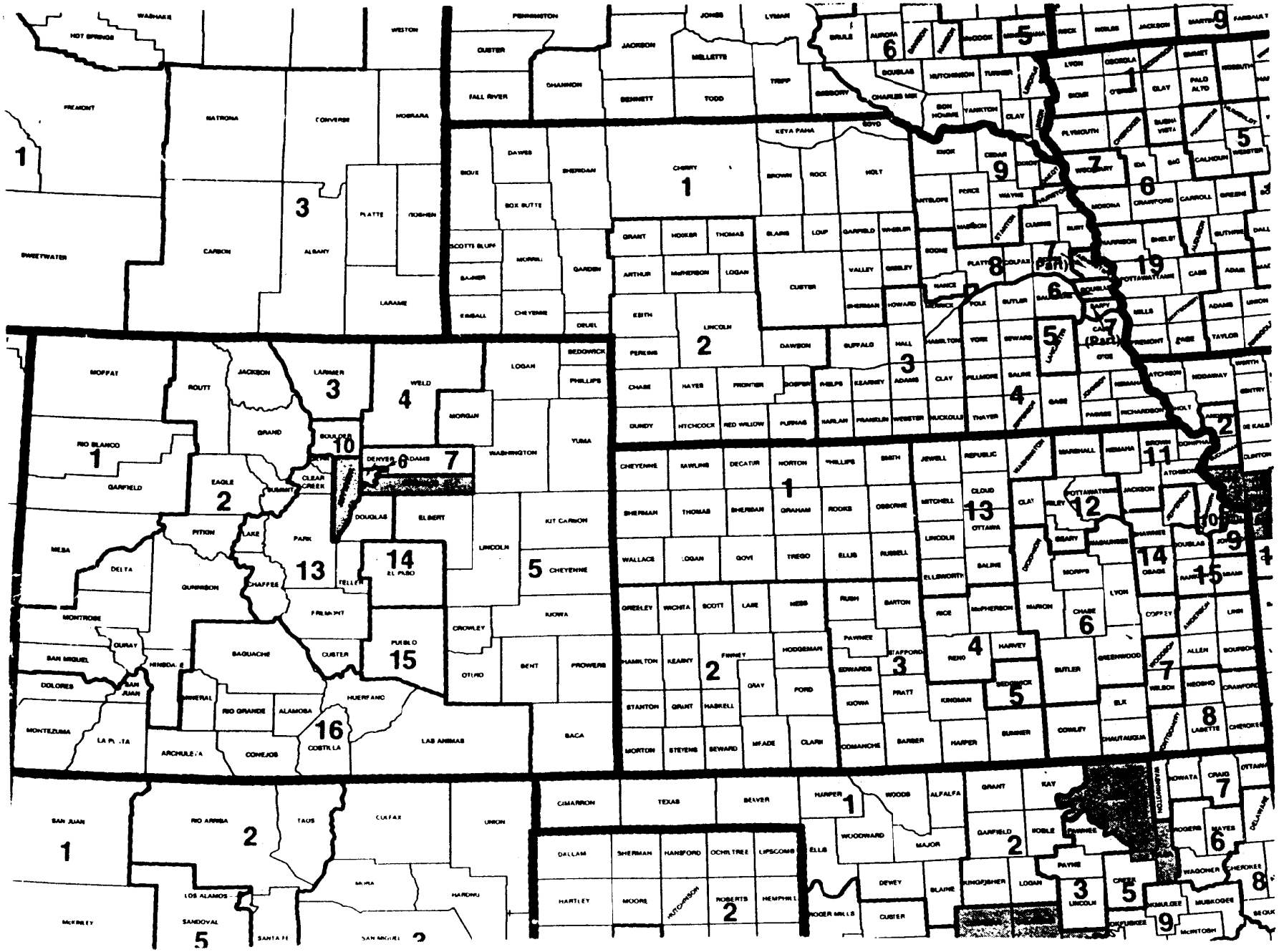
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PENNINGTON
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WEBSTER
NUCKOLLS
THAYER
JEFFERSON
SALINE
GAGE
PAWNEE
RICHARDSON
BROWN
DONIPHAN
DE KALB
CLINTON
MOFFAT
ROUTT
JACKSON
LARIMER
WELD
LOGAN
SEDGWICK
PHILLIPS
GRAND
MORGAN
YUMA
RIO BLANCO
BOULDER
DENVER
ADAMS
WASHINGTON
GARFIELD
EAGLE
CLEAR CREEK
SUMMIT
DOUGLAS
ELBERT
KIT CARSON
MESA
PITKIN
LAKE
PARK
LINCOLN
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GUNNISON
CHAFFEE
TELLER
EL PASO
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FREMONT
KIOWA
MONTROSE
CROWLEY
OURAY
SAN MIGUEL
HINSDALE
SAGUACHE
CUSTER
PUEBLO
OTERO
BENT
PROWERS
DOLORES
SAN JUAN
MINERAL
RIO GRANDE
ALAMOSA
HUERFANO
MONTEZUMA
LA PLATA
ARCHULETA
CONEJOS
COSTILLA
LAS ANIMAS
BACA
CHEYENNE
SHERMAN
THOMAS
SHERIDAN
GRAHAM
ROOKS
OSBORNE
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RUSSELL
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NESS
RUSH
BARTON
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FINNEY
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RAWLINS
DECATUR
NORTON
PHILLIPS
SMITH
JEWELL
REPUBLIC
MARSHALL
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CHASE
COFFEY
BUTLER
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LABETTE
CHEROKEE
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RIO ARRIBA
TAOS
COLFAX
UNION
McKINLEY
LOS ALAMOS
SANDOVAL
SANTA FE
MORA
HARDING
CIMARRON
TEXAS
BEAVER
HARPER
WOODS
ALFALFA
GRANT
KAY
DALLAM
SHERMAN
HANSFORD
OCHILTREE
LIPSCOMB
ELLIS
WOODWARD
MAJOR
GARFIELD
NOBLE
KOWATA
CRAIG
OTTAWA
HARTLEY
MOORE
HUTCHINSON
ROBERTS
HEMPHILL
DEWEY
BLAINE
KINGFISHER
LOGAN
PAWNEE
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MAYES
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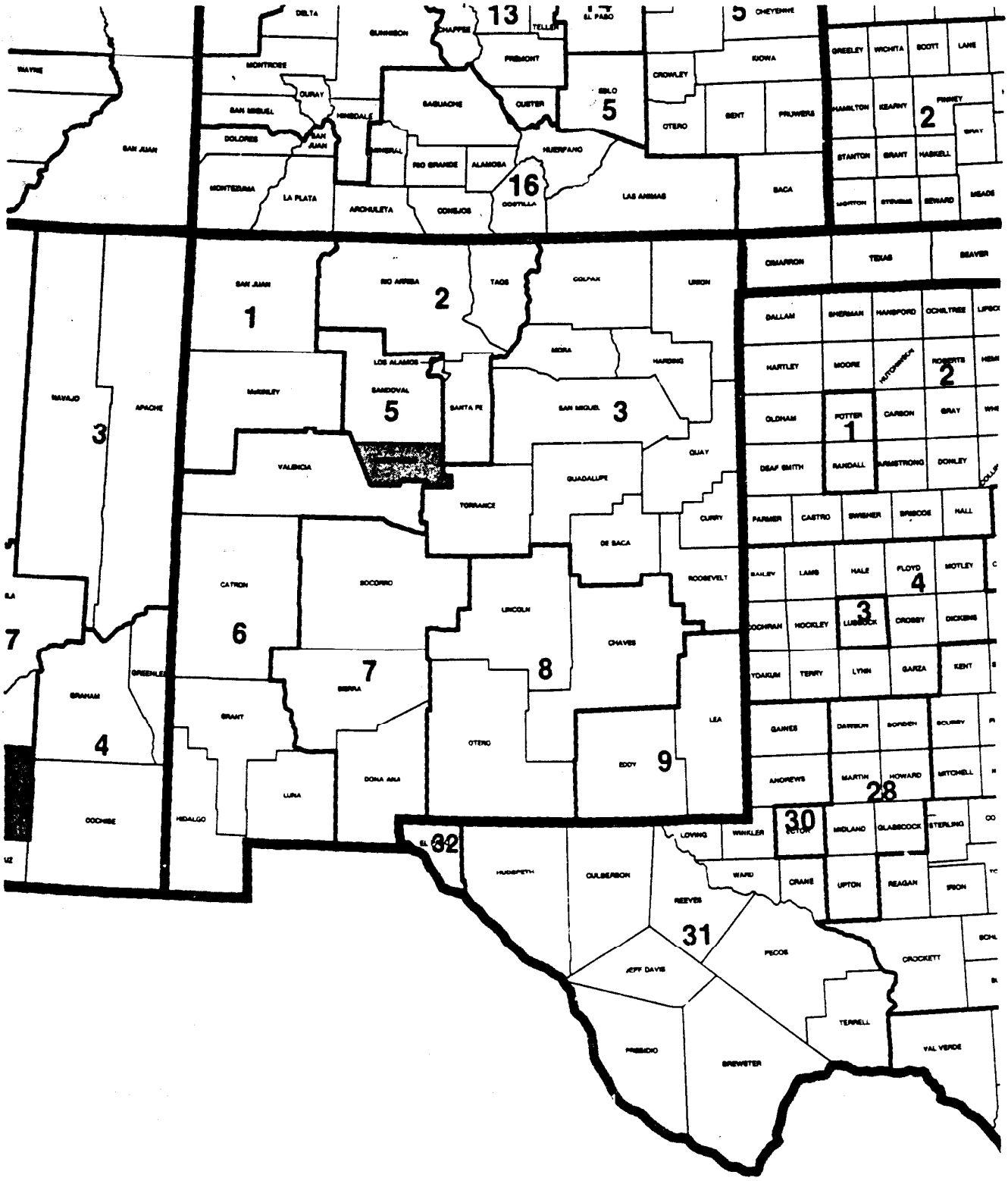
MUSKOGEE
McINTOSH

L-10



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WAYNE
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FREMONT
KIOWA
GREELEY
WICHITA
SCOTT
LANE
OURAY
SAGUACHE
CUSTER
SOLO
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CROWLEY
SAN MIGUEL
HINSDALE
OTERO
BENT
PRUWERS
HAMILTON
KEARNY
FINNEY
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DOLORES
SAN JUAN
MINERAL
RIO GRANDE
ALAMOSA
HUERFANO
STANTON
GRANT
HASKELL
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MONTEZUMA
LA PLATA
ARCHULETA
CONEJOS
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COSTILLA
LAS ANIMAS
BACA
MORTON
STEVENS
SEWARD
MEADE
CIMARRON
TEXAS
BEAVER
SAN JUAN
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RIO ARRIBA
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TAOS
COLFAX
UNION
DALLAM
SHERMAN
HANSFORD
OCHILTREE
LOS ALAMOS
MORA
HARDING
HARTLEY
MOORE
HUTCHINSON
ROBERTS
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NAVAJO
APACHE
McKINLEY
SANDOVAL
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SANTA FE
SAN MIGUEL
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OLDHAM
POTTER
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CARSON
GRAY
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VALENCIA
QUAY
DEAF SMITH
RANDALL
ARMSTRONG
DONLEY
GUADALUPE
TORRANCE
CURRY
PARMER
CASTRO
SWISHER
BRISCOE
HALL
DE BACA
CATRON
SOCORRO
ROOSEVELT
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CULBERSON
WARD
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REAGAN
IRION
REEVES
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CROCKETT
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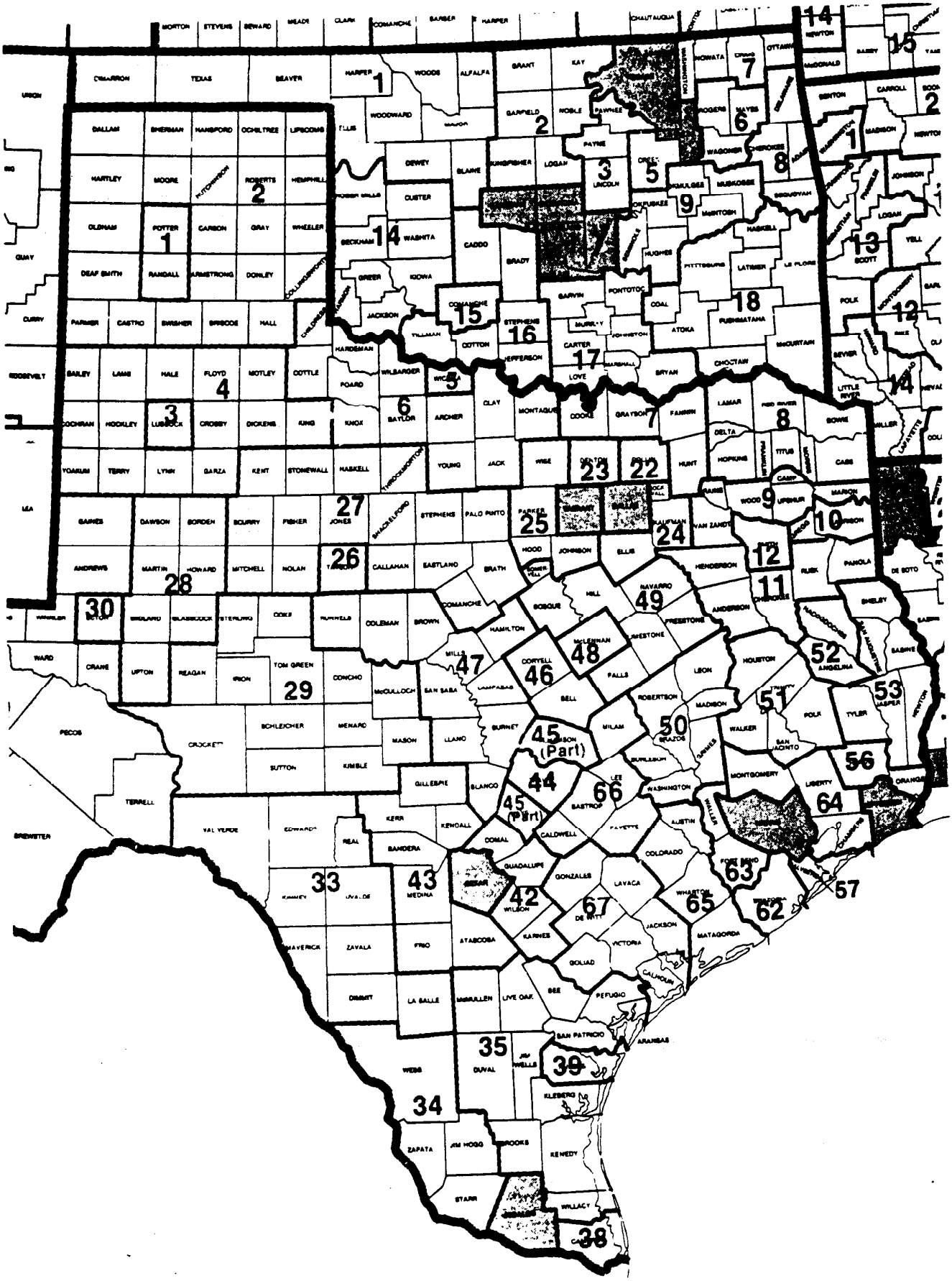
TERRELL
PRESIDIO
BREWSTER
VAL VERDE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BARBER
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CARSON
GRAY
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DEAF SMITH
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DONLEY
COLLINGSWORTH
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KINNEY
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FRIO
ATASCOSA
DIMMIT
LA SALLE
MCMULLEN
LIVE OAK
WEBB
DUVAL
JIM WELLS
ZAPATA
JIM HOGG
BROOKS
KENNEDY
STARR
WILLACY
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WALKER
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HOUSTON
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SHELBY
PANOLA
RUSK
CHEROKEE
ANDERSON
HENDERSON
DE SOTO
MARION
UPSHUR
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VAN ZANDT
KAUFMAN
HUNT
CAMP
TITUS
CASS
DELTA
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LAMAR
RED RIVER
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FOARD
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PITTSBURG
HUGHES
SEMINOLE
OKFUSKEE
OKMULGEE
PAWNEE
NOBLE
GARFIELD
GRANT
KAY
ALFALFA
WOODS
WOODWARD
ELLIS
DEWEY
BLAINE
KINGFISHER
LOGAN
PAYNE
CREEK
TULSA
CUSTER
GREER
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JACKSON
TILLMAN
COMANCHE
STEPHENS
GARVIN
PONTOTOC
COAL
ATOKA
PUSHMATAHA
MURRAY
JOHNSTON
MARSHALL
BRYAN
CARTER
LOVE
COTTON
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CLAY
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CALLAHAN
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BRATH
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IRION
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CONCHO
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COMANCHE
BOSQUE
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NAVARRO
ANDERSON
CHEROKEE
SHELBY
HAMILTON
MILLS
CORYELL
MCLENNAN
LIMESTONE
FREESTONE
HOUSTON
ANGELINA
SABINE
MCCULLOCH
SAN SABA
LAMPASAS
BELL
FALLS
LEON
ROBERTSON
MADISON
TYLER
POLK
BURNET
LLANO
MASON
MILAM
BRAZOS
WALKER
SAN JACINTO
GILLESPIE
BLANCO
BASTROP
LEE
WASHINGTON
MONTGOMERY
LIBERTY
CALDWELL
FAYETTE
AUSTIN
COMAL
GUADALUPE
GONZALES
LAVACA
COLORADO
FORT BEND
WHARTON
BEXAR
WILSON
DE WITT
JACKSON
KARNES
VICTORIA
MATAGORDA
GOLIAD
BEE
REFUGIO
CALHOUN
SAN PATRICIO
ARANSAS
KLEBERG
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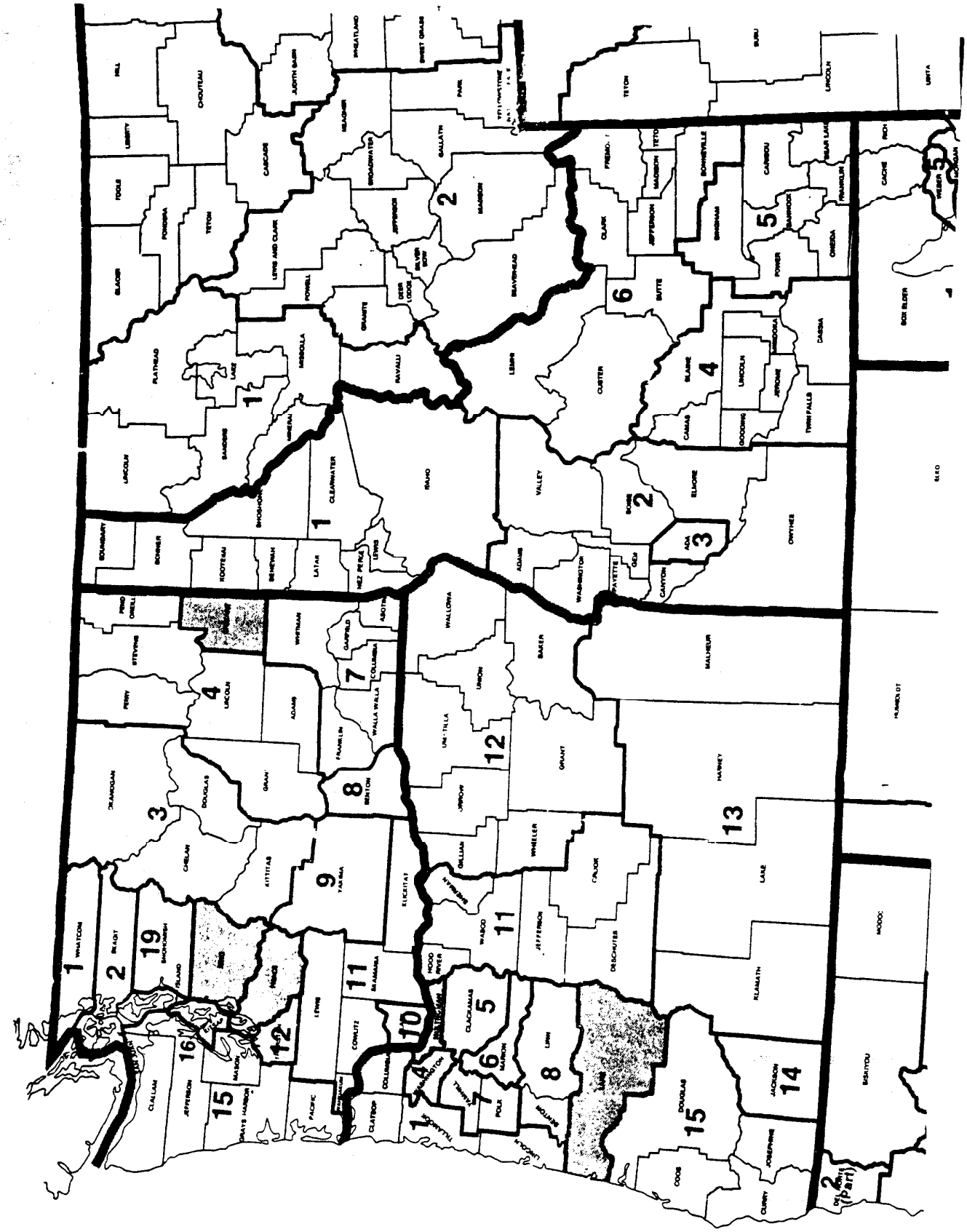
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GALLATIN
PARK
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BURLEY
LINCOLN
URITA
TOOLE
LIBERTY
CASCADE
FERGUS
TETON
LEWIS AND CLARK
JEFFERSON
MADISON
FREMONT
TETON
MADISON
BONNEVILLE
CARIBOU
BEAR LAKE
FRANKLIN
CACHE
RICH
WEBER
MORGAN
GLACIER
POWELL
GRANITE
DEER LODGE
SILVER BOW
BEAVERHEAD
CLARK
BUTTE
BINGHAM
POWER
BANNOCK
ONEIDA
PLATHEAD
LAKE
MISSOULA
RAVALLI
LEMHI
CUSTER
BLAINE
LINCOLN
JEROME
MINIDOKA
CASSIA
BOX ELDER
LINCOLN
SANDERS
MINERAL
CLEARWATER
IDAHO
VALLEY
CAMAS
GOODING
TWIN FALLS
BOUNDARY
BONNER
SHOSHONE
BOISE
ELMORE
ELKO
KOOTENAI
BENEWAH
LATAH
NEZ PERCE
LEWIS
ADAMS
WASHINGTON
PAYETTE
GEM
CANYON
ADA
OWYHEE
PEND OREILLE
STEVENS
WHITMAN
GARFIELD
ASOTIN
WALLOWA
BAKER
MALHEUR
PERRY
LINCOLN
ADAMS
COLUMBIA
WALLA WALLA
UNION
FRANKLIN
UMATILLA
GRANT
HARNEY
HUMBOLDT
OKANOGAN
DOUGLAS
GRANT
BENTON
JEFFERSON
CHELAN
KITTITAS
YAKIMA
KLICKITAT
GILLIAM
WHEELER
CROOK
LAKE
WASCO
JEFFERSON
DESCHUTES
WHATCOM
SKAGIT
SNOHOMISH
ISLAND
KING
HOOD RIVER
CLACKAMAS
LINN
KLAMATH
MODOC
LEWIS
CONNITZ
BANANA
CLALLAM
JEFFERSON
MASON
GRAYS HARBOR
PACIFIC
CLATSOP
COLUMBIA
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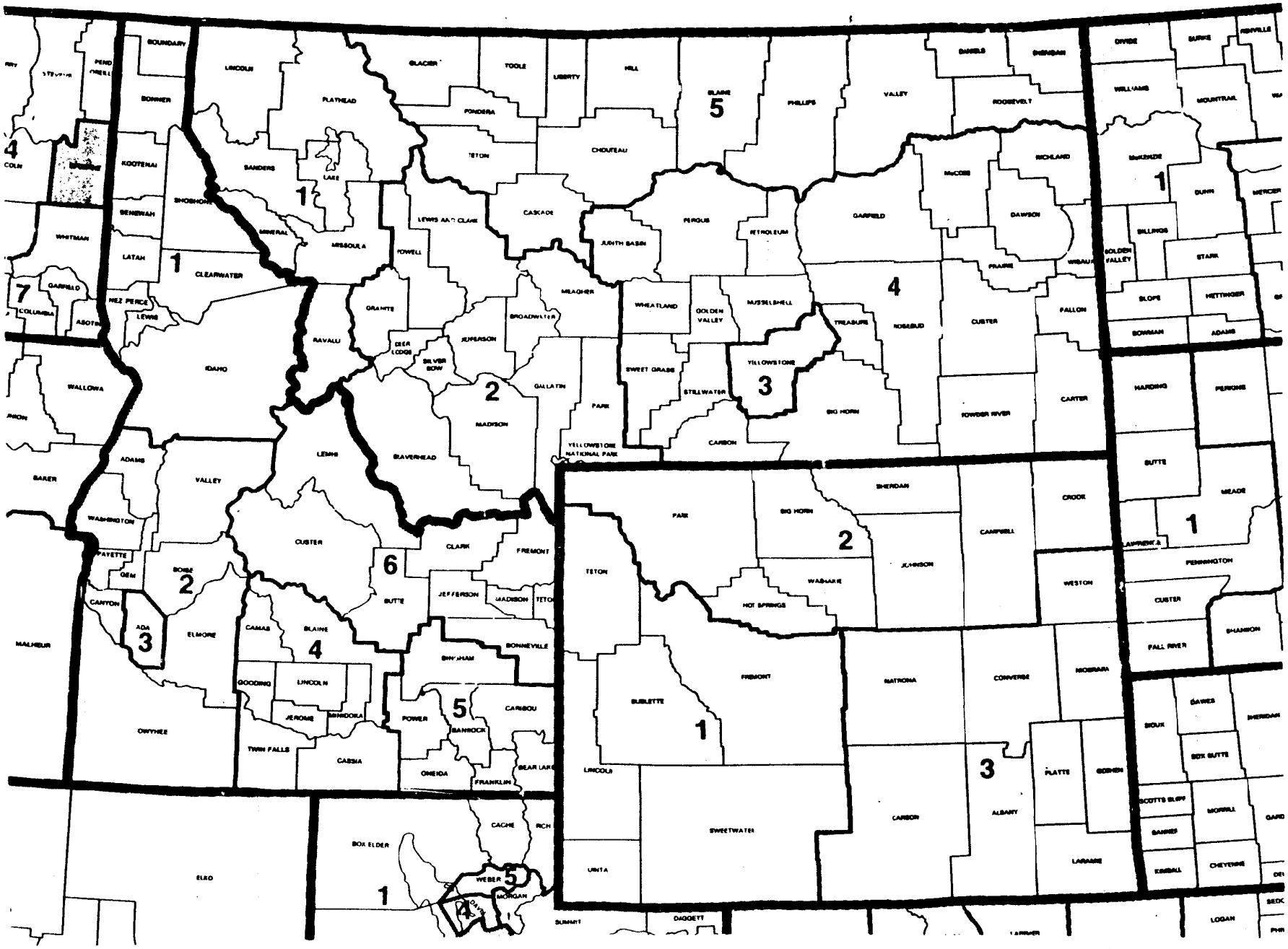
POLK
BENTON
DOUGLAS
JACKSON
BENTON
COOS
CURRY
JOSEPHINE
DEL NORTE (Part)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SHOSHONE
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LATAH
CLEARWATER
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ADAMS
VALLEY
WASHINGTON
PAYETTE
GEM
BOISE
CANYON
ADA
ELMORE
OWYHEE
MALHEUR
BAKER
LINCOLN
PLATHEAD
SANDERS
LAKE
MINERAL
MISSOULA
RAVALLI
GRANITE
DEER LODGE
SILVER BOW
JEFFERSON
BROADWATER
MADISON
GALLATIN
PARK
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK
BEAVERHEAD
LEMHI
CUSTER
BUTTE
CLARK
FREMONT
JEFFERSON
MADISON
CAMAS
BLAINE
GOODING
LINCOLN
JEROME
MINIDOKA
TWIN FALLS
CASSIA
BINGHAM
BONNEVILLE
POWER
BANNOCK
CARIBOU
ONEIDA
FRANKLIN
BEAR LAKE
CACHE
RICH
BOX ELDER
WEBER
MORGAN
DAVIS
ELKO
SUMMIT
DAGGETT
GLACIER
TOOLE
LIBERTY
HILL
PONDERA
TETON
CHOUTEAU
CASCADE
LEWIS AND CLARK
TOWELL
JUDITH BASIN
FERGUS
PETROLEUM
MEAGHER
WHEATLAND
GOLDEN VALLEY
MUSSELSHELL
SWEET GRASS
STILLWATER
CARBON
YELLOWSTONE
BLAINE
PHILLIPS
VALLEY
DANIELS
SHERIDAN
ROOSEVELT
RICHLAND
McCOSE
GARFIELD
DAWSON
PRAIRIE
WIBAUX
TREASURE
ROSEBUD
CUSTER
FALLON
BIG HORN
POWDER RIVER
CARTER
DIVIDE
SURKE
RENVILLE
WILLIAMS
MOUNTRAIL
McKENZIE
DUNN
MERCER
BILLINGS
GOLDEN VALLEY
STARK
SLOPE
HETTINGER
BOWMAN
ADAMS
HARDING
PERKINS
BUTTE
MEADE
LAWRENCE
PENNINGTON
CUSTER
FALL RIVER
SHANNON
SHERIDAN
BIG HORN
CAMPBELL
CROOK
JOHNSON
WESTON
WASHAKIE
HOT SPRINGS
FREMONT
NATRONA
CONVERSE
NIOBRARA
SUBLETTE
LINCOLN
SWEETWATER
CARBON
ALBANY
PLATTE
GOSHEN
LARAMIE
SIOUX
DAWES
BOX BUTTE
SCOTTS BLUFF
MORRILL
BANNER
KIMBALL
CHEYENNE
LOGAN
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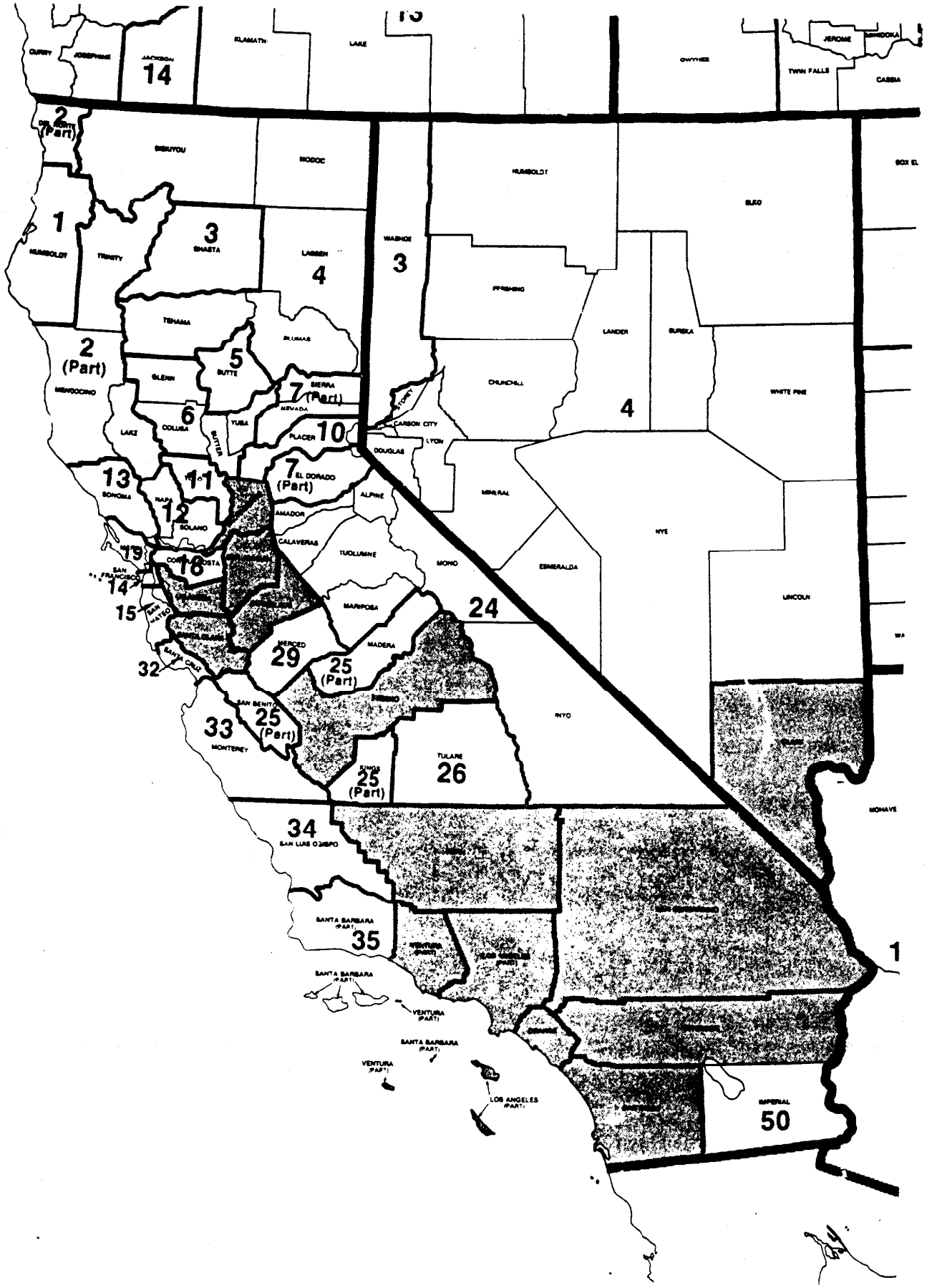
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JACKSON
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KLAMATH
LAKE
OWYHEE
JEROME
MINIDOKA
TWIN FALLS
CASSIA
2
(Part)
SISKIYOU
MODOC
HUMBOLDT
ELKO
1
HUMBOLDT
TRINITY
3
SHASTA
LASSEN
4
WASHOE
3
PERSHING
TEHAMA
BLUMAS
LANDER
EUREKA
2
(Part)
MENDOCINO
GLENN
5
BUTTE
7
SIERRA
(Part)
NEVADA
CHUNCHILL
4
WHITE PINE
6
COLUSA
YUBA
BUTTER
PLACER
10
STOREY
CARSON CITY
LYON
DOUGLAS
LAKE
13
SONOMA
NAPA
11
12
SOLANO
7
EL DORADO
(Part)
ALPINE
MINERAL
AMADOR
CALAVERAS
TUOLUMNE
MONO
ESMERALDA
NYE
19
SAN FRANCISCO
14
18
15
SAN MATEO
MARIPOSA
24
UNCOLN
MERCED
29
MADERA
25
(Part)
32
SANTA CRUZ
SAN BENITO
25
(Part)
33
MONTEREY
INYO
TULARE
26
KINGS
25
(Part)
MOHAVE
34
SAN LUIS OBISPO
SANTA BARBARA
(PART)
35
SANTA BARBARA
(PART)
VENTURA
(PART)
SANTA BARBARA
(PART)
VENTURA
(PART)
LOS ANGELES
(PART)
IMPERIAL
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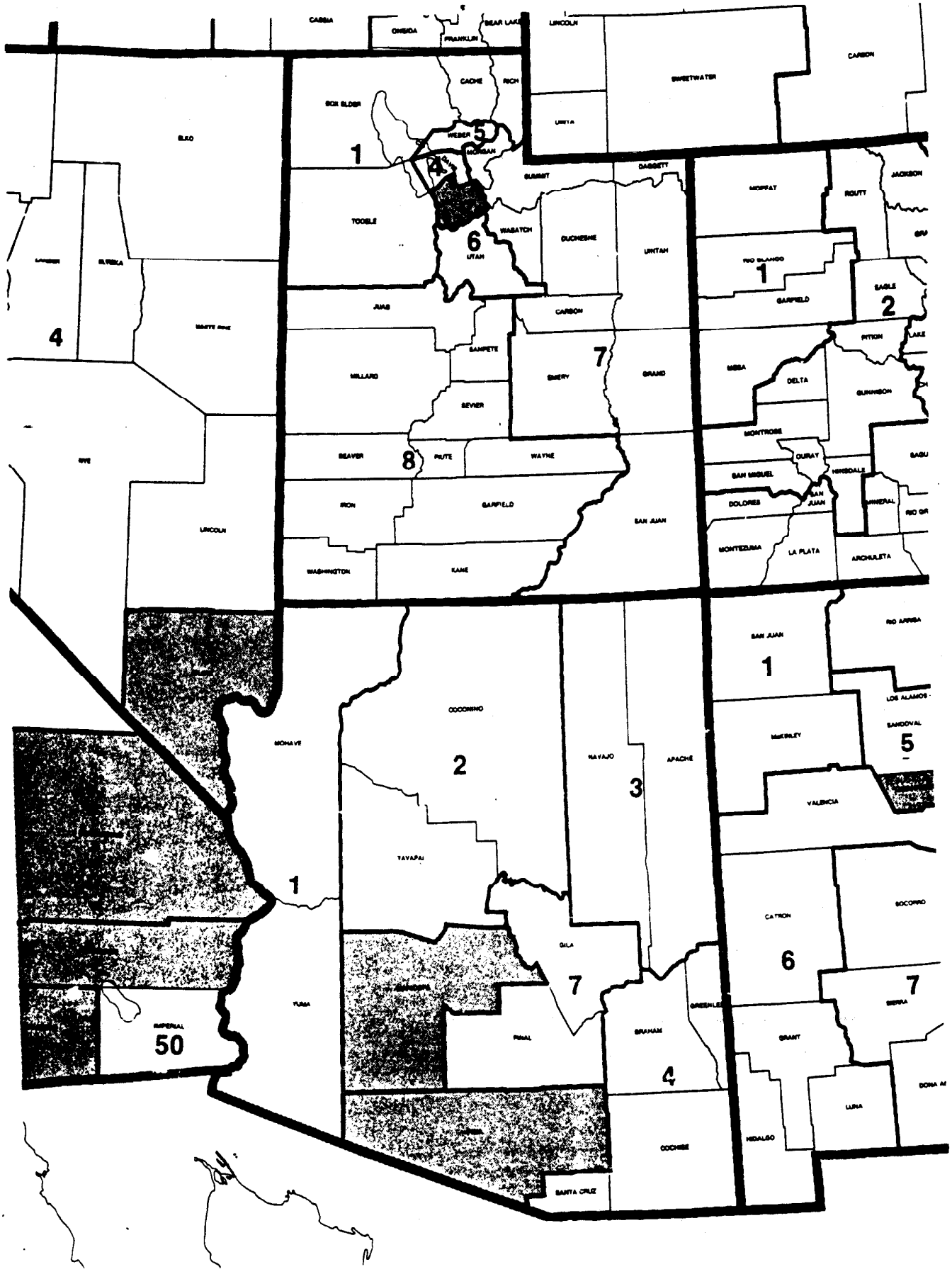
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FRANKLIN
BEAR LAKE
LINCOLN
SWEETWATER
CARBON
CACHE
RICH
BOX ELDER
UINTA
ELKO
WEBER
MORGAN
SUMMIT
DAGGETT
MOFFAT
ROUTT
JACKSON
TOOELE
WASATCH
DUCHESNE
UINTAH
UTAH
RIO BLANCO
GARFIELD
EAGLE
PITKIN
JUAB
CARBON
SANPETE
EMERY
GRAND
MESA
DELTA
GUNNISON
MILLARD
SEVIER
MONTROSE
BEAVER
PIUTE
WAYNE
OURAY
SAN MIGUEL
HINSDALE
IRON
GARFIELD
SAN JUAN
DOLORES
MINERAL
MONTEZUMA
LA PLATA
ARCHULETA
WASHINGTON
KANE
LINCOLN
SAN JUAN
RIO ARRIBA
COCONINO
LOS ALAMOS
SANDOVAL
MOHAVE
NAVAJO
APACHE
McKINLEY
VALENCIA
YAVAPAI
CATRON
SOCORRO
GILA
YUMA
GREENLEE
SIERRA
IMPERIAL
PINAL
GRAHAM
GRANT
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HIDALGO
SANTA CRUZ
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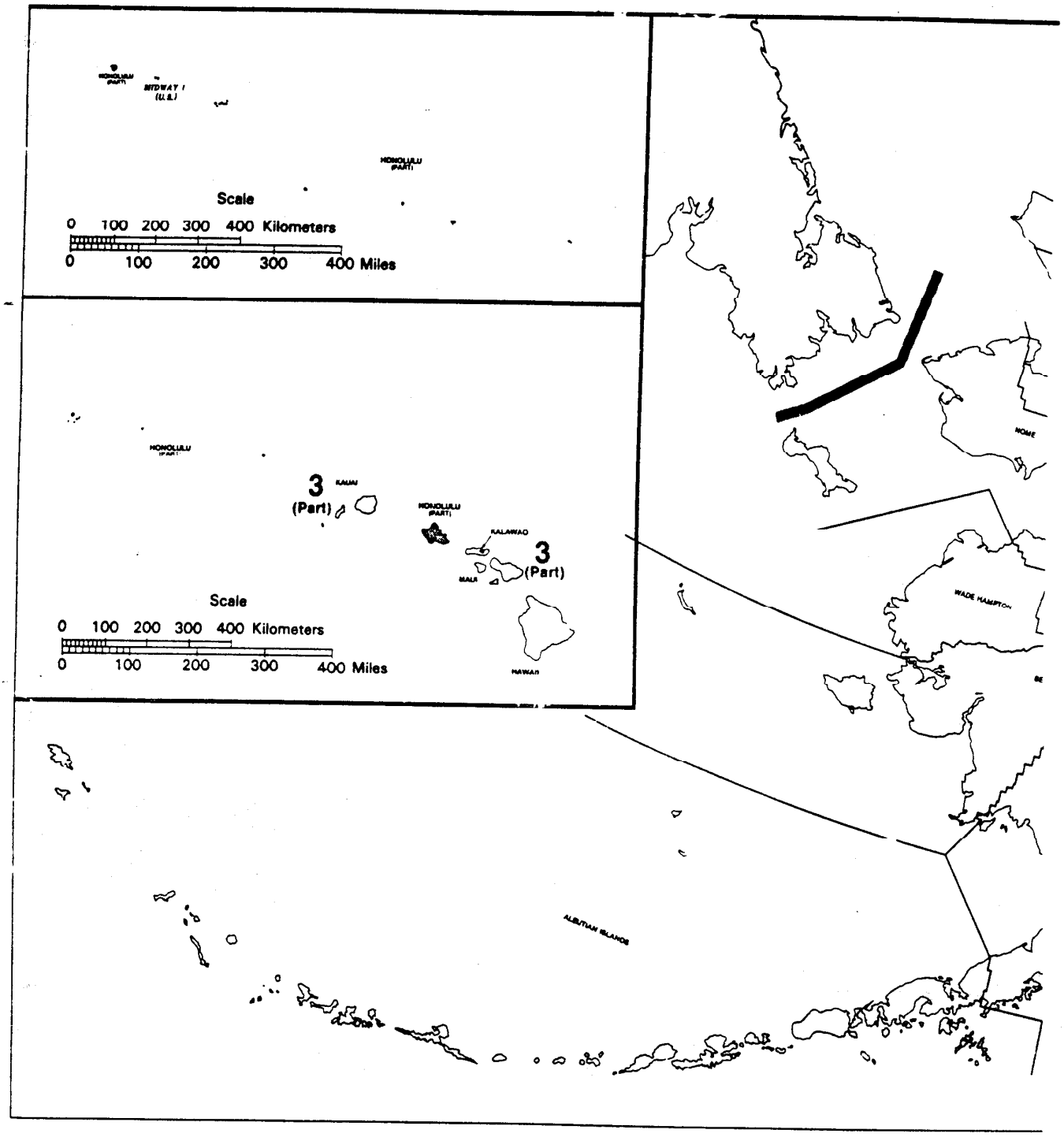
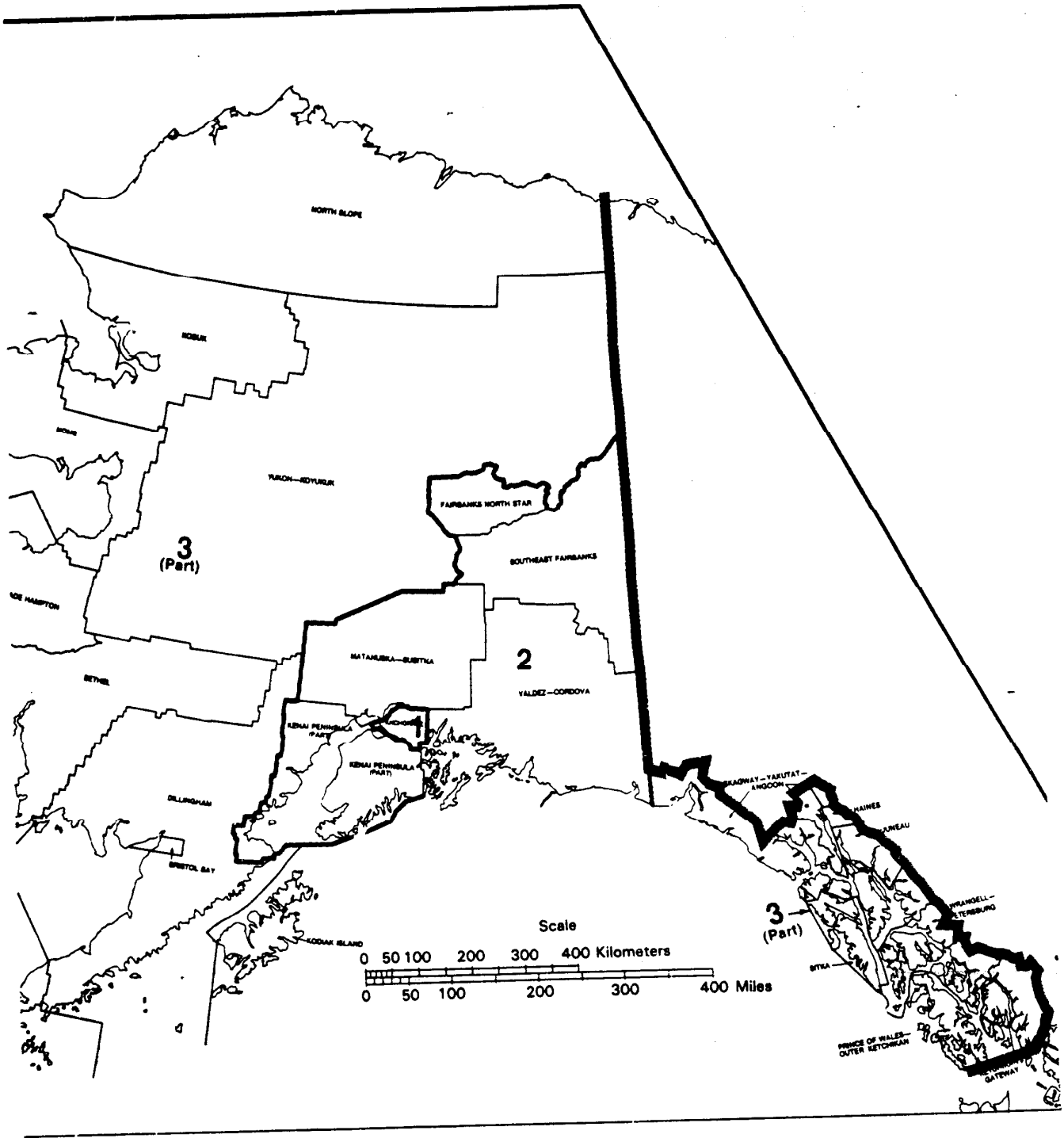

HONOLULU (PART)
MIDWAY I (U.S.)
HONOLULU (PART)
Scale
0 100 200 300 400 Kilometers
0 100 200 300 400 Miles
HONOLULU (PART)
3 (Part)
KAUAI
HONOLULU (PART)
KALAWAO
3 (Part)
MAUI
Scale
0 100 200 300 400 Kilometers
0 100 200 300 400 Miles
HAWAII
NOME
WADE HAMPTON
ALEUTIAN ISLANDS


NORTH SLOPE
KOBUK
YUKON—KOYUKUK
FAIRBANKS NORTH STAR
SOUTHEAST FAIRBANKS
3
(Part)
NOME
NOME HAMPTON
BETHEL
MATANUSKA—SUSITNA
2
VALDEZ—CORDOVA
KENAI PENINSULA (PART)
1
KENAI PENINSULA (PART)
DILLINGHAM
BRISTOL BAY
KODIAK ISLAND
SKAGWAY—YAKUTAT—ANGOON
HAINES
JUNEAU
WRANGELL—PETERSBURG
3
(Part)
SITKA
PRINCE OF WALES—OUTER KETCHIKAN
GATEWAY
Scale
0 50 100 200 300 400 Kilometers
0 50 100 200 300 400 Miles

APPENDIX L: A Sample County Group Maps (continued)

Notes on Interpretation of Maps

The maps in this appendix define county groups on the A Sample. On this microdata file, each county group is uniquely identified by a 2-digit state code (see appendix A) and a 3-digit county group code. The numbers shown on the maps are county group codes with leading zeroes omitted.

Due to the scale of these maps it is not possible to represent units which subdivide counties. Therefore, split counties are shaded and no county group numbers are shown. Detail within these counties is found in the following appendix. Appendix M is organized alphabetically by state and by county within state. Split counties are listed with their components; for example, a city and the 'balance of county' (i.e., the remainder outside the identified place(s)). Several places, towns or townships may be listed together with a single county group number, in which case those areas together constitute a single 'county group'. Wherever an asterisk is appended to the county group number in Appendix M, this county group crosses county lines. The other part or parts may be found elsewhere in the listing of subcounty units within the State or may be found on the maps.

Some care is necessary in interpreting the maps. Where county groups are quite small it may have been necessary to place the county group number outside the county group, with an arrow pointing to applicable area. A few county groups include two or three noncontiguous parts. These areas are noted on the map with '(Part)' under the county group number.

For some users it may be more efficient to deal with a complete list of county group components rather than crossreferencing between the map and the list of county units. A complete list is presented on the County Group Equivalency File tape and microfiche. The microfiche and the sorted file on tape present county groups in numerical order, complete with the names and applicable geographic codes for each component. Another file on the tape presents the same information, but sorted by State and county.

APPENDIX M: A Sample Sub-County Units and Their County Group Codes

ALABAMA

JEFFERSON COUNTY

009 BIRMINGHAM CITY

010 BALANCE OF COUNTY

MOBILE COUNTY

019 MOBILE CITY

020 BALANCE OF COUNTY

ARIZONA

MARICOPA COUNTY

008 PHOENIX CITY

009 BALANCE OF COUNTY

PIMA COUNTY

005 TUCSON CITY

006 BALANCE OF COUNTY

ARKANSAS

PULASKI COUNTY

008 LITTLE ROCK CITY

009 JACKSONVILLE CITY
NORTH LITTLE ROCK CITY
SHERWOOD CITY

010* BALANCE OF COUNTY

CALIFORNIA

ALAMEDA COUNTY

016 OAKLAND CITY

017 BALANCE OF COUNTY

FRESNO COUNTY

027 FRESNO CITY

028 BALANCE OF COUNTY

KERN COUNTY

036 BAKERSFIELD CITY

037 BALANCE OF COUNTY

LOS ANGELES COUNTY

040 LOS ANGELES CITY

041 LONG BEACH CITY

042 BALANCE OF COUNTY

ORANGE COUNTY

043 ANAHEIM CITY

044 SANTA ANA CITY

ORANGE COUNTY (Cont.)

045 GARDEN GROVE CITY

046 BALANCE OF COUNTY

RIVERSIDE COUNTY

049 RIVERSIDE CITY

050* BALANCE OF COUNTY

SACRAMENTO COUNTY

008 SACRAMENTO CITY

009 BALANCE OF COUNTY

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

047 SAN BERNARDINO CITY

048 BALANCE OF COUNTY

SAN DIEGO COUNTY

051 SAN DIEGO CITY

052 BALANCE OF COUNTY

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY

020 STOCKTON CITY

021 BALANCE OF COUNTY

SANTA CLARA COUNTY

030 SAN JOSE CITY

031 BALANCE OF COUNTY

STANISLAUS COUNTY

022 MODESTO CITY

023 BALANCE OF COUNTY

VENTURA COUNTY

038 OXNARD CITY

039 BALANCE OF COUNTY

COLORADO

ARAPAHOE COUNTY

008 AURORA CITY

009 BALANCE OF COUNTY

JEFFERSON COUNTY

011 LAKEWOOD CITY

012 BALANCE OF COUNTY

CONNECTICUT

FAIRFIELD COUNTY

001 STAMFORD TOWN

002 DARIEN TOWN
GREENWICH TOWN
NEW CANAAN TOWN
WILTON TOWN

003 NORWALK TOWN
WESTON TOWN
WESTPORT TOWN

004 BRIDGEPORT TOWN

005 EASTON TOWN
FAIRFIELD TOWN
MONROE TOWN
TRUMBULL TOWN

006* SHELTON TOWN
STRATFORD TOWN

024* BALANCE OF COUNTY

HARTFORD COUNTY

015 HARTFORD TOWN

016 BLOOMFIELD TOWN
WETHERSFIELD TOWN
WINDSOR TOWN
WEST HARTFORD TOWN

017 AVON TOWN
SIMSBURY TOWN
SUFFIELD TOWN
FARMINGTON TOWN
GRANBY TOWN
NEWINGTON TOWN
ROCKY HILL TOWN
WINDSOR LOCKS TOWN
CANTON TOWN
EAST GRANBY TOWN

018* EAST HARTFORD TOWN
MANCHESTER TOWN
SOUTH WINDSOR TOWN

019* EAST WINDSOR TOWN
ENFIELD TOWN
GLASTONBURY TOWN
MARLBOROUGH TOWN

020 BERLIN TOWN
NEW BRITAIN TOWN
PLAINVILLE TOWN

021* BURLINGTON TOWN
SOUTHINGTON TOWN
BRISTOL TOWN

025* BALANCE OF COUNTY

LITCHFIELD COUNTY

021* PLYMOUTH TOWN

023* WOODBURY TOWN
THOMASTON TOWN
WATERTOWN TOWN
BETHLEHEM TOWN

---

* Only part of a county group. For other part(s) see listings under other county(s) or the maps in Appendix L.

APPENDIX M: A Sample Sub-County Units and Their County Group Codes

LITCHFIELD COUNTY, CONN. (Cont.)

024* BRIDGEWATER TOWN

025* BALANCE OF COUNTY

NEW HAVEN COUNTY

007 NEW HAVEN TOWN

008 ORANGE TOWN
BETHANY TOWN
WEST HAVEN TOWN
WOODBRIDGE TOWN
MILFORD TOWN

009 MERIDEN TOWN
WALLINGFORD TOWN
HAMDEN TOWN

010 GUILFORD TOWN
BRANFORD TOWN
MADISON TOWN
NORTH BRANFORD TOWN
NORTH HAVEN TOWN
EAST HAVEN TOWN

022 WATERBURY TOWN

023* WOLCOTT TOWN
PROSPECT TOWN
SOUTHBURY TOWN
CHESHIRE TOWN
MIDDLEBURY TOWN
NAUGATUCK TOWN
OXFORD TOWN
BEACON FALLS TOWN

006* BALANCE OF COUNTY

NEW LONDON COUNTY

011* LYME TOWN
OLD LYME TOWN

012 NEW LONDON TOWN
NORWICH TOWN
GROTON TOWN

014* LEBANON TOWN

013 BALANCE OF COUNTY

TOLLAND COUNTY

018* VERNON TOWN

019* ANDOVER TOWN
BOLTON TOWN
ELLINGTON TOWN
HEBRON TOWN
SOMERS TOWN
TOLLAND TOWN

014* BALANCE OF COUNTY

FLORIDA

BROWARD COUNTY

036 FORT LAUDERDALE CITY

037 HOLLYWOOD CITY

BROWARD COUNTY (Cont.)

038 DEERFIELD BEACH CITY
HILLSBORO BEACH TOWN
LAUDERDALE-BY-THE-SEA TOWN
LIGHTHOUSE POINT CITY
POMPANO BEACH CITY
SEA RANCH LAKES VILLAGE

039 COCONUT CREEK CITY
TAMARAC CITY
CORAL SPRINGS CITY
MARGATE CITY
NORTH LAUDERDALE CITY
PARKLAND CITY

040 DANIA CITY
DAVIE TOWN
HACIENDA VILLAGE CITY
PLANTATION CITY
SUNRISE CITY

041 COOPER CITY CITY
HALLANDALE CITY
MIRAMAR CITY
PEMBROKE PARK TOWN
PEMBROKE PINES CITY

042 BALANCE OF COUNTY

DADE COUNTY

043 MIAMI CITY

044 BAY HARBOR ISLANDS TOWN
SURFSIDE TOWN
BAL HARBOUR VILLAGE
INDIAN CREEK VILLAGE
MIAMI BEACH CITY
NORTH BAY VILLAGE CITY

045 NORTH MIAMI BEACH CITY
NORTH MIAMI CITY
OPA-LOCKA CITY
BISCAYNE PARK VILLAGE
EL PORTAL VILLAGE
MIAMI SHORES VILLAGE

046 CAROL CITY (CDP)
MIAMI LAKES (CDP)
AVENTURA (CDP)
NORLAND (CDP)
OJUS (CDP)
OPA-LOCKA NORTH (CDP)
SCOTT LAKE (CDP)
SUNNY ISLES (CDP)
GOLDEN BEACH TOWN
IVES ESTATES (CDP)
LAKE LUCERNE (CDP)

047 HIALEAH CITY

048 GLADEVIEW (CDP)
WESTVIEW (CDP)
BROWNSVILLE (CDP)
GOLDEN GLADES (CDP)
PINEWOOD (CDP)
WEST LITTLE RIVER (CDP)

049 SOUTH MIAMI CITY
WEST MIAMI CITY
WESTCHESTER (CDP)
CORAL GABLES CITY
CORAL TERRACE (CDP)
GLENVAR HEIGHTS (CDP)

DADE COUNTY (Cont.)

050 OLYMPIA HEIGHTS (CDP)
WESTWOOD LAKES (CDP)
KENDALE LAKES (CDP)
SUNSET (CDP)
SWEETWATER CITY
TAMIAMI (CDP)

051 RICHMOND HEIGHTS (CDP)
KENDALL (CDP)
LINDGREN ACRES (CDP)
PALMETTO ESTATES (CDP)

052 GOULDS (CDP)
HOMESTEAD CITY
LEISURE CITY (CDP)
NARANJA-PRINCETON (CDP)
PERRINE (CDP)
SOUTH MIAMI HEIGHTS (CDP
CUTLER (CDP)
CUTLER RIDGE (CDP)
FLORIDA CITY CITY

053* BALANCE OF COUNTY

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY

022 TAMPA CITY

023 BALANCE OF COUNTY

ORANGE COUNTY

017 ORLANDO CITY

018 BALANCE OF COUNTY

PALM BEACH COUNTY

033 LAKE WORTH CITY
RIVIERA BEACH CITY
WEST PALM BEACH CITY

034 DELRAY BEACH CITY
BOCA RATON CITY
BOYNTON BEACH CITY

035 BALANCE OF COUNTY

PINELLAS COUNTY

024 ST. PETERSBURG CITY

025 LARGO CITY
CLEARWATER CITY
DUNEDIN CITY

026 BALANCE OF COUNTY

VOLUSIA COUNTY

014 DAYTONA BEACH CITY
DAYTONA BEACH SHORES CITY
HOLLY HILL CITY
ORMOND BEACH CITY
ORMOND-BY-THE-SEA (CDP)
PORT ORANGE CITY
SOUTH DAYTONA CITY

015 BALANCE OF COUNTY

* Only part of a county group. For other part(s) see listings under other county(s) or the maps in Appendix L.

APPENDIX M: A Sample Sub-County Units and Their County Group Codes

GEORGIA

DE KALB COUNTY

004* ATLANTA CITY

006 BALANCE OF COUNTY

FULTON COUNTY

004* ATLANTA CITY

005 BALANCE OF COUNTY

HAWAII

HONOLULU COUNTY

001 HONOLULU (CDP)

002 BALANCE OF COUNTY

ILLINOIS

COOK COUNTY

032 CHICAGO CITY

033 BALANCE OF COUNTY

MADISON COUNTY

019 WOOD RIVER CITY
PONTOON BEACH VILLAGE
ROXANA VILLAGE
SOUTH ROXANA VILLAGE
VENICE CITY
ALTON CITY
EAST ALTON VILLAGE
GRANITE CITY CITY
HARTFORD VILLAGE
MADISON CITY

020 BALANCE OF COUNTY

ST. CLAIR COUNTY

021 DUPO VILLAGE
CAHOKIA VILLAGE
CENTREVILLE CITY
EAST CARONDELET VILLAGE
EAST ST. LOUIS CITY
FAIRMONT CITY VILLAGE
NATIONAL CITY VILLAGE
SAUGET VILLAGE
WASHINGTON PARK VILLAGE
ALORTON VILLAGE
BROOKLYN VILLAGE

022 BALANCE OF COUNTY

WINNEBAGO COUNTY

002 ROCKFORD CITY

003 BALANCE OF COUNTY

INDIANA

ALLEN COUNTY

010 FORT WAYNE CITY

011 BALANCE OF COUNTY

LAKE COUNTY

001 GARY CITY

002 WHITING CITY
EAST CHICAGO CITY
HAMMOND CITY

003 BALANCE OF COUNTY

ST. JOSEPH COUNTY

006 SOUTH BEND CITY

007 BALANCE OF COUNTY

IOWA

POLK COUNTY

008 DES MOINES CITY

009 BALANCE OF COUNTY

KENTUCKY

JEFFERSON COUNTY

003 LOUISVILLE CITY

004 BALANCE OF COUNTY

LOUISIANA

BOSSIER PARISH

001* BOSSIER CITY
SHREVEPORT CITY

002* BALANCE OF COUNTY

CADDO PARISH

001* SHREVEPORT CITY

002* BALANCE OF COUNTY

CALCASIEU PARISH

009 LAKE CHARLES CITY
MOSS BLUFF (CDP)
PRIEN (CDP)
SULPHUR CITY
WESTLAKE TOWN

008* BALANCE OF COUNTY

EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH

015 BATON ROUGE CITY

016 BALANCE OF COUNTY

JEFFERSON PARISH

022 METAIRIE (CDP)

023 HARAHAN CITY
JEFFERSON (CDP)
KENNER CITY
RIVER RIDGE (CDP)

JEFFERSON PARISH (Cont.)

024 AVONDALE (CDP)
ESTELLE (CDP)
GRETNA CITY
HARVEY (CDP)
MARRERO (CDP)
TERRYTOWN (CDP)
TIMBERLANE (CDP)
WAGGAMAN (CDP)
WESTWEGO CITY

025* BALANCE OF COUNTY

MAINE

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

006* CUMBERLAND TOWN
FALMOUTH TOWN
FREEPORT TOWN
GORHAM TOWN
PORTLAND CITY
SCARBOROUGH TOWN
SOUTH PORTLAND CITY
WESTBROOK CITY
CAPE ELIZABETH TOWN
WINDHAM TOWN
YARMOUTH TOWN

007* BALANCE OF COUNTY

YORK COUNTY

006* OLD ORCHARD BEACH TOWN
SACO CITY

007* BALANCE OF COUNTY

MASSACHUSETTS

BRISTOL COUNTY

032* EASTON TOWN

035 DIGHTON TOWN
SWANSEA TOWN
WESTPORT TOWN
FALL RIVER CITY
SOMERSET TOWN

036* FREETOWN TOWN
NEW BEDFORD CITY
ACUSHNET TOWN
DARTMOUTH TOWN
FAIRHAVEN TOWN

037* RAYNHAM TOWN
TAUNTON CITY
BERKLEY TOWN

034* BALANCE OF COUNTY

ESSEX COUNTY

013 HAVERHILL CITY
LAWRENCE CITY
METHUEN TOWN

* Only part of a county group. For other part(s) see listings under other county(s) or the maps in Appendix L.

APPENDIX M: A Sample Sub-County Units and Their County Group Codes

ESSEX COUNTY, MASS. (Cont.)

015 IPSWICH TOWN
BEVERLY CITY
MIDDLETON TOWN
ROCKPORT TOWN
SWAMPSCOTT TOWN
TOPSFIELD TOWN
WENHAM TOWN
ESSEX TOWN
GLOUCESTER CITY
HAMILTON TOWN
MANCHESTER TOWN
MARBLEHEAD TOWN

016 SALEM CITY
DANVERS TOWN
PEABODY CITY

018* LYNNFIELD TOWN

019* LYNN CITY
NAHANT TOWN
SAUGUS TOWN

014 BALANCE OF COUNTY

FRANKLIN COUNTY

002* ENTIRE COUNTY

HAMPDEN COUNTY

003* AGAWAM TOWN
SOUTHWICK TOWN
WESTFIELD CITY

004 CHICOPEE CITY
HOLYOKE CITY
WEST SPRINGFIELD TOWN

005 SPRINGFIELD CITY

006* EAST LONGMEADOW TOWN
PALMER TOWN
WILBRAHAM TOWN
HAMPDEN TOWN
LONGMEADOW TOWN
LUDLOW TOWN
MONSON TOWN

002* BALANCE OF COUNTY

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY

003* NORTHAMPTON CITY
SOUTHAMPTON TOWN
EASTHAMPTON TOWN
HATFIELD TOWN

006* BELCHERTOWN TOWN
GRANBY TOWN
HADLEY TOWN
SOUTH HADLEY TOWN

002* BALANCE OF COUNTY

MIDDLESEX COUNTY

010* GROTON TOWN
SHIRLEY TOWN
TOWNSEND TOWN
ASHBY TOWN
AYER TOWN

MIDDLESEX COUNTY (Cont.)

011 DRACUT TOWN
PEPPERELL TOWN
TYNGSBOROUGH TOWN
DUNSTABLE TOWN
LOWELL CITY

012 TEWKSBURY TOWN
WESTFORD TOWN
BILLERICA TOWN
CHELMSFORD TOWN

017 BURLINGTON TOWN
NORTH READING TOWN
WOBURN CITY
READING TOWN
WILMINGTON TOWN

018* WAKEFIELD TOWN
MELROSE CITY
WINCHESTER TOWN
STONEHAM TOWN

020 MEDFORD CITY
MALDEN CITY

021* SOMERVILLE CITY
EVERETT CITY

023* CAMBRIDGE CITY

024 WALTHAM CITY
WATERTOWN TOWN
ARLINGTON TOWN
BELMONT TOWN

026* HOLLISTON TOWN
HOPKINTON TOWN
NATICK TOWN
SHERBORN TOWN
ASHLAND TOWN
FRAMINGHAM TOWN
WAYLAND TOWN
WESTON TOWN

027* NEWTON CITY

025* BALANCE OF COUNTY

NORFOLK COUNTY

023* BROOKLINE TOWN

026* WELLESLEY TOWN

027* DEDHAM TOWN

029 MILTON TOWN
QUINCY CITY

030 BRAINTREE TOWN
HOLBROOK TOWN
RANDOLPH TOWN
WEYMOUTH TOWN

031* COHASSET TOWN

032* AVON TOWN

034* PLAINVILLE TOWN

028 BALANCE OF COUNTY

PLYMOUTH COUNTY

031* DUXBURY TOWN
NORWELL TOWN
ROCKLAND TOWN
SCITUATE TOWN
HANOVER TOWN
HINGHAM TOWN
HULL TOWN
MARSHFIELD TOWN

032* ABINGTON TOWN
BROCKTON CITY
WEST BRIDGEWATER TOWN

036* MATTAPOISETT TOWN
LAKEVILLE TOWN
MARION TOWN

037* WAREHAM TOWN
MIDDLEBOROUGH TOWN
PLYMPTON TOWN
CARVER TOWN
ROCHESTER TOWN

033 BALANCE OF COUNTY

SUFFOLK COUNTY

019* REVERE CITY
WINTHROP TOWN

021* CHELSEA CITY

022 BALANCE OF COUNTY

WORCESTER COUNTY

008 WORCESTER CITY

009 BERLIN TOWN
BLACKSTONE TOWN
BOYLSTON TOWN
DOUGLAS TOWN
GRAFTON TOWN
HOPEDALE TOWN
MENDON TOWN
MILLBURY TOWN
MILLVILLE TOWN
NORTHBOROUGH TOWN
NORTHBRIDGE TOWN
SHREWSBURY TOWN
SUTTON TOWN
UPTON TOWN
UXBRIDGE TOWN
WEST BOYLSTON TOWN
WESTBOROUGH TOWN

010* ASHBURNHAM TOWN
CLINTON TOWN
FITCHBURG CITY
GARDNER CITY
HARVARD TOWN
HUBBARDSTON TOWN
LANCASTER TOWN
LEOMINSTER CITY
LUNENBURG TOWN
STERLING TOWN
TEMPLETON TOWN
WESTMINSTER TOWN
WINCHENDON TOWN

025* BOLTON TOWN

* Only part of a county group. For other part(s) see listings under other county(s) or the maps in Appendix L.

APPENDIX M: A Sample Sub-County Units and Their County Group Codes

WORCESTER COUNTY, MASS. (Cont.)

026* SOUTHBOROUGH TOWN
MILFORD TOWN

007 BALANCE OF COUNTY

MICHIGAN

GENESEE COUNTY

021 FLINT CITY

022 FLINT TOWNSHIP
MOUNT MORRIS TOWNSHIP
BURTON CITY
GENESEE TOWNSHIP
MOUNT MORRIS CITY

023 BALANCE OF COUNTY

INGHAM COUNTY

018 LANSING CITY

019 BALANCE OF COUNTY

KALAMAZOO COUNTY

027 KALAMAZOO TOWNSHIP
KALAMAZOO CITY

028 BALANCE OF COUNTY

KENT COUNTY

013 GRAND RAPIDS CITY

014 GRANDVILLE CITY
CASCADE TOWNSHIP
KENTWOOD CITY
PLAINFIELD TOWNSHIP
WALKER CITY
WYOMING CITY
EAST GRAND RAPIDS CITY

015 BALANCE OF COUNTY

MACOMB COUNTY

045 CENTER LINE CITY
WARREN CITY

046 ST. CLAIR SHORES CITY
EAST DETROIT CITY
LAKE TOWNSHIP
ROSEVILLE CITY

047 MOUNT CLEMENS CITY
CLINTON TOWNSHIP
FRASER CITY
HARRISON TOWNSHIP

048 STERLING HEIGHTS CITY

049 BALANCE OF COUNTY

OAKLAND COUNTY

050 ADDISON TOWNSHIP
ROSE TOWNSHIP
SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP
BRANDON TOWNSHIP
GROVELAND TOWNSHIP
HOLLY TOWNSHIP
INDEPENDENCE TOWNSHIP
OAKLAND TOWNSHIP
ORION TOWNSHIP
OXFORD TOWNSHIP

051 COMMERCE TOWNSHIP
WHITE LAKE TOWNSHIP
WIXOM CITY
MILFORD TOWNSHIP
NORTHVILLE CITY
NOVI CITY
NOVI TOWNSHIP
HIGHLAND TOWNSHIP
LYON TOWNSHIP
SOUTH LYON CITY
WALLED LAKE CITY

053 TROY CITY
AVON TOWNSHIP
ROCHESTER CITY

054 WEST BLOOMFIELD TOWNSHIP
BIRMINGHAM CITY
BLOOMFIELD HILLS CITY
BLOOMFIELD TOWNSHIP
ORCHARD LAKE VILLAGE CITY
SOUTHFIELD TOWNSHIP
SYLVAN LAKE CITY

055 FARMINGTON HILLS CITY
SOUTHFIELD CITY
FARMINGTON CITY
LATHRUP VILLAGE CITY

056 HUNTINGTON WOODS CITY
ROYAL OAK CITY
CLAWSON CITY
MADISON HEIGHTS CITY
PLEASANT RIDGE CITY

057 ROYAL OAK TOWNSHIP
BERKLEY CITY
FERNDALE CITY
HAZEL PARK CITY
OAK PARK CITY

052 BALANCE OF COUNTY

WASHTENAW COUNTY

034 ANN ARBOR CITY

035 BALANCE OF COUNTY

WAYNE COUNTY

036 DETROIT CITY

037 GROSSE POINTE FARMS CITY
HAMTRAMCK CITY
GROSSE POINTE CITY
HARPER WOODS CITY
HIGHLAND PARK CITY
GROSSE POINTE PARK CITY
GROSSE POINTE TOWNSHIP
GROSSE POINTE WOODS CITY

WAYNE COUNTY (Cont.)

038 DEARBORN HEIGHTS CITY
REDFORD TOWNSHIP
DEARBORN CITY

039 LIVONIA CITY

041 WAYNE CITY
WESTLAND CITY
GARDEN CITY CITY
INKSTER CITY

042 HURON TOWNSHIP
ROMULUS CITY
SUMPTER TOWNSHIP
TAYLOR CITY

043 ALLEN PARK CITY
ECORSE CITY
LINCOLN PARK CITY
MELVINDALE CITY
RIVER ROUGE CITY
WYANDOTTE CITY

044 ROCKWOOD CITY
SOUTHGATE CITY
TRENTON CITY
WOODHAVEN CITY
BROWNSTOWN TOWNSHIP
FLAT ROCK CITY
GIBRALTAR CITY
GROSSE ILE TOWNSHIP
RIVERVIEW CITY

040 BALANCE OF COUNTY

MINNESOTA

HENNEPIN COUNTY

014 MINNEAPOLIS CITY

015 BROOKLYN CENTER CITY
CRYSTAL CITY
GOLDEN VALLEY CITY
NEW HOPE CITY
ROBBINSDALE CITY
ST. ANTHONY CITY

016 BLOOMINGTON CITY
EDEN PRAIRIE CITY
MINNETONKA CITY

017 EDINA CITY
HOPKINS CITY
RICHFIELD CITY
ST. LOUIS PARK CITY

018 BALANCE OF COUNTY

RAMSEY COUNTY

019 ST. PAUL CITY

020 BALANCE OF COUNTY

ST. LOUIS COUNTY

003 DULUTH CITY
HERMANTOWN CITY
PROCTOR CITY

004 BALANCE OF COUNTY

* Only part of a county group. For other part(s) see listings under other county(s) or the maps in Appendix L.

APPENDIX M: A Sample Sub-County Units and Their County Group Codes

MISSOURI

CLAY COUNTY

008* KANSAS CITY CITY

011* BALANCE OF COUNTY

JACKSON COUNTY

008* KANSAS CITY CITY

009 INDEPENDENCE CITY

010 LEE'S SUMMIT CITY
RAYTOWN CITY
UNITY VILLAGE VILLAGE
BLUE SPRINGS CITY
GRANDVIEW CITY
GREENWOOD CITY

012* BALANCE OF COUNTY

PLATTE COUNTY

008* KANSAS CITY CITY

011* BALANCE OF COUNTY

NEVADA

CLARK COUNTY

001 LAS VEGAS CITY

002 BALANCE OF COUNTY

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CARROLL COUNTY

001* ALBANY TOWN
BARTLETT TOWN
HART'S LOCATION
JACKSON TOWN
MADISON TOWN
CHATHAM TOWN
CONWAY TOWN
EATON TOWN
HALE'S LOCATION

007* BALANCE OF COUNTY

GRAFTON COUNTY

007* BRIDGEWATER TOWN
ALEXANDRIA TOWN
ASHLAND TOWN
BRISTOL TOWN
HEBRON TOWN
HOLDERNESS TOWN

001* BALANCE OF COUNTY

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY

003 AMHERST TOWN
HUDSON TOWN
LITCHFIELD TOWN
MERRIMACK TOWN
MILFORD TOWN
NASHUA CITY

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY (Cont.)

004* BEDFORD TOWN
GOFFSTOWN TOWN
MANCHESTER CITY

005* PELHAM TOWN

002* BALANCE OF COUNTY

MERRIMACK COUNTY

004* ALLENSTOWN TOWN
HOOKSETT TOWN
PEMBROKE TOWN

007* BALANCE OF COUNTY

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY

004* DERRY TOWN
LONDONDERRY TOWN

006* RYE TOWN
GREENLAND TOWN
HAMPTON TOWN
NEW CASTLE TOWN
NEWFIELDS TOWN
NEWINGTON TOWN
NEWMARKET TOWN
NORTH HAMPTON TOWN
PORTSMOUTH CITY

005* BALANCE OF COUNTY

STRAFFORD COUNTY

006* LEE TOWN
BARRINGTON TOWN
SOMERSWORTH CITY
DOVER CITY
DURHAM TOWN
FARMINGTON TOWN
MADBURY TOWN
ROCHESTER CITY
ROLLINSFORD TOWN

007* BALANCE OF COUNTY

NEW JERSEY

BERGEN COUNTY

005 WOOD-RIDGE BOROUGH
CARLSTADT BOROUGH
EAST RUTHERFORD BOROUGH
HASBROUCK HEIGHTS BOROUGH
LITTLE FERRY BOROUGH
LYNDHURST TOWNSHIP
MOONACHIE BOROUGH
NORTH ARLINGTON BOROUGH
RUTHERFORD BOROUGH
SOUTH HACKENSACK TOWNSHIP
TETERBORO BOROUGH
WALLINGTON BOROUGH

006 EDGEWATER BOROUGH
FORT LEE BOROUGH
LEONIA BOROUGH
PALISADES PARK BOROUGH
CLIFFSIDE PARK BOROUGH
RIDGEFIELD BOROUGH
RIDGEFIELD PARK VILLAGE
FAIRVIEW BOROUGH

BERGEN COUNTY (Cont.)

007 FAIR LAWN BOROUGH
LODI BOROUGH
MAYWOOD BOROUGH
NEW MILFORD BOROUGH
ELMWOOD PARK BOROUGH
ORADELL BOROUGH
PARAMUS BOROUGH
RIVER EDGE BOROUGH
ROCHELLE PARK TOWNSHIP
SADDLE BROOK TOWNSHIP
GARFIELD CITY

008 CLOSTER BOROUGH
ALPINE BOROUGH
ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS BOROUGH
HARRINGTON PARK BOROUGH
HAWORTH BOROUGH
HILLSDALE BOROUGH
MONTVALE BOROUGH
NORTHVALE BOROUGH
NORWOOD BOROUGH
OLD TAPPAN BOROUGH
PARK RIDGE BOROUGH
RIVER VALE TOWNSHIP
ROCKLEIGH BOROUGH
TENAFLY BOROUGH
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP
WESTWOOD BOROUGH
WOODCLIFF LAKE BOROUGH
BERGENFIELD BOROUGH
CRESSKILL BOROUGH
DEMAREST BOROUGH
DUMONT BOROUGH
EMERSON BOROUGH

009 GLEN ROCK BOROUGH
HO-HO-KUS BOROUGH
MAHWAH TOWNSHIP
ALLENDALE BOROUGH
OAKLAND BOROUGH
RAMSEY BOROUGH
RIDGEWOOD VILLAGE
SADDLE RIVER BOROUGH
UPPER SADDLE RIVER BOROUGH
WALDWICK BOROUGH
WYCKOFF TOWNSHIP
FRANKLIN LAKES BOROUGH
MIDLAND PARK BOROUGH

004 BALANCE OF COUNTY

BURLINGTON COUNTY

045 DELANCO TOWNSHIP
DELRAN TOWNSHIP
EDGEWATER PARK TOWNSHIP
FIELDSBORO BOROUGH
FLORENCE TOWNSHIP
PALMYRA BOROUGH
RIVERSIDE TOWNSHIP
RIVERTON BOROUGH
BORDENTOWN TOWNSHIP
BURLINGTON CITY
BURLINGTON TOWNSHIP
CINNAMINSON TOWNSHIP
BEVERLY CITY
BORDENTOWN CITY

* Only part of a county group. For other part(s) see listings under other county(s) or the maps in Appendix L.

APPENDIX M: A Sample Sub-County Units and Their County Group Codes

BURLINGTON COUNTY, N.J. (Cont.)

046 MOUNT LAUREL TOWNSHIP
WILLINGBORO TOWNSHIP
EVESHAM TOWNSHIP
MAPLE SHADE TOWNSHIP
MEDFORD LAKES BOROUGH
MEDFORD TOWNSHIP
MOORESTOWN TOWNSHIP

047 BALANCE OF COUNTY

CAMDEN COUNTY

041 CAMDEN CITY
MERCHANTVILLE BOROUGH
PENNSAUKEN TOWNSHIP

042 CHERRY HILL TOWNSHIP
COLLINGSWOOD BOROUGH
HADDON TOWNSHIP
WOODLYNNE BOROUGH

043 HADDONFIELD BOROUGH
LAWNSIDE BOROUGH
MAGNOLIA BOROUGH
MOUNT EPHRAIM BOROUGH
OAKLYN BOROUGH
RUNNEMEDE BOROUGH
SOMERDALE BOROUGH
TAVISTOCK BOROUGH
AUDUBON BOROUGH
AUDUBON PARK BOROUGH
BARRINGTON BOROUGH
BELLMAWR BOROUGH
BROOKLAWN BOROUGH
GLOUCESTER CITY CITY
HADDON HEIGHTS BOROUGH

044 BALANCE OF COUNTY

ESSEX COUNTY

013 NEWARK CITY

014 BELLEVILLE TOWN
BLOOMFIELD TOWN
GLEN RIDGE BOROUGH
MONTCLAIR TOWN
NUTLEY TOWN

015 EAST ORANGE CITY
ORANGE CITY
WEST ORANGE TOWN

016 IRVINGTON TOWN
MAPLEWOOD TOWNSHIP
SOUTH ORANGE VILLAGE TOWNSHIP

017 BALANCE OF COUNTY

HUDSON COUNTY

010 JERSEY CITY CITY

011 WEEHAWKEN TOWNSHIP
WEST NEW YORK TOWN
GUTTENBERG TOWN
HOBOKEN CITY
NORTH BERGEN TOWNSHIP
UNION CITY CITY

012 BALANCE OF COUNTY

MERCER COUNTY

049 HAMILTON TOWNSHIP
LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP
TRENTON CITY

050 BALANCE OF COUNTY

MIDDLESEX COUNTY

028 SOUTH AMBOY CITY
WOODBRIDGE TOWNSHIP
CARTERET BOROUGH
PERTH AMBOY CITY
SAYREVILLE BOROUGH

030 DUNELLEN BOROUGH
EDISON TOWNSHIP
METUCHEN BOROUGH
MIDDLESEX BOROUGH
PISCATAWAY TOWNSHIP
SOUTH PLAINFIELD BOROUGH

031 OLD BRIDGE TOWNSHIP
PLAINSBORO TOWNSHIP
SOUTH BRUNSWICK TOWNSHIP
SPOTSWOOD BOROUGH
CRANBURY TOWNSHIP
HELMETTA BOROUGH
JAMESBURG BOROUGH
MONROE TOWNSHIP

029 BALANCE OF COUNTY

MONMOUTH COUNTY

032 KEYPORT BOROUGH
MATAWAN BOROUGH
MIDDLETOWN TOWNSHIP
UNION BEACH BOROUGH
HAZLET TOWNSHIP
HIGHLANDS BOROUGH
HOLMDEL TOWNSHIP
KEANSBURG BOROUGH
ABERDEEN TOWNSHIP
ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS BOROUGH

034 WALL TOWNSHIP
SEA GIRT BOROUGH
SOUTH BELMAR BOROUGH
SPRING LAKE BOROUGH
SPRING LAKE HEIGHTS BOROUGH
ALLENHURST BOROUGH
ASBURY PARK CITY
AVON-BY-THE-SEA BOROUGH
BELMAR BOROUGH
BRADLEY BEACH BOROUGH
BRIELLE BOROUGH
DEAL BOROUGH
INTERLAKEN BOROUGH
LOCH ARBOUR VILLAGE
MANASQUAN BOROUGH
NEPTUNE CITY BOROUGH
NEPTUNE TOWNSHIP
OCEAN TOWNSHIP

MONMOUTH COUNTY (Cont.)

035 FARMINGDALE BOROUGH
COLTS NECK TOWNSHIP
ENGLISHTOWN BOROUGH
MARLBORO TOWNSHIP
HOWELL TOWNSHIP
MILLSTONE TOWNSHIP
ALLENTOWN BOROUGH
FREEHOLD BOROUGH
FREEHOLD TOWNSHIP
ROOSEVELT BOROUGH
UPPER FREEHOLD TOWNSHIP
MANALAPAN TOWNSHIP

033 BALANCE OF COUNTY

MORRIS COUNTY

019 MENDHAM TOWNSHIP
PASSAIC TOWNSHIP
MENDHAM BOROUGH
MADISON BOROUGH
MORRIS PLAINS BOROUGH
MORRISTOWN TOWN
MORRIS TOWNSHIP
FLORHAM PARK BOROUGH
HARDING TOWNSHIP
CHATHAM BOROUGH
CHATHAM TOWNSHIP

020 MINE HILL TOWNSHIP
CHESTER BOROUGH
VICTORY GARDENS BOROUGH
RANDOLPH TOWNSHIP
ROXBURY TOWNSHIP
MOUNT ARLINGTON BOROUGH
MOUNT OLIVE TOWNSHIP
NETCONG BOROUGH
CHESTER TOWNSHIP
DOVER TOWN
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP

021 RIVERDALE BOROUGH
JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP
PEQUANNOCK TOWNSHIP
BUTLER BOROUGH
KINNELON BOROUGH
LINCOLN PARK BOROUGH
ROCKAWAY BOROUGH
ROCKAWAY TOWNSHIP
WHARTON BOROUGH
DENVILLE TOWNSHIP

018 BALANCE OF COUNTY

OCEAN COUNTY

036 LAVALLETTE BOROUGH
POINT PLEASANT BEACH BOROUGH
MANTOLOKING BOROUGH
LAKEWOOD TOWNSHIP
ISLAND HEIGHTS BOROUGH
DOVER TOWNSHIP
SEASIDE PARK BOROUGH
BAY HEAD BOROUGH
BRICK TOWNSHIP
SEASIDE HEIGHTS BOROUGH
POINT PLEASANT BOROUGH

037 BALANCE OF COUNTY

* Only part of a county group. For other part(s) see listings under other county(s) or the maps in Appendix L.

APPENDIX M: A Sample Sub-County Units and Their County Group Codes

PASSAIC COUNTY, N.J.

001 PATERSON CITY

002 CLIFTON CITY
PASSAIC CITY

003 BALANCE OF COUNTY

SOMERSET COUNTY

026 BERNARDSVILLE BOROUGH
BOUND BROOK BOROUGH
BRIDGEWATER TOWNSHIP
BEDMINSTER TOWNSHIP
FAR HILLS BOROUGH
GREEN BROOK TOWNSHIP
NORTH PLAINFIELD BOROUGH
PEAPACK AND GLADSTONE BOROUGH
WARREN TOWNSHIP
WATCHUNG BOROUGH
BERNARDS TOWNSHIP

027 BALANCE OF COUNTY

UNION COUNTY

023 KENILWORTH BOROUGH
LINDEN CITY
ROSELLE BOROUGH
ROSELLE PARK BOROUGH
UNION TOWNSHIP
HILLSIDE TOWNSHIP

024 GARWOOD BOROUGH
CLARK TOWNSHIP
MOUNTAINSIDE BOROUGH
RAHWAY CITY
SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP
WESTFIELD TOWN
WINFIELD TOWNSHIP
CRANFORD TOWNSHIP

025 BERKELEY HEIGHTS TOWNSHIP
FANWOOD BOROUGH
SCOTCH PLAINS TOWNSHIP
SUMMIT CITY
NEW PROVIDENCE BOROUGH
PLAINFIELD CITY

022 BALANCE OF COUNTY

NEW MEXICO

BERNALILLO COUNTY

004 ALBUQUERQUE CITY

005* BALANCE OF COUNTY

NEW YORK

ALBANY COUNTY

005 ALBANY CITY

006 BALANCE OF COUNTY

BROOME COUNTY

029 BINGHAMTON CITY
ENDICOTT VILLAGE
ENDWELL (CDP)
JOHNSON CITY VILLAGE

BROOME COUNTY (Cont.)

030 BALANCE OF COUNTY

ERIE COUNTY

023 BUFFALO CITY

024 BALANCE OF COUNTY

MONROE COUNTY

019 ROCHESTER CITY

020 BALANCE OF COUNTY

ONEIDA COUNTY

011 ROME CITY
UTICA CITY

012 BALANCE OF COUNTY

ONONDAGA COUNTY

013 SYRACUSE CITY

014 BALANCE OF COUNTY

NORTH CAROLINA

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

032 FAYETTEVILLE CITY
FORT BRAGG (CDP)
SPRING LAKE TOWN
BONNIE DOONE (CDP)

033 BALANCE OF COUNTY

FORSYTH COUNTY

008 WINSTON-SALEM CITY

009 BALANCE OF COUNTY

GUILFORD COUNTY

010 GREENSBORO CITY

011 BALANCE OF COUNTY

MECKLENBURG COUNTY

036 CHARLOTTE CITY

037* BALANCE OF COUNTY

WAKE COUNTY

016 RALEIGH CITY

017 BALANCE OF COUNTY

OHIO

CUYAHOGA COUNTY

008 CLEVELAND CITY

CUYAHOGA COUNTY (Cont.)

009 LAKEWOOD CITY
ROCKY RIVER CITY
FAIRVIEW PARK CITY

010 BROADVIEW HEIGHTS CITY
STRONGSVILLE CITY
NORTH ROYALTON CITY
SEVEN HILLS CITY
BROOK PARK CITY
MIDDLEBURG HEIGHTS CITY

011 PARMA HEIGHTS CITY
PARMA CITY
BROOKLYN CITY
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS VILLAGE

012 BEDFORD CITY
CUYAHOGA HEIGHTS VILLAGE
BEDFORD HEIGHTS CITY
WARRENSVILLE HEIGHTS CITY
MAPLE HEIGHTS CITY
NEWBURGH HEIGHTS VILLAGE
GARFIELD HEIGHTS CITY
NORTH RANDALL VILLAGE

013 EAST CLEVELAND CITY
SHAKER HEIGHTS CITY
CLEVELAND HEIGHTS CITY

014 UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS CITY
RICHMOND HEIGHTS CITY
SOUTH EUCLID CITY
EUCLID CITY

015 BALANCE OF COUNTY

FRANKLIN COUNTY

042 COLUMBUS CITY

043 BALANCE OF COUNTY

HAMILTON COUNTY

052 CINCINNATI CITY

053 EVENDALE VILLAGE
GLENDALE VILLAGE
BLUE ASH CITY
DEER PARK CITY
FAIRFAX VILLAGE
FOREST PARK CITY
MARIEMONT VILLAGE
MONTGOMERY CITY
MADEIRA CITY
READING CITY
SHARONVILLE CITY
SILVERTON CITY
SPRINGDALE CITY
TERRACE PARK VILLAGE
GREENHILLS CITY
KENWOOD (CDP)
LINCOLN HEIGHTS CITY
LOCKLAND CITY
GOLF MANOR CITY
THE VILLAGE OF INDIAN HILL CITY
WOODLAWN VILLAGE
WYOMING CITY
AMBERLEY VILLAGE

054 BALANCE OF COUNTY

* Only part of a county group. For other part(s) see listings under other county(s) or the maps in Appendix L.

APPENDIX M: A Sample Sub-County Units and Their County Group Codes

LORAIN COUNTY, OHIO

006 AVON CITY
AVON LAKE CITY
ELYRIA CITY
SHEFFIELD LAKE CITY
SHEFFIELD VILLAGE
NORTH RIDGEVILLE CITY

007 BALANCE OF COUNTY

LUCAS COUNTY

002 TOLEDO CITY

003 BALANCE OF COUNTY

MAHONING COUNTY

021 YOUNGSTOWN CITY

022 BALANCE OF COUNTY

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

046 DAYTON CITY

047 CENTERVILLE CITY
KETTERING CITY
MIAMISBURG CITY
MORAINE CITY
OAKWOOD CITY
WEST CARROLLTON CITY
WOODBOURNE-HYDE PARK (CDP)

048 BALANCE OF COUNTY

STARK COUNTY

027 NORTH CANTON CITY
CANTON CITY

028 BALANCE OF COUNTY

SUMMIT COUNTY

023 AKRON CITY

024 BALANCE OF COUNTY

TRUMBULL COUNTY

019 GIRARD CITY
HOWLAND (CDP)
WARREN CITY
MCDONALD VILLAGE
NILES CITY

020 BALANCE OF COUNTY

OKLAHOMA

CANADIAN COUNTY

010* OKLAHOMA CITY CITY

013* BALANCE OF COUNTY

CLEVELAND COUNTY

010* OKLAHOMA CITY CITY

012 BALANCE OF COUNTY

MCCLAIN COUNTY

010* OKLAHOMA CITY CITY

013* BALANCE OF COUNTY

OKLAHOMA COUNTY

010* OKLAHOMA CITY CITY

011 BALANCE OF COUNTY

OSAGE COUNTY

004* TULSA CITY

005* BALANCE OF COUNTY

POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY

010* OKLAHOMA CITY CITY

013* BALANCE OF COUNTY

TULSA COUNTY

004* TULSA CITY

005* BALANCE OF COUNTY

OREGON

LANE COUNTY

009 EUGENE CITY

010 BALANCE OF COUNTY

MULTNOMAH COUNTY

002 PORTLAND CITY

003 BALANCE OF COUNTY

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLEGHENY COUNTY

025 PITTSBURGH CITY
MOUNT OLIVER BOROUGH

026 ASPINWALL BOROUGH
BLAWNOX BOROUGH
FOX CHAPEL BOROUGH
EAST DEER TOWNSHIP
FRAZER TOWNSHIP
HARMAR TOWNSHIP
SHARPSBURG BOROUGH
CHESWICK BOROUGH
BRACKENRIDGE BOROUGH
HARRISON TOWNSHIP
O'HARA TOWNSHIP
FAWN TOWNSHIP
OAKMONT BOROUGH
ETNA BOROUGH
TARENTUM BOROUGH
VERONA BOROUGH
SPRINGDALE BOROUGH
SPRINGDALE TOWNSHIP
PLUM BOROUGH

ALLEGHENY COUNTY (Cont.)

027 CHURCHILL BOROUGH
FOREST HILLS BOROUGH
CHALFANT BOROUGH
NORTH BRADDOCK BOROUGH
NORTH VERSAILLES TOWNSHIP
PENN HILLS TOWNSHIP
PITCAIRN BOROUGH
MONROEVILLE BOROUGH
EAST MCKEESPORT BOROUGH
EAST PITTSBURGH BOROUGH
EDGEWOOD BOROUGH
WILKINS TOWNSHIP
WILKINSBURG BOROUGH
WILMERDING BOROUGH
TURTLE CREEK BOROUGH
WALL BOROUGH
TRAFFORD BOROUGH

028 BRADDOCK HILLS BOROUGH
BRADDOCK BOROUGH
WHITE OAK BOROUGH
FORWARD TOWNSHIP
RANKIN BOROUGH
SOUTH VERSAILLES TOWNSHIP
GLASSPORT BOROUGH
SWISSVALE BOROUGH
VERSAILLES BOROUGH
ELIZABETH TOWNSHIP
DRAVOSBURG BOROUGH
DUQUESNE CITY
CLAIRTON CITY
ELIZABETH BOROUGH
LIBERTY BOROUGH
LINCOLN BOROUGH
HOMESTEAD BOROUGH
MCKEESPORT CITY
MUNHALL BOROUGH
WEST ELIZABETH BOROUGH
PORT VUE BOROUGH
WHITAKER BOROUGH
WEST HOMESTEAD BOROUGH
WEST MIFFLIN BOROUGH

029 BALDWIN BOROUGH
BALDWIN TOWNSHIP
UPPER ST. CLAIR TOWNSHIP
WHITEHALL BOROUGH
JEFFERSON BOROUGH
MOUNT LEBANON TOWNSHIP
HEIDELBERG BOROUGH
PLEASANT HILLS BOROUGH
SCOTT TOWNSHIP
SOUTH PARK TOWNSHIP
CASTLE SHANNON BOROUGH
DORMONT BOROUGH
GREEN TREE BOROUGH
BETHEL PARK BOROUGH
BRENTWOOD BOROUGH

030 HAMPTON TOWNSHIP
WEST DEER TOWNSHIP
WEST VIEW BOROUGH
INDIANA TOWNSHIP
MCCANDLESS TOWNSHIP
MILLVALE BOROUGH
RESERVE TOWNSHIP
RICHLAND TOWNSHIP
ROSS TOWNSHIP
SHALER TOWNSHIP

031 BALANCE OF COUNTY

* Only part of a county group. For other part(s) see listings under other county(s) or the maps in Appendix L.

BERKS COUNTY, PA.

049 ROBESON TOWNSHIP
BERN TOWNSHIP
MOUNT PENN BOROUGH
BIRDSBORO BOROUGH
MUHLENBERG TOWNSHIP
MOHNTON BOROUGH
ALSACE TOWNSHIP
WYOMISSING HILLS BOROUGH
TEMPLE BOROUGH
WYOMISSING BOROUGH
KENHORST BOROUGH
SINKING SPRING BOROUGH
SHILLINGTON BOROUGH
EXETER TOWNSHIP
CUMRU TOWNSHIP
SPRING TOWNSHIP
ST. LAWRENCE BOROUGH
WEST READING BOROUGH
WEST LAWN BOROUGH
READING CITY
LOWER ALSACE TOWNSHIP
LAURELDALE BOROUGH

050 BALANCE OF COUNTY

BUCKS COUNTY

061 BRISTOL BOROUGH
MORRISVILLE BOROUGH
TULLYTOWN BOROUGH
FALLS TOWNSHIP
BRISTOL TOWNSHIP

062 BENSALEM TOWNSHIP
HULMEVILLE BOROUGH
LANGHORNE MANOR BOROUGH
LOWER SOUTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP
LANGHORNE BOROUGH
UPPER SOUTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP
MIDDLETOWN TOWNSHIP
PENNDEL BOROUGH

063 LOWER MAKEFIELD TOWNSHIP
NEW BRITAIN BOROUGH
BUCKINGHAM TOWNSHIP
DOYLESTOWN BOROUGH
NEWTOWN TOWNSHIP
DOYLESTOWN TOWNSHIP
IVYLAND BOROUGH
YARDLEY BOROUGH
NEWTOWN BOROUGH
WARWICK TOWNSHIP
WRIGHTSTOWN TOWNSHIP
NORTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP
WARMINSTER TOWNSHIP

064 BALANCE OF COUNTY

CHESTER COUNTY

065 THORNBURY TOWNSHIP
MALVERN BOROUGH
TREDYFFRIN TOWNSHIP
WEST CHESTER BOROUGH
BIRMINGHAM TOWNSHIP
EASTTOWN TOWNSHIP
WEST GOSHEN TOWNSHIP
WESTTOWN TOWNSHIP
WILLISTOWN TOWNSHIP
EAST WHITELAND TOWNSHIP
EAST BRADFORD TOWNSHIP
EAST GOSHEN TOWNSHIP

CHESTER COUNTY (Cont.)

066 UWCHLAN TOWNSHIP
EAST COVENTRY TOWNSHIP
CHARLESTOWN TOWNSHIP
DOWNINGTON BOROUGH
EAST BRANDYWINE TOWNSHIP
EAST CALN TOWNSHIP
WEST WHITELAND TOWNSHIP
WEST BRANDYWINE TOWNSHIP
WEST CALN TOWNSHIP
WARWICK TOWNSHIP
HONEY BROOK BOROUGH
HONEY BROOK TOWNSHIP
NORTH COVENTRY TOWNSHIP
PHOENIXVILLE BOROUGH
WEST PIKELAND TOWNSHIP
WEST VINCENT TOWNSHIP
SCHUYLKILL TOWNSHIP
SOUTH COVENTRY TOWNSHIP
SPRING CITY BOROUGH
UPPER UWCHLAN TOWNSHIP
EAST NANTMEAL TOWNSHIP
EAST PIKELAND TOWNSHIP
EAST VINCENT TOWNSHIP
ELVERSON BOROUGH
WEST NANTMEAL TOWNSHIP
WALLACE TOWNSHIP

067 BALANCE OF COUNTY

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

043 LOWER ALLEN TOWNSHIP
MECHANICSBURG BOROUGH
LEMOYNE BOROUGH
NEW CUMBERLAND BOROUGH
SHIREMANSTOWN BOROUGH
SILVER SPRING TOWNSHIP
UPPER ALLEN TOWNSHIP
WEST FAIRVIEW BOROUGH
WORMLEYSBURG BOROUGH
CAMP HILL BOROUGH
EAST PENNSBORO TOWNSHIP
HAMPDEN TOWNSHIP
MONROE TOWNSHIP

044* BALANCE OF COUNTY

DAUPHIN COUNTY

041 SWATARA TOWNSHIP
HARRISBURG CITY
LOWER PAXTON TOWNSHIP
PAXTANG BOROUGH
PENBROOK BOROUGH
SUSQUEHANNA TOWNSHIP

042 BALANCE OF COUNTY

DELAWARE COUNTY

068 UPLAND BOROUGH
UPPER CHICHESTER TOWNSHIP
ASTON TOWNSHIP
BROOKHAVEN BOROUGH
CHESTER CITY
CHESTER TOWNSHIP
EDDYSTONE BOROUGH
LOWER CHICHESTER TOWNSHIP
MARCUS HOOK BOROUGH
PARKSIDE BOROUGH
TRAINER BOROUGH

DELAWARE COUNTY (Cont.)

069 MEDIA BOROUGH
UPPER PROVIDENCE TOWNSHIP
ROSE VALLEY BOROUGH
THORNBURY TOWNSHIP
EDGMONT TOWNSHIP
MARPLE TOWNSHIP
CONCORD TOWNSHIP
BETHEL TOWNSHIP
NEWTOWN TOWNSHIP
RADNOR TOWNSHIP
BIRMINGHAM TOWNSHIP
CHESTER HEIGHTS BOROUGH
MIDDLETOWN TOWNSHIP

070 NETHER PROVIDENCE TOWNSHIP
MORTON BOROUGH
SWARTHMORE BOROUGH
RIDLEY TOWNSHIP
RUTLEDGE BOROUGH
SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP
HAVERFORD TOWNSHIP

071 CLIFTON HEIGHTS BOROUGH
MILLBOURNE BOROUGH
UPPER DARBY TOWNSHIP
LANSDOWNE BOROUGH
EAST LANSDOWNE BOROUGH

072 BALANCE OF COUNTY

ERIE COUNTY

001 ERIE CITY

002 BALANCE OF COUNTY

LACKAWANNA COUNTY

010 DUNMORE BOROUGH
SCRANTON CITY

011 BALANCE OF COUNTY

LANCASTER COUNTY

046 EAST LAMPETER TOWNSHIP
EAST PETERSBURG BOROUGH
LANCASTER CITY
EAST HEMPFIELD TOWNSHIP
MANHEIM TOWNSHIP
MILLERSVILLE BOROUGH
WEST LAMPETER TOWNSHIP
LANCASTER TOWNSHIP

047 WEST HEMPFIELD TOWNSHIP
EAST DONEGAL TOWNSHIP
MOUNTVILLE BOROUGH
ELIZABETH TOWNSHIP
CONOY TOWNSHIP
LITITZ BOROUGH
MANHEIM BOROUGH
MOUNT JOY BOROUGH
MOUNT JOY TOWNSHIP
COLUMBIA BOROUGH
MANOR TOWNSHIP
WEST DONEGAL TOWNSHIP
PENN TOWNSHIP
RAPHO TOWNSHIP
WARWICK TOWNSHIP
MARIETTA BOROUGH
ELIZABETHTOWN BOROUGH

* Only part of a county group. For other part(s) see listings under other county(s) or the maps in Appendix L.

APPENDIX M: A Sample Sub-County Units and Their County Group Codes

LANCASTER COUNTY, PA. (Cont.)

048 BALANCE OF COUNTY

LEHIGH COUNTY

051 ALLENTOWN CITY

052* EMMAUS BOROUGH
HANOVER TOWNSHIP
CATASAUQUA BOROUGH
COPLAY BOROUGH
SALISBURY TOWNSHIP
FOUNTAIN HILL BOROUGH
WHITEHALL TOWNSHIP
SOUTH WHITEHALL TOWNSHIP

053* BETHLEHEM CITY

054* BALANCE OF COUNTY

LUZERNE COUNTY

012 LARKSVILLE BOROUGH
LUZERNE BOROUGH
PRINGLE BOROUGH
PLYMOUTH BOROUGH
COURTDALE BOROUGH
EDWARDSVILLE BOROUGH
FORTY FORT BOROUGH
KINGSTON BOROUGH
SWOYERSVILLE BOROUGH
WILKES-BARRE CITY
WILKES-BARRE TOWNSHIP

013 LAFLIN BOROUGH
KINGSTON TOWNSHIP
JENKINS TOWNSHIP
PITTSTON TOWNSHIP
PLAINS TOWNSHIP
PITTSTON CITY
PLYMOUTH TOWNSHIP
NANTICOKE CITY
NEWPORT TOWNSHIP
WEST WYOMING BOROUGH
WYOMING BOROUGH
YATESVILLE BOROUGH
JACKSON TOWNSHIP
AVOCA BOROUGH
DUPONT BOROUGH
DURYEA BOROUGH
EXETER BOROUGH
EXETER TOWNSHIP
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP
HANOVER TOWNSHIP
HUGHESTOWN BOROUGH
SUGAR NOTCH BOROUGH
WARRIOR RUN BOROUGH
WEST PITTSTON BOROUGH

014 BALANCE OF COUNTY

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

056 NORRISTOWN BOROUGH
PLYMOUTH TOWNSHIP
WHITPAIN TOWNSHIP
WHITEMARSH TOWNSHIP
EAST NORRITON TOWNSHIP
WEST NORRITON TOWNSHIP

MONTGOMERY COUNTY (Cont.)

057 CONSHOHOCKEN BOROUGH
NARBERTH BOROUGH
UPPER MERION TOWNSHIP
LOWER MERION TOWNSHIP
WEST CONSHOHOCKEN BOROUGH
BRIDGEPORT BOROUGH

058 ABINGTON TOWNSHIP
JENKINTOWN BOROUGH
ROCKLEDGE BOROUGH
AMBLER BOROUGH
CHELTENHAM TOWNSHIP
SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP
UPPER DUBLIN TOWNSHIP

059 UPPER GWYNEDD TOWNSHIP
UPPER MORELAND TOWNSHIP
BRYN ATHYN BOROUGH
HATBORO BOROUGH
MONTGOMERY TOWNSHIP
NORTH WALES BOROUGH
HORSHAM TOWNSHIP
LANSDALE BOROUGH
LOWER GWYNEDD TOWNSHIP
LOWER MORELAND TOWNSHIP

060 BALANCE OF COUNTY

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY

052* EASTON CITY

053* FREEMANSBURG BOROUGH
WEST EASTON BOROUGH
BETHLEHEM TOWNSHIP
WILSON BOROUGH
BETHLEHEM CITY
NORTH CATASAUQUA BOROUGH
NORTHAMPTON BOROUGH
PALMER TOWNSHIP
HANOVER TOWNSHIP
GLENDON BOROUGH
HELLERTOWN BOROUGH

054* BALANCE OF COUNTY

WESTMORELAND COUNTY

032 ADAMSBURG BOROUGH
ARONA BOROUGH
HEMPFIELD TOWNSHIP
HUNKER BOROUGH
IRWIN BOROUGH
JEANNETTE CITY
MADISON BOROUGH
MANOR BOROUGH
NEW STANTON BOROUGH
NORTH HUNTINGDON TOWNSHIP
GREENSBURG CITY
NORTH IRWIN BOROUGH
PENN BOROUGH
PENN TOWNSHIP
SOUTH GREENSBURG BOROUGH
SOUTHWEST GREENSBURG BOROUGH
TRAFFORD BOROUGH
YOUNGWOOD BOROUGH

033 BALANCE OF COUNTY

YORK COUNTY

039 NORTH YORK BOROUGH
WEST YORK BOROUGH
SPRINGETTSBURY TOWNSHIP
YORK CITY
MANCHESTER TOWNSHIP
SPRING GARDEN TOWNSHIP
WEST MANCHESTER TOWNSHIP

040* BALANCE OF COUNTY

RHODE ISLAND

KENT COUNTY

003* EAST GREENWICH TOWN
WARWICK CITY
WEST WARWICK TOWN

005* BALANCE OF COUNTY

PROVIDENCE COUNTY

001 PROVIDENCE CITY

002 PAWTUCKET CITY
WOONSOCKET CITY
CENTRAL FALLS CITY
CUMBERLAND TOWN
LINCOLN TOWN

003* CRANSTON CITY

004* EAST PROVIDENCE CITY

006 BALANCE OF COUNTY

SOUTH CAROLINA

CHARLESTON COUNTY

019 NORTH CHARLESTON CITY
CHARLESTON CITY

020 BALANCE OF COUNTY

GREENVILLE COUNTY

003 WELCOME (CDP)
WADE HAMPTON (CDP)
SANS SOUCI (CDP)
MAULDIN CITY
BEREA (CDP)
GREENVILLE CITY
GANTT (CDP)
DUNEAN (CDP)
CITY VIEW TOWN

004 BALANCE OF COUNTY

RICHLAND COUNTY

013 COLUMBIA CITY

014 BALANCE OF COUNTY

TENNESSEE

HAMILTON COUNTY

015 CHATTANOOGA CITY

016 BALANCE OF COUNTY

* Only part of a county group. For other part(s) see listings under other county(s) or the maps in Appendix L.

APPENDIX M: A Sample Sub-County Units and Their County Group Codes

KNOX COUNTY, TENN.

022 KNOXVILLE CITY

023 BALANCE OF COUNTY

SHELBY COUNTY

001 MEMPHIS CITY

002 BALANCE OF COUNTY

TEXAS

BEXAR COUNTY

040 SAN ANTONIO CITY

041 BALANCE OF COUNTY

DALLAS COUNTY

013 COCKRELL HILL CITY
DALLAS CITY
UNIVERSITY PARK CITY
HIGHLAND PARK TOWN

014 GARLAND CITY

015 IRVING CITY

016 DE SOTO CITY
DUNCANVILLE CITY
CEDAR HILL CITY
GRAND PRAIRIE CITY

017 BALCH SPRINGS CITY
LANCASTER CITY
WILMER CITY
SUNNYVALE TOWN
MESQUITE CITY
SEAGOVILLE CITY
HUTCHINS CITY

018 BALANCE OF COUNTY

HARRIS COUNTY

058 HOUSTON CITY

059 GALENA PARK CITY
JACINTO CITY CITY
SOUTH HOUSTON CITY
PASADENA CITY

060 SEABROOK CITY
BAYTOWN CITY
DEER PARK CITY
MORGAN'S POINT CITY
TAYLOR LAKE VILLAGE CITY
SHOREACRES CITY
LA PORTE CITY
LOMAX CITY

061 BALANCE OF COUNTY

HIDALGO COUNTY

036 MCALLEN CITY
EDINBURG CITY
ALAMO CITY
PHARR CITY
SAN JUAN CITY
MISSION CITY

HIDALGO COUNTY (Cont.)

037 BALANCE OF COUNTY

JEFFERSON COUNTY

054 BEAUMONT CITY

055 BALANCE OF COUNTY

TARRANT COUNTY

019 FORT WORTH CITY

020 ARLINGTON CITY

021 BALANCE OF COUNTY

UTAH

SALT LAKE COUNTY

002 SALT LAKE CITY CITY

003 BALANCE OF COUNTY

WASHINGTON

KING COUNTY

017 SEATTLE CITY

018 BALANCE OF COUNTY

PIERCE COUNTY

013 TACOMA CITY

014 BALANCE OF COUNTY

SPOKANE COUNTY

005 SPOKANE CITY

006 BALANCE OF COUNTY

WEST VIRGINIA

KANAWHA COUNTY

008* DUNBAR CITY
NITRO CITY
CHARLESTON CITY
SOUTH CHARLESTON CITY
ST. ALBANS CITY

009* BALANCE OF COUNTY

PUTNAM COUNTY

008* NITRO CITY

009* BALANCE OF COUNTY

WISCONSIN

DANE COUNTY

017 MADISON CITY

018 BALANCE OF COUNTY

MILWAUKEE COUNTY

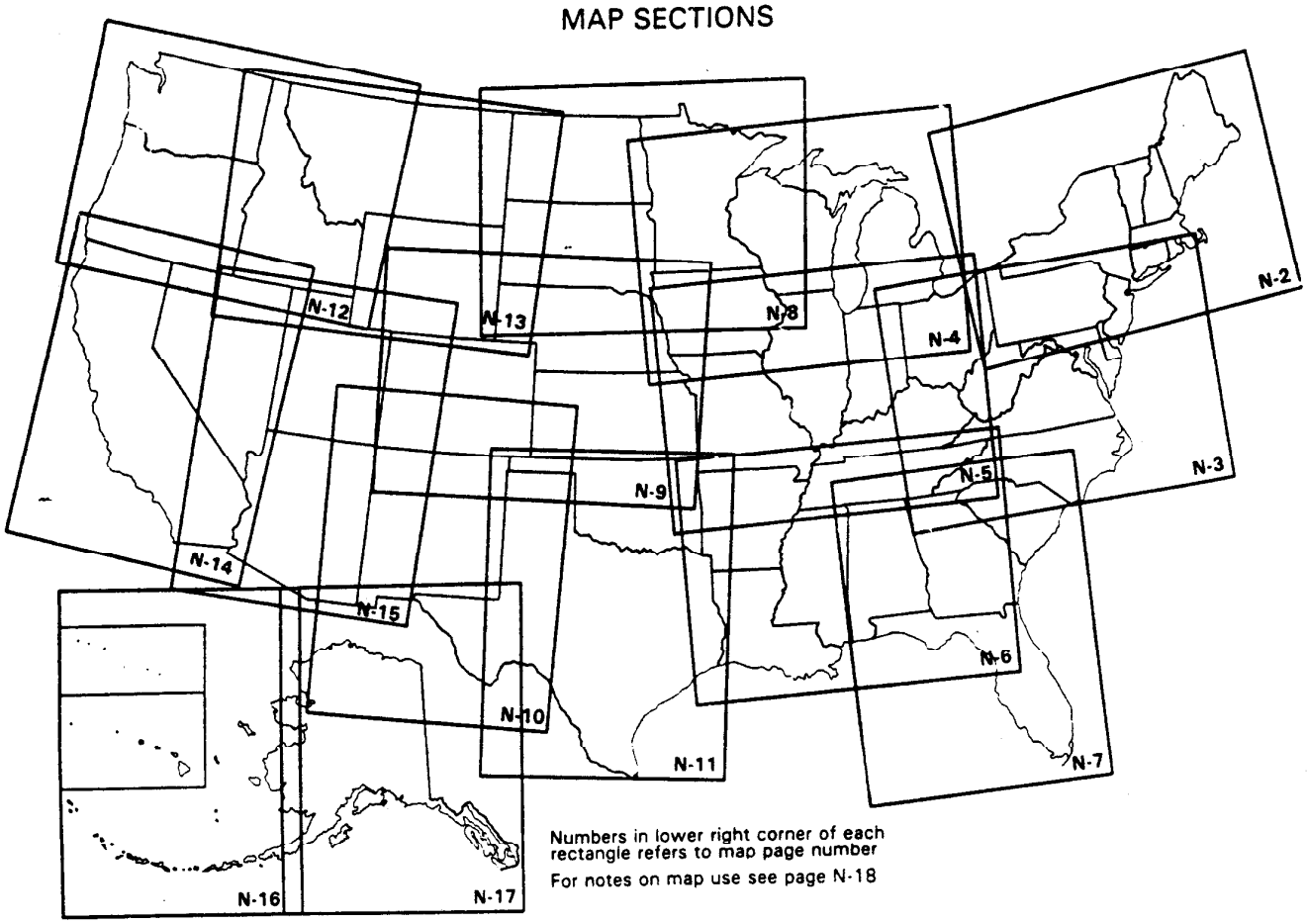
023 MILWAUKEE CITY

024 BALANCE OF COUNTY

* Only part of a county group. For other part(s) see listings under other county(s) or the maps in Appendix L.

APPENDIX N: B SAMPLE COUNTY GROUP MAPS

MAP SECTIONS

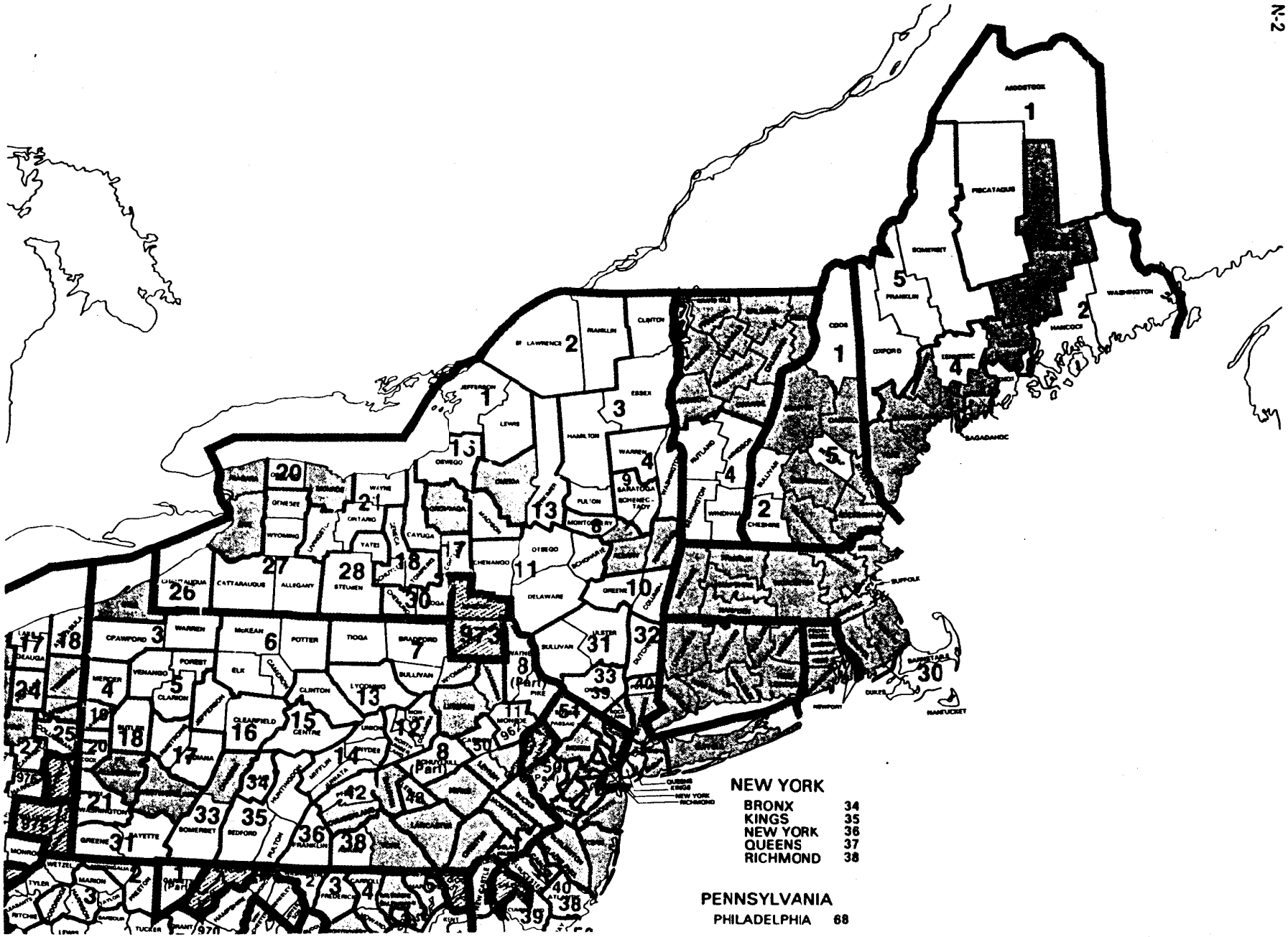


Numbers in lower right corner of each rectangle refers to map page number

For notes on map use see page N-18

LEGEND

▬▬▬	Boundary for states as shown on B SAMPLE
———	County group boundary
5	County group number, unique within state (3-digit number, leading zeroes not shown on the map)
27 (Part)	County group comprised of noncontiguous components
	County containing more than one county group To obtain county group definitions within these counties, see Appendix O.
981	County group for which state is not identified on this sample (state code = 99)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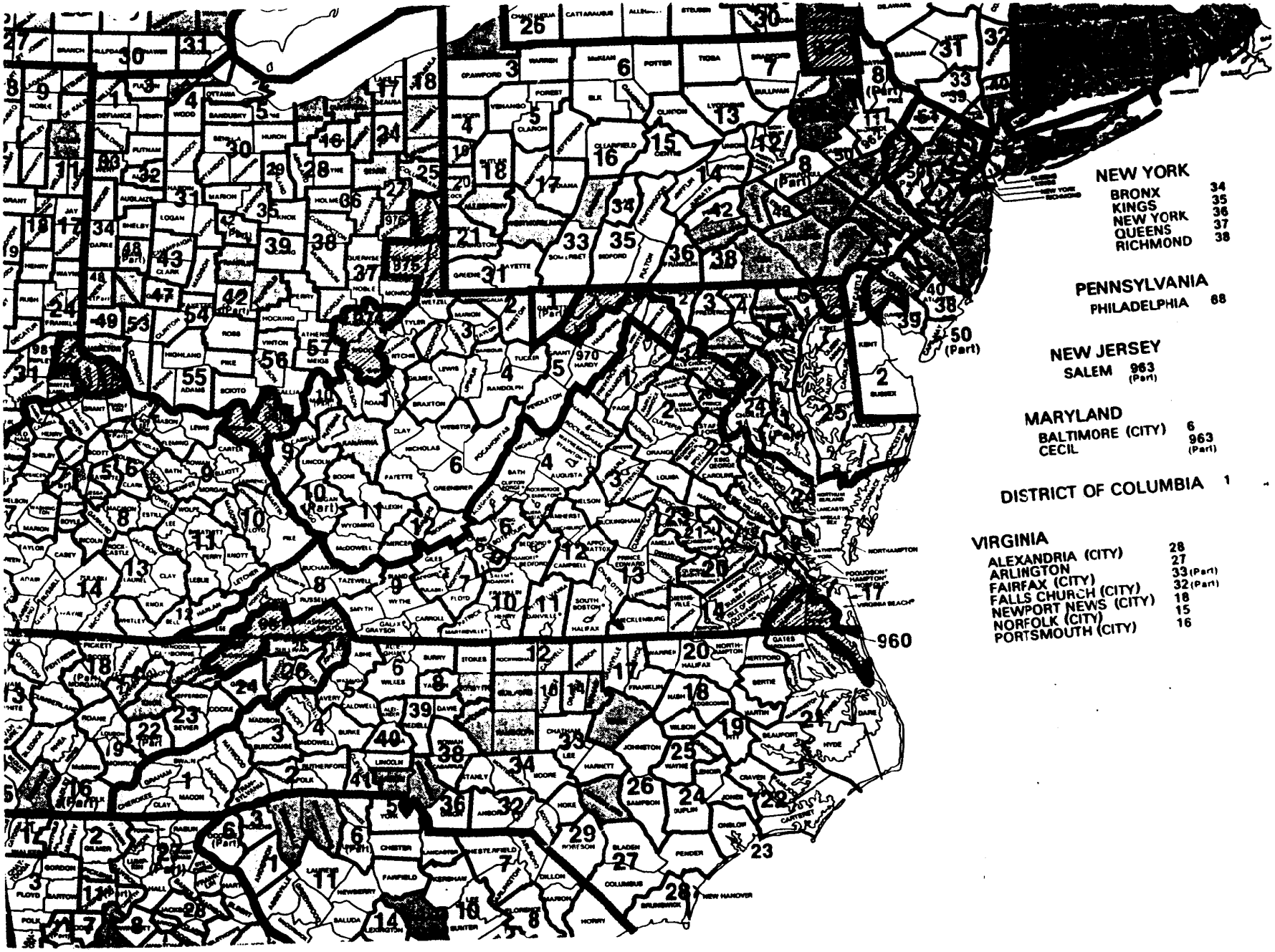
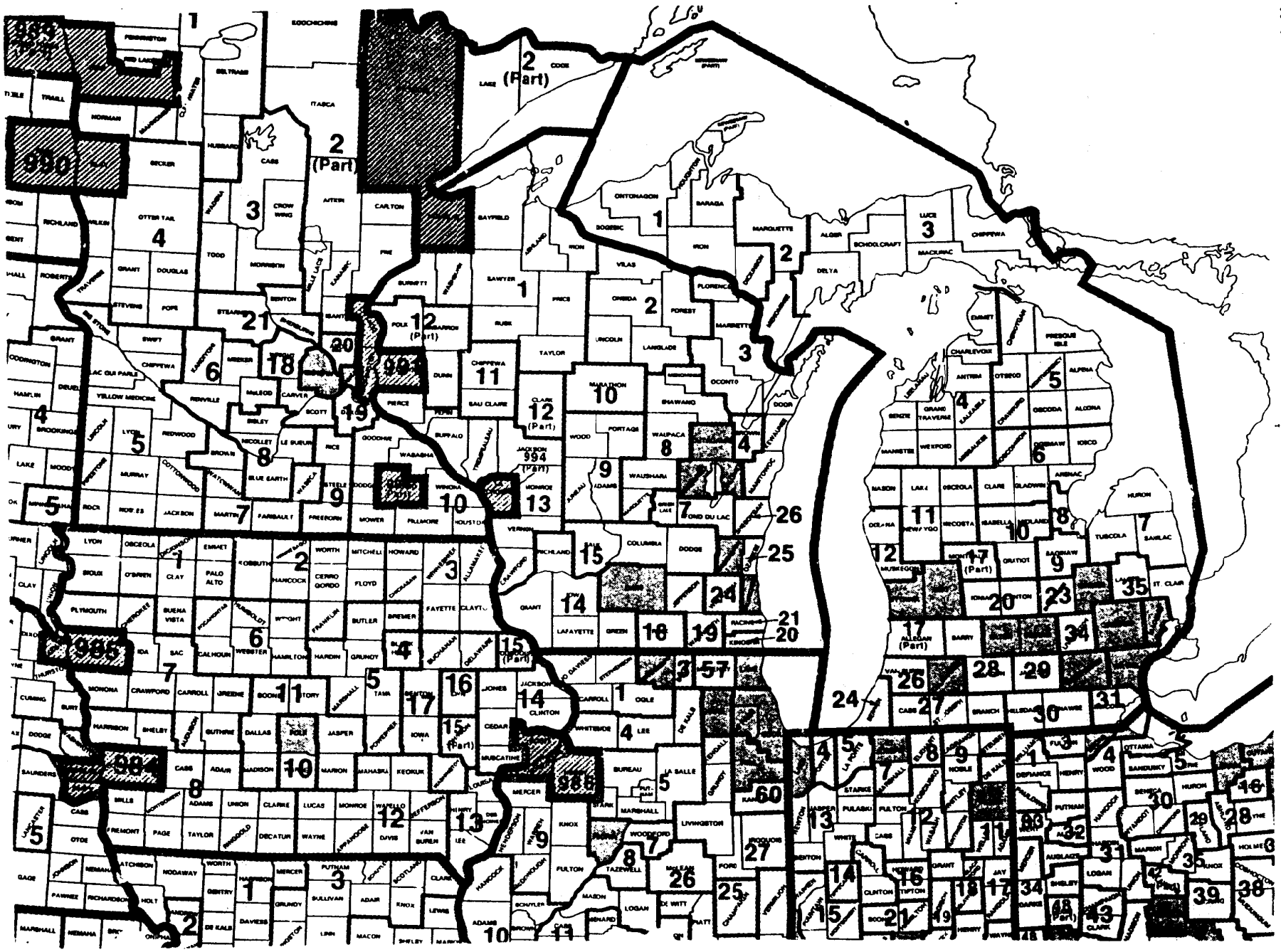
BRONX 34
KINGS 35
NEW YORK 36
QUEENS 37
RICHMOND 38
PENNSYLVANIA
PHILADELPHIA 68


NEW YORK
BRONX 34
KINGS 35
NEW YORK 36
QUEENS 37
RICHMOND 38
PENNSYLVANIA
PHILADELPHIA 68
NEW JERSEY
SALEM 963 (Part)
MARYLAND
BALTIMORE (CITY) 6
CECIL 963 (Part)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA 1
VIRGINIA
ALEXANDRIA (CITY) 28
ARLINGTON 27
FAIRFAX (CITY) 33 (Part)
FALLS CHURCH (CITY) 32 (Part)
NEWPORT NEWS (CITY) 18
NORFOLK (CITY) 15
PORTSMOUTH (CITY) 16
960


990
991
992
993
994
995
996
997
998
999
2 (Part)
12 (Part)
15 (Part)
17 (Part)
18 (Part)
ITASCA
CARLTON
SAYBREAD
ONTONAGON
BARAGA
MARQUETTE
ALGER
SCHOOLCRAFT
LUCE
CHIPPEWA
MACKINAC
DELTA
CHARLEVOIX
EMMET
PRESQUE ISLE
ANTRIM
OTSEGO
ALPENA
GRAND TRAVERSE
BENZIE
MANISTEE
WEXFORD
MISSAUKEE
CRAWFORD
OSCODA
ALCONA
ARENAC
HURON
TUSCOLA
SANILAC
ST. CLAIR
MACOMB
LAPEER
GENESEE
SHIAWASSEE
CLINTON
INGHAM
EATON
BARRY
ALLEGAN
VAN BUREN
KALAMAZOO
CALHOUN
JACKSON
LENAWEE
MONROE
WAYNE
OAKLAND
LIVINGSTON
WASHTENAW
MACOMB
ST. CLAIR
LAKE
MANISTEE
MASON
LAKE
OSCEOLA
CLARE
GLADWIN
ARENAC
HURON
TUSCOLA
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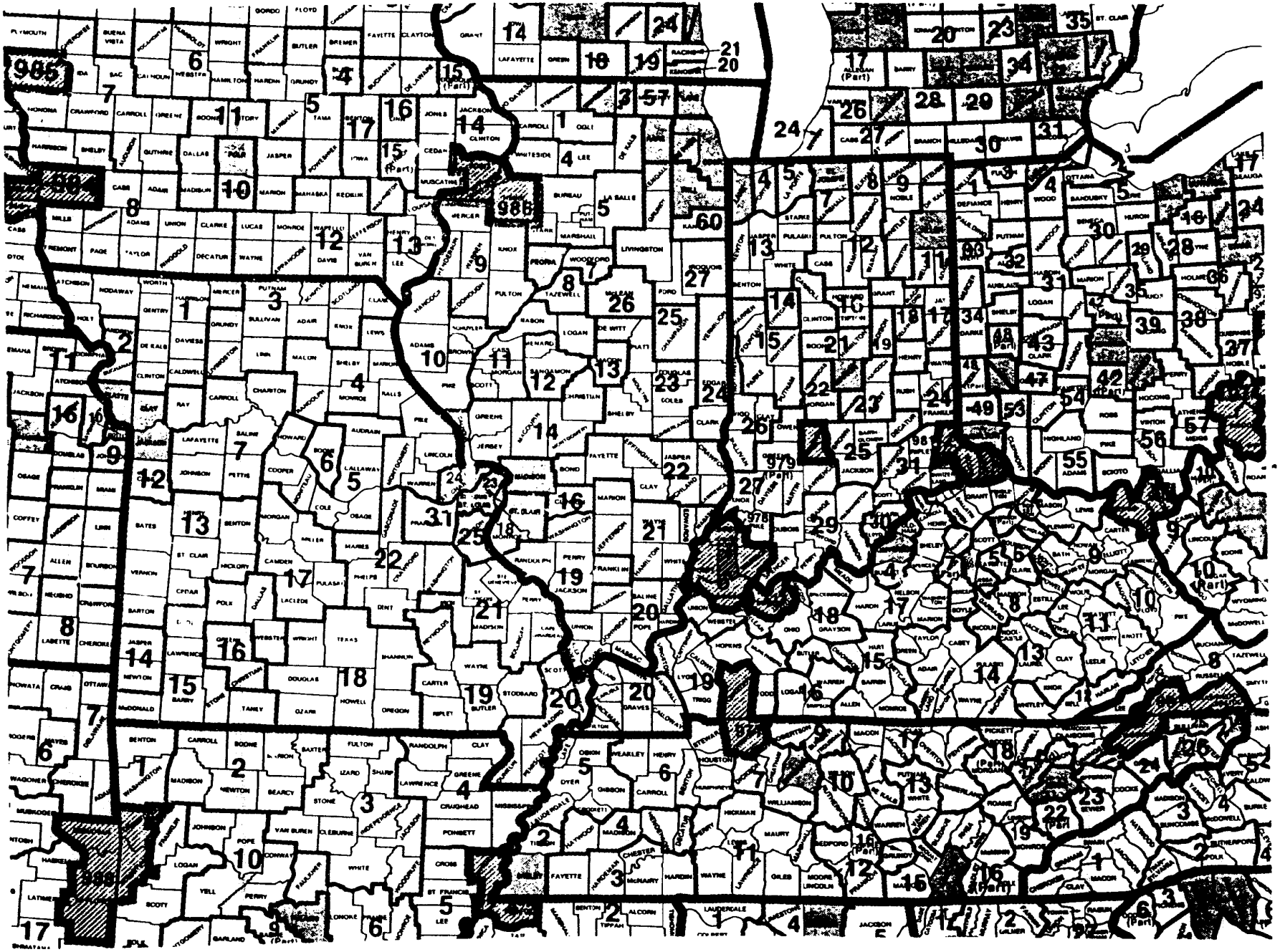

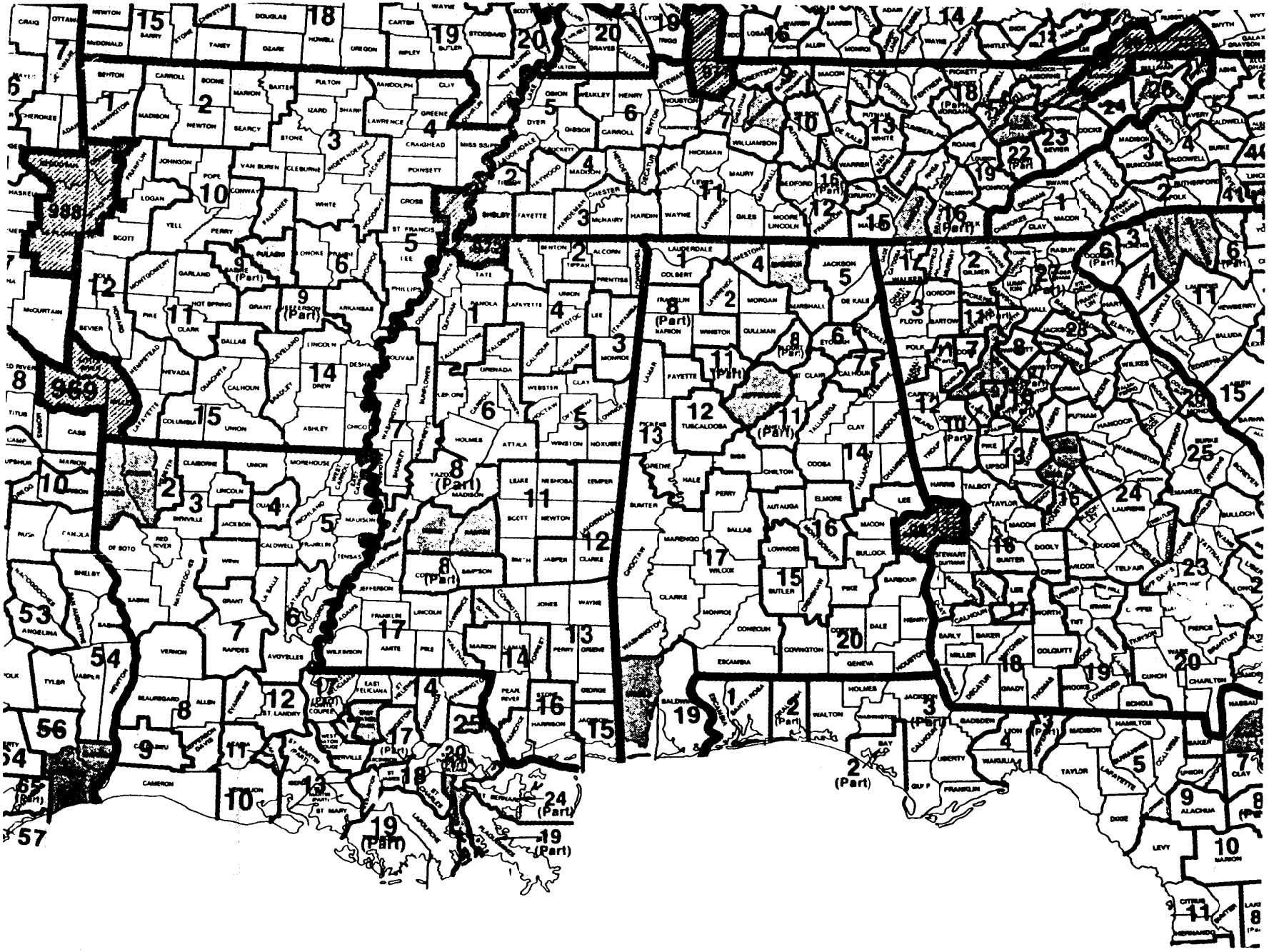
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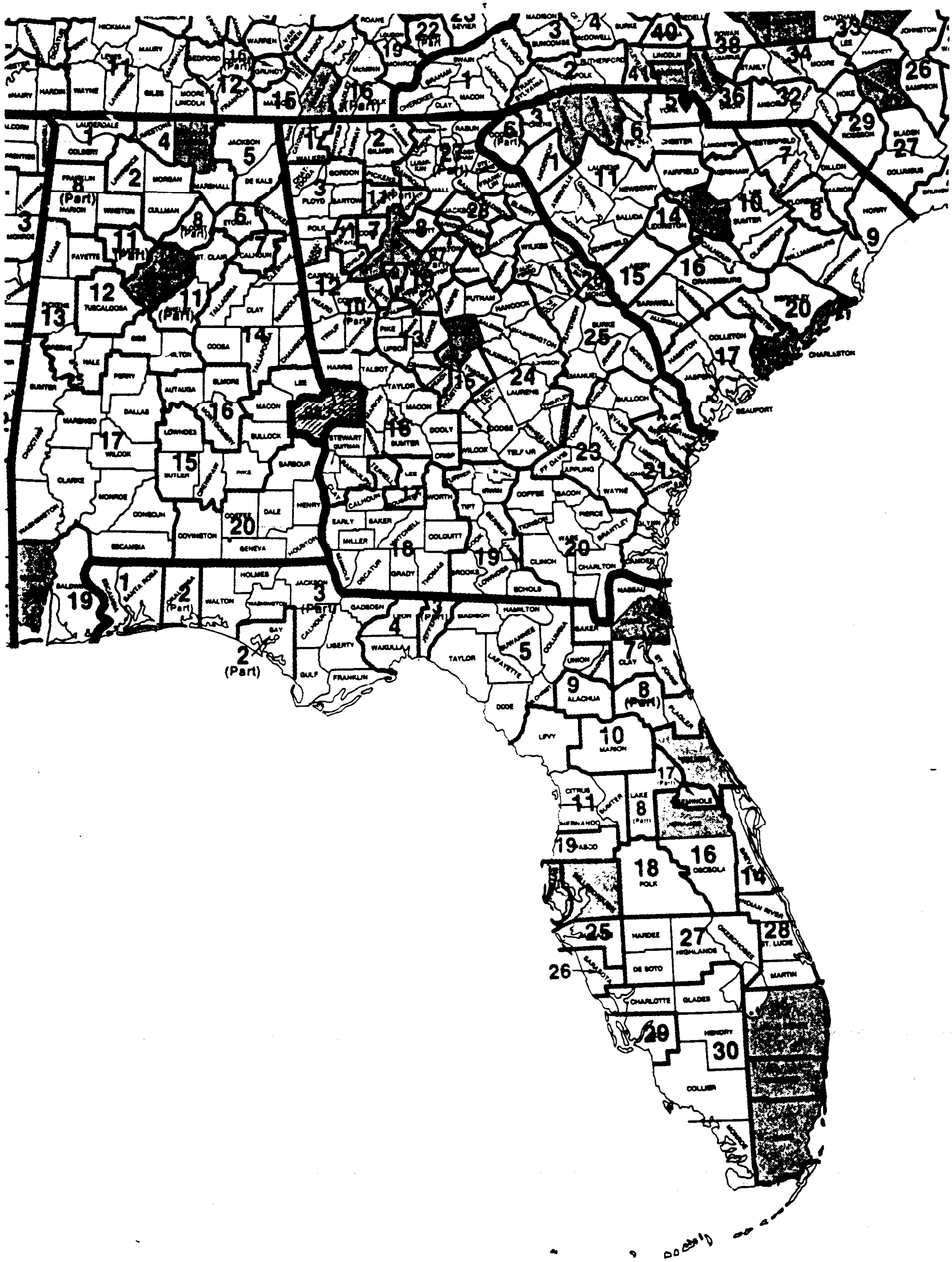
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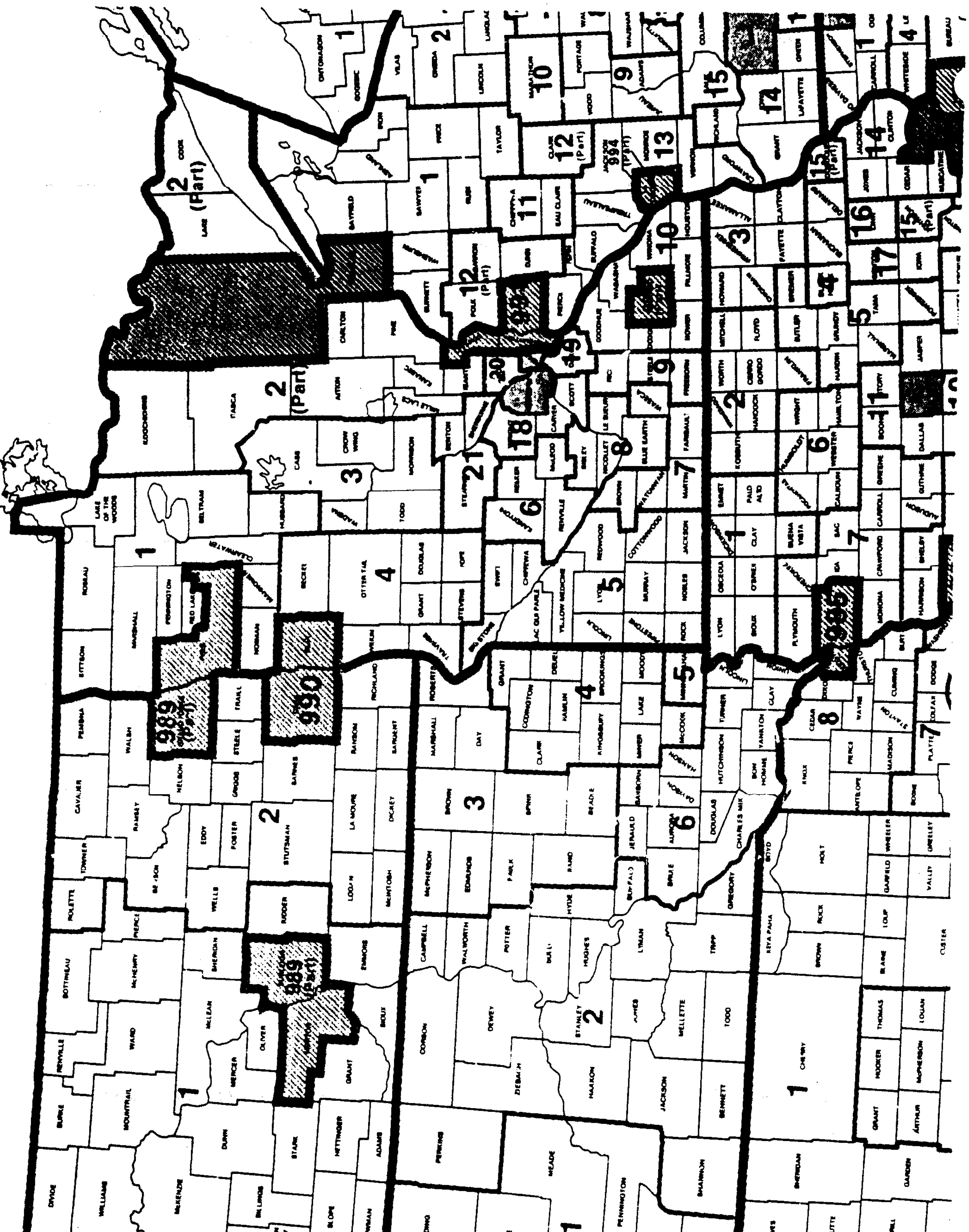

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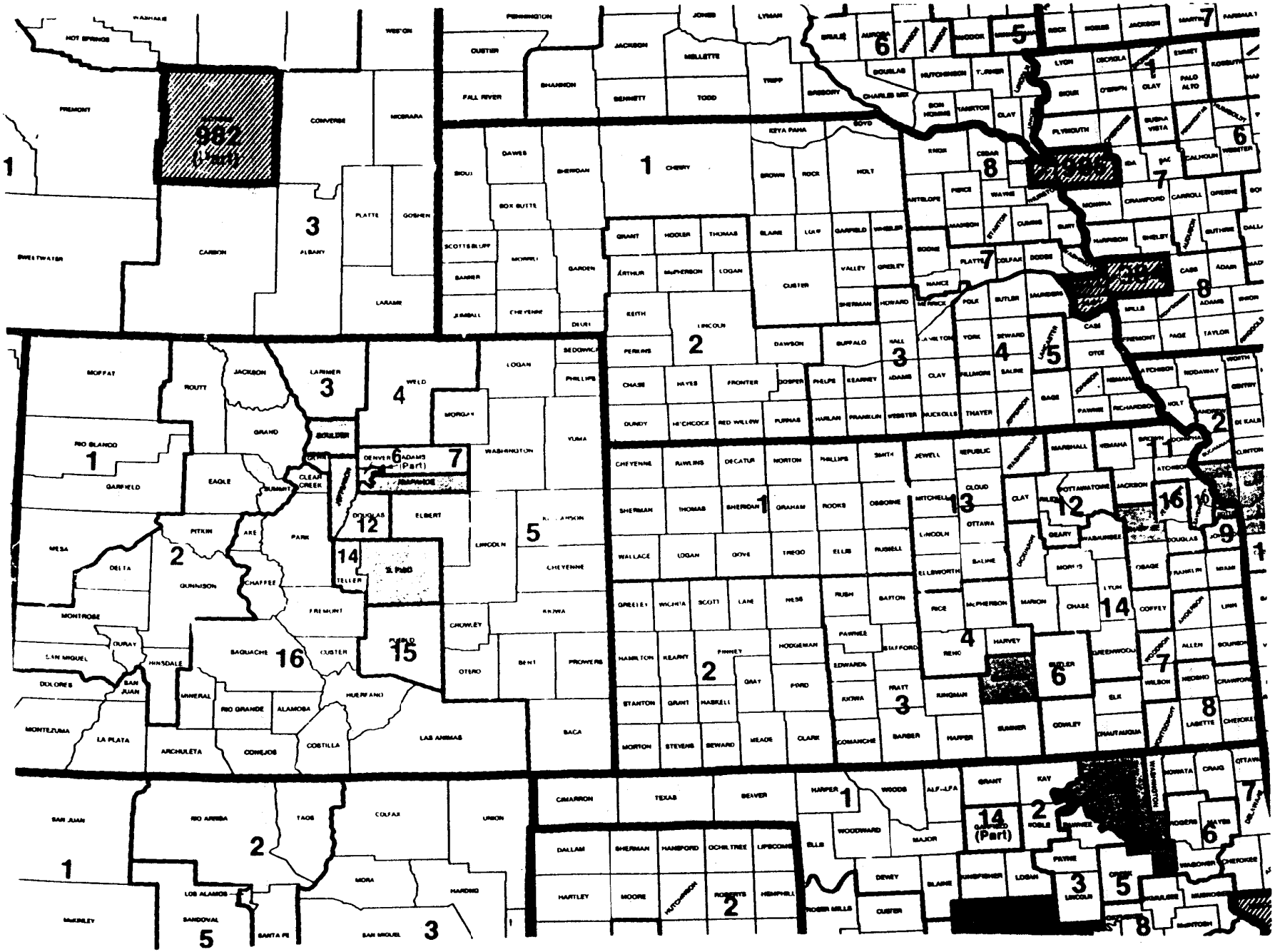
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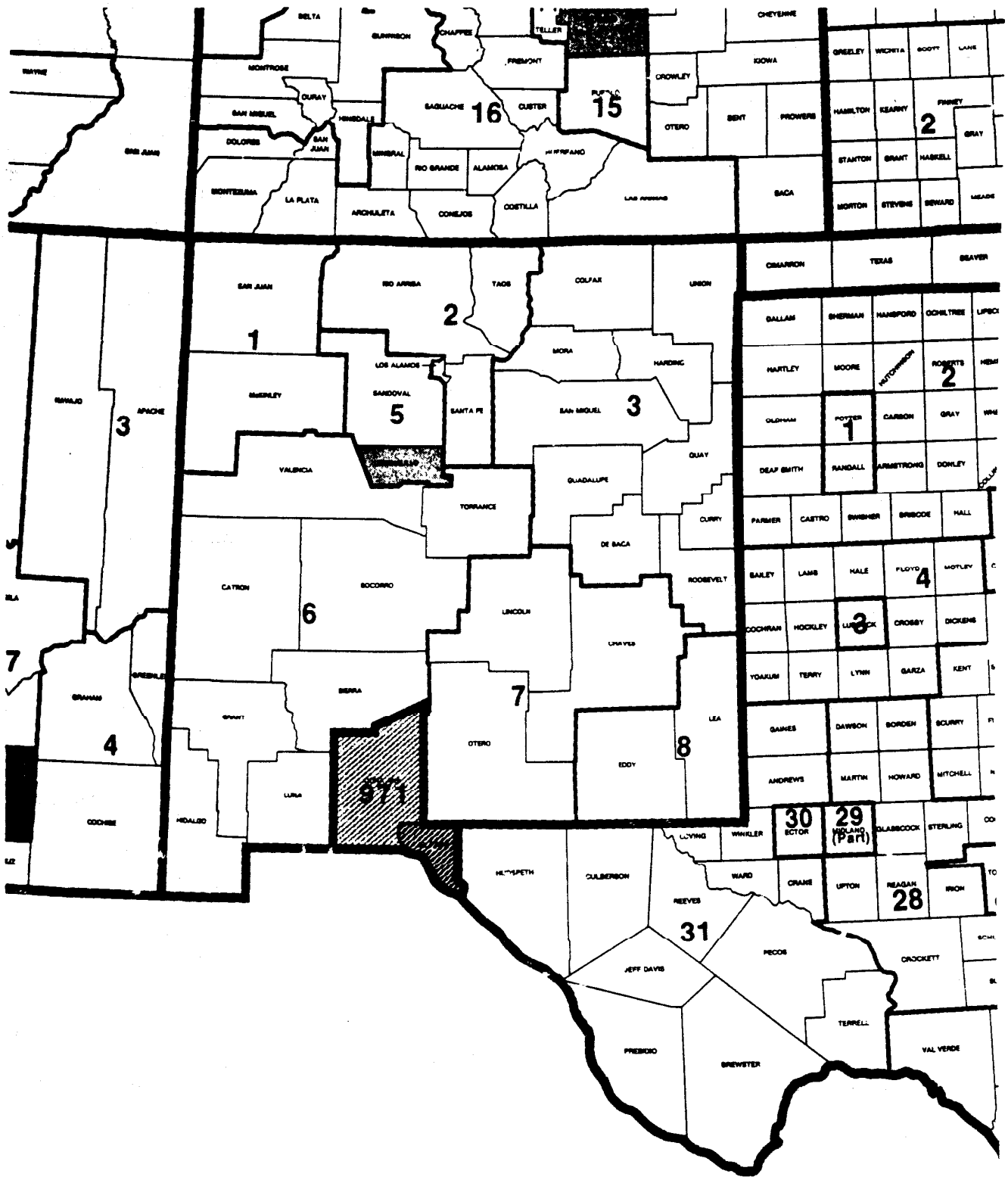
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FINNEY
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DOLORES
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MINERAL
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STANTON
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HASKELL
MONTEZUMA
LA PLATA
ARCHULETA
CONEJOS
COSTILLA
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COCHRAN
HOCKLEY
LUBBOCK
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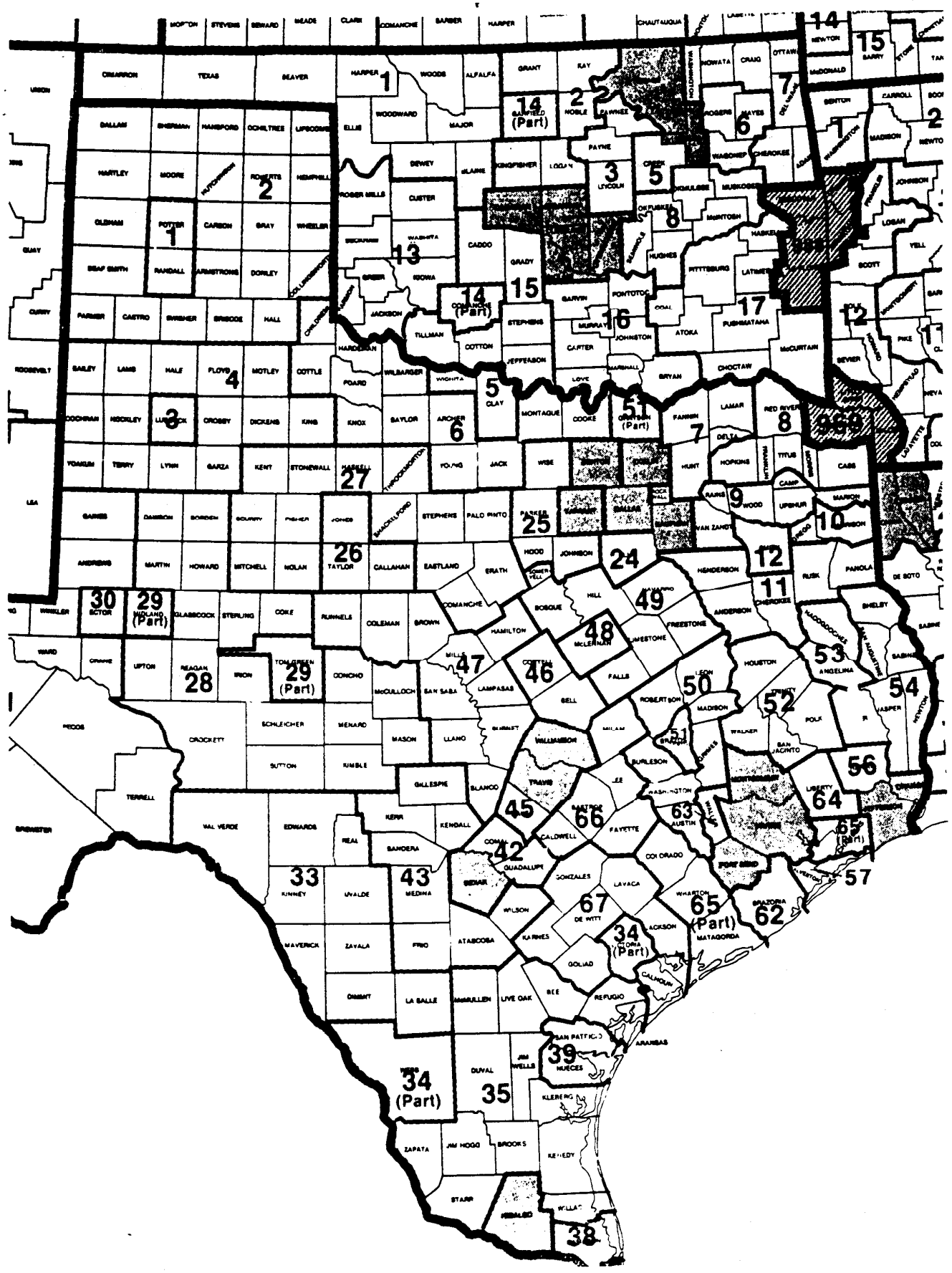
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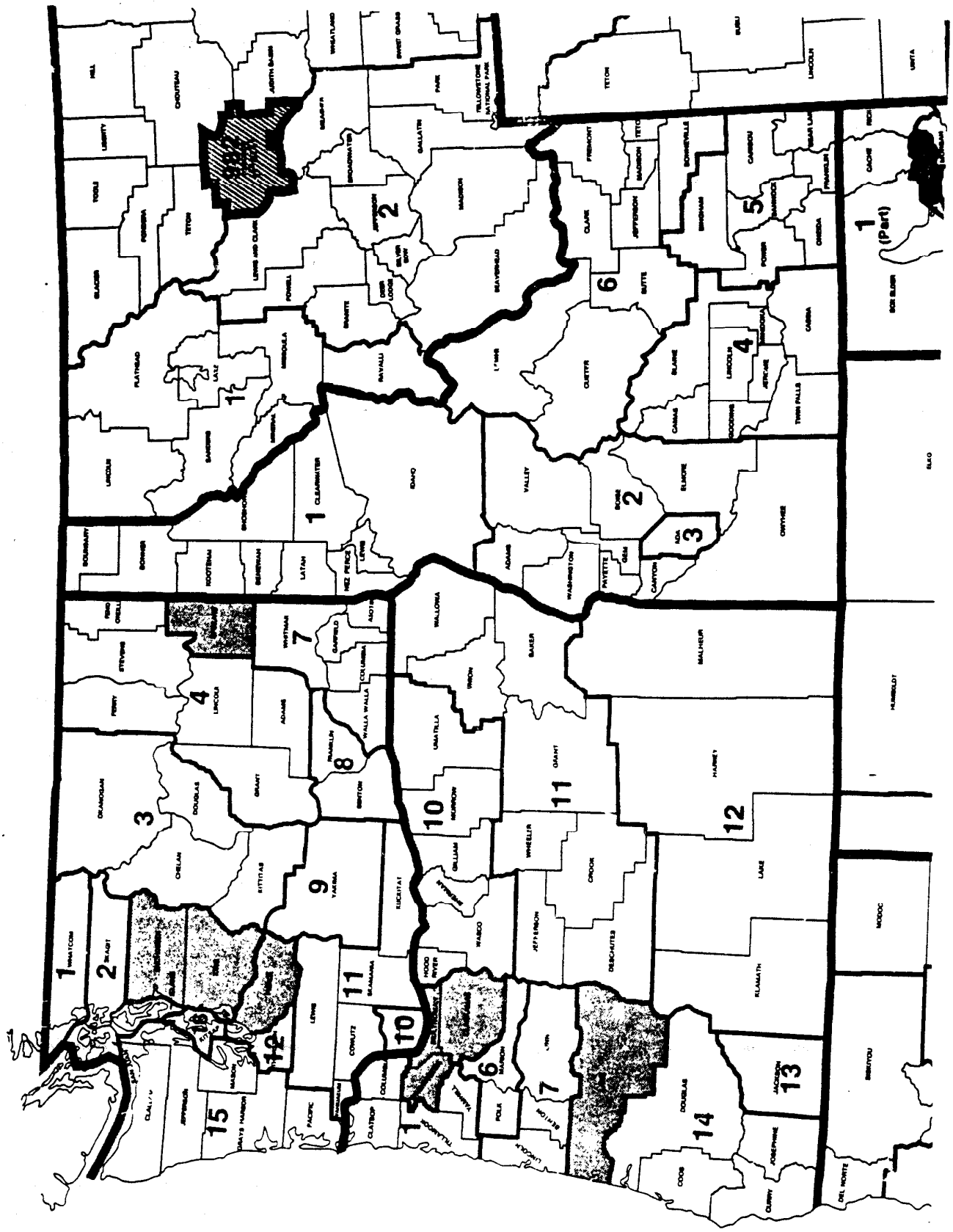
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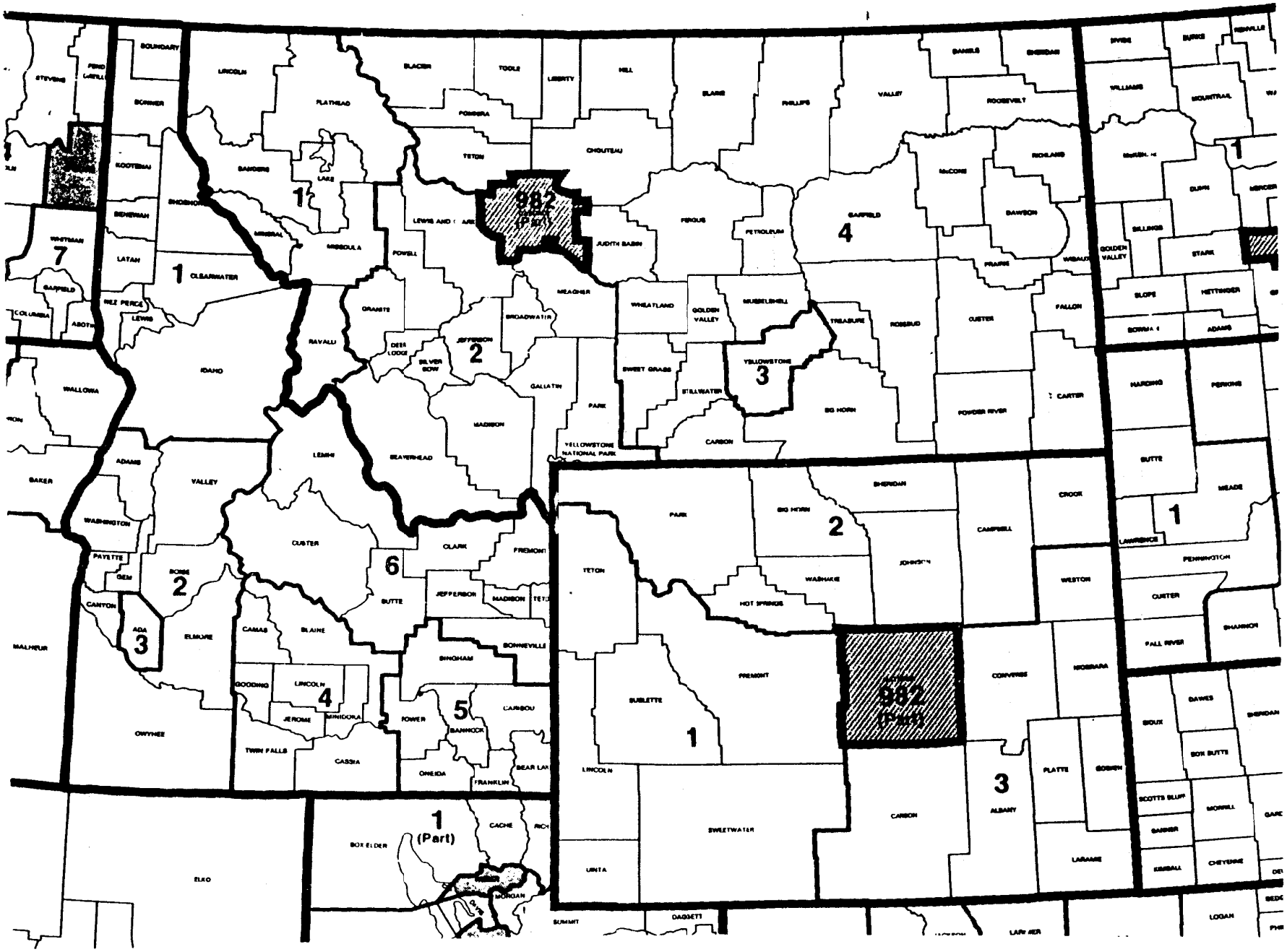
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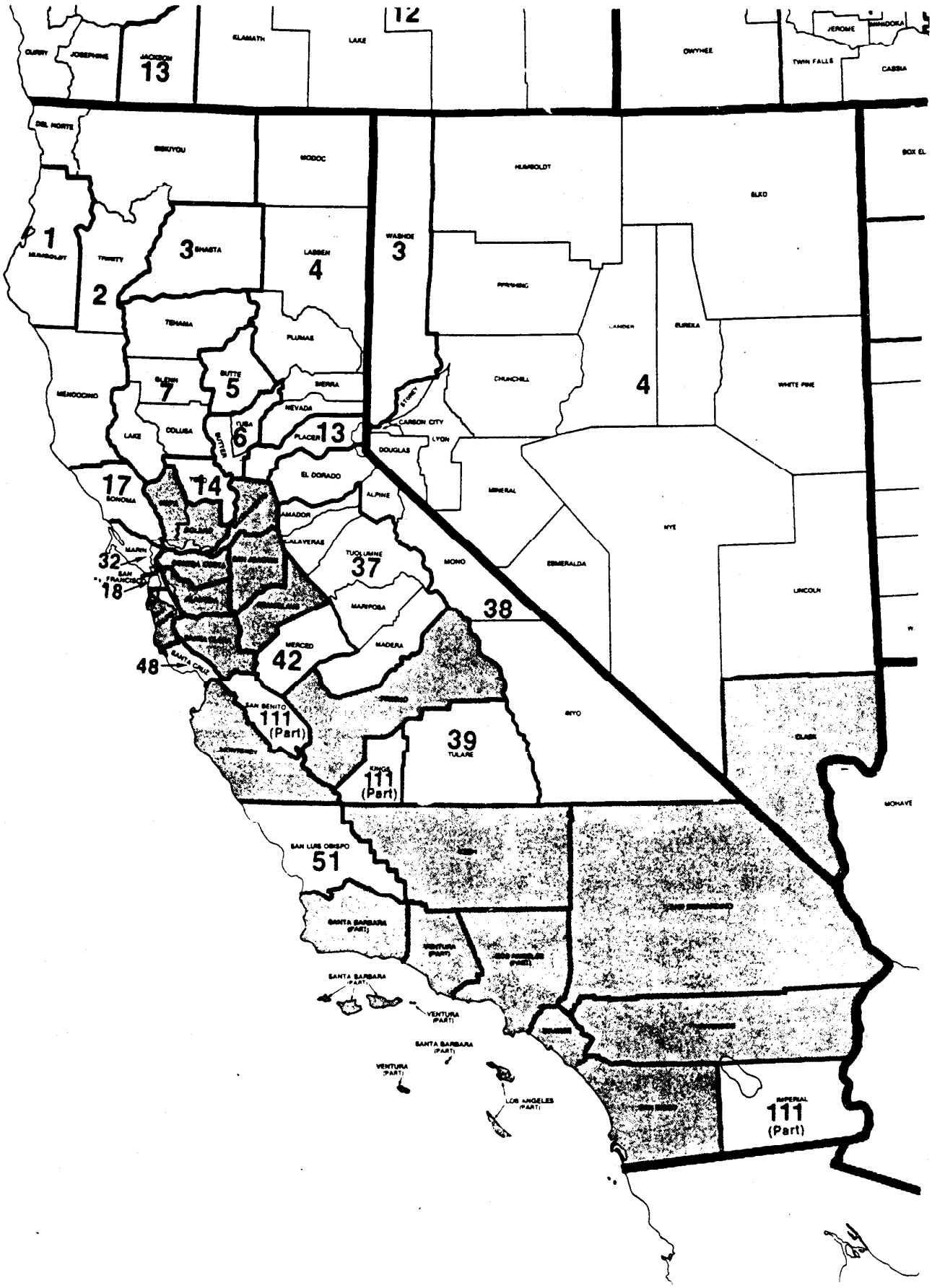
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DEL NORTE
SISKIYOU
MODOC
HUMBOLDT
ELKO
BOX EL
1
HUMBOLDT
TRINITY
2
3
SHASTA
LASSEN
4
WASHOE
3
PERSHING
LANDER
EUREKA
TEHAMA
PLUMAS
MENDOCINO
GLENN
7
BUTTE
5
SIERRA
CHURCHILL
4
WHITE PINE
NEVADA
CARSON CITY
LAKE
COLUSA
YUBA
6
PLACER
13
DOUGLAS
LYON
EL DORADO
17
SONOMA
14
ALPINE
MINERAL
AMADOR
NYE
CALAVERAS
MARIN
32
SAN FRANCISCO
18
TUOLUMNE
37
MONO
ESMERALDA
LINCOLN
MARIPOSA
38
MADERA
MERCED
42
48
SANTA CRUZ
INYO
SAN BENITO
111
(Part)
39
TULARE
KINGS
111
(Part)
CLARK
MOHAVE
SAN LUIS OBISPO
51
SANTA BARBARA
(PART)
VENTURA
(PART)
SANTA BARBARA
(PART)
VENTURA
(PART)
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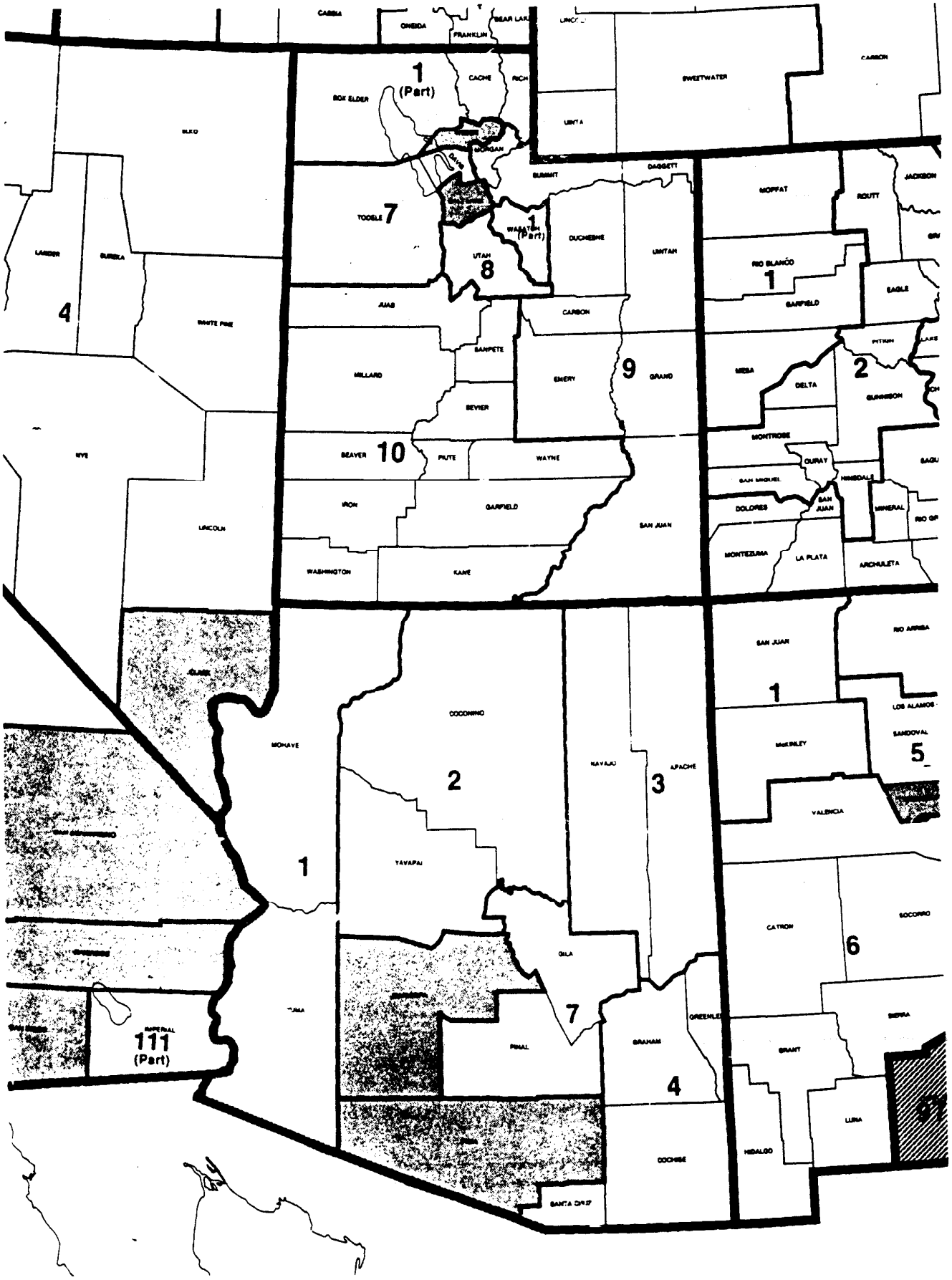
(PART)
VENTURA
(PART)
LOS ANGELES
(PART)
IMPERIAL
111
(Part)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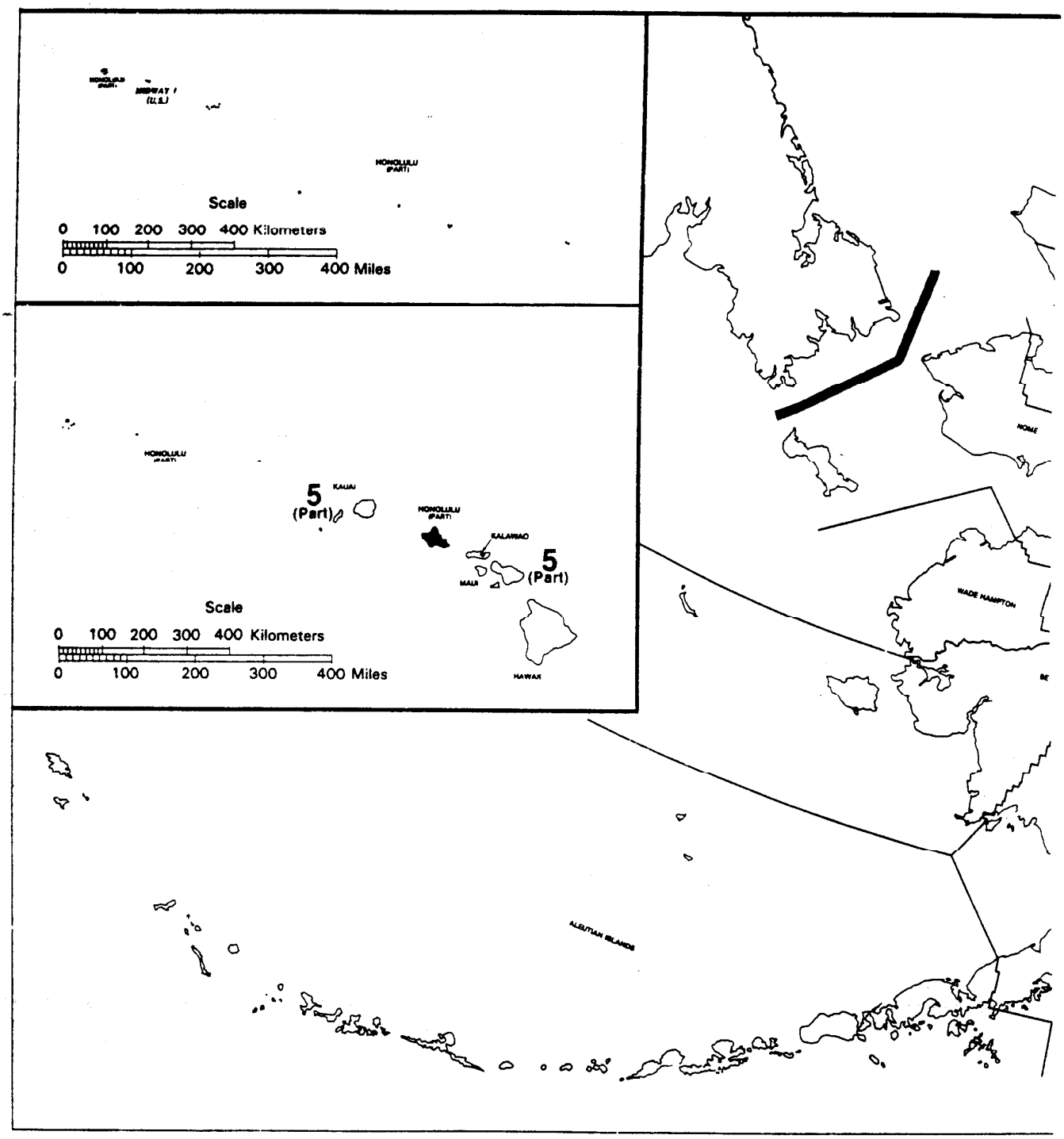
FRANKLIN
BEAR LAKE
LINCOLN
SWEETWATER
CARBON
1
(Part)
BOX ELDER
CACHE
RICH
UINTA
MORGAN
DAVIS
SUMMIT
DAGGETT
MOFFAT
ROUTT
JACKSON
TOOELE
7
WASATCH
1
(Part)
DUCHESNE
UINTAH
UTAH
8
RIO BLANCO
1
EAGLE
GARFIELD
LANDER
EUREKA
4
WHITE PINE
JUAB
CARBON
SANPETE
PITKIN
MILLARD
EMERY
9
GRAND
MESA
DELTA
2
GUNNISON
SEVIER
MONTROSE
NYE
BEAVER
10
PIUTE
WAYNE
OURAY
SAN MIGUEL
HINSDALE
IRON
GARFIELD
DOLORES
SAN JUAN
MINERAL
LINCOLN
SAN JUAN
MONTEZUMA
LA PLATA
ARCHULETA
WASHINGTON
KANE
RIO ARRIBA
SAN JUAN
1
LOS ALAMOS
COCONINO
SANDOVAL
MOHAVE
McKINLEY
5
NAVAJO
APACHE
2
3
VALENCIA
1
YAVAPAI
CATRON
SOCORRO
6
GILA
7
GREENLEE
SIERRA
IMPERIAL
111
(Part)
PINAL
GRAHAM
GRANT
4
LUNA
COCHISE
HIDALGO
SANTA CRUZ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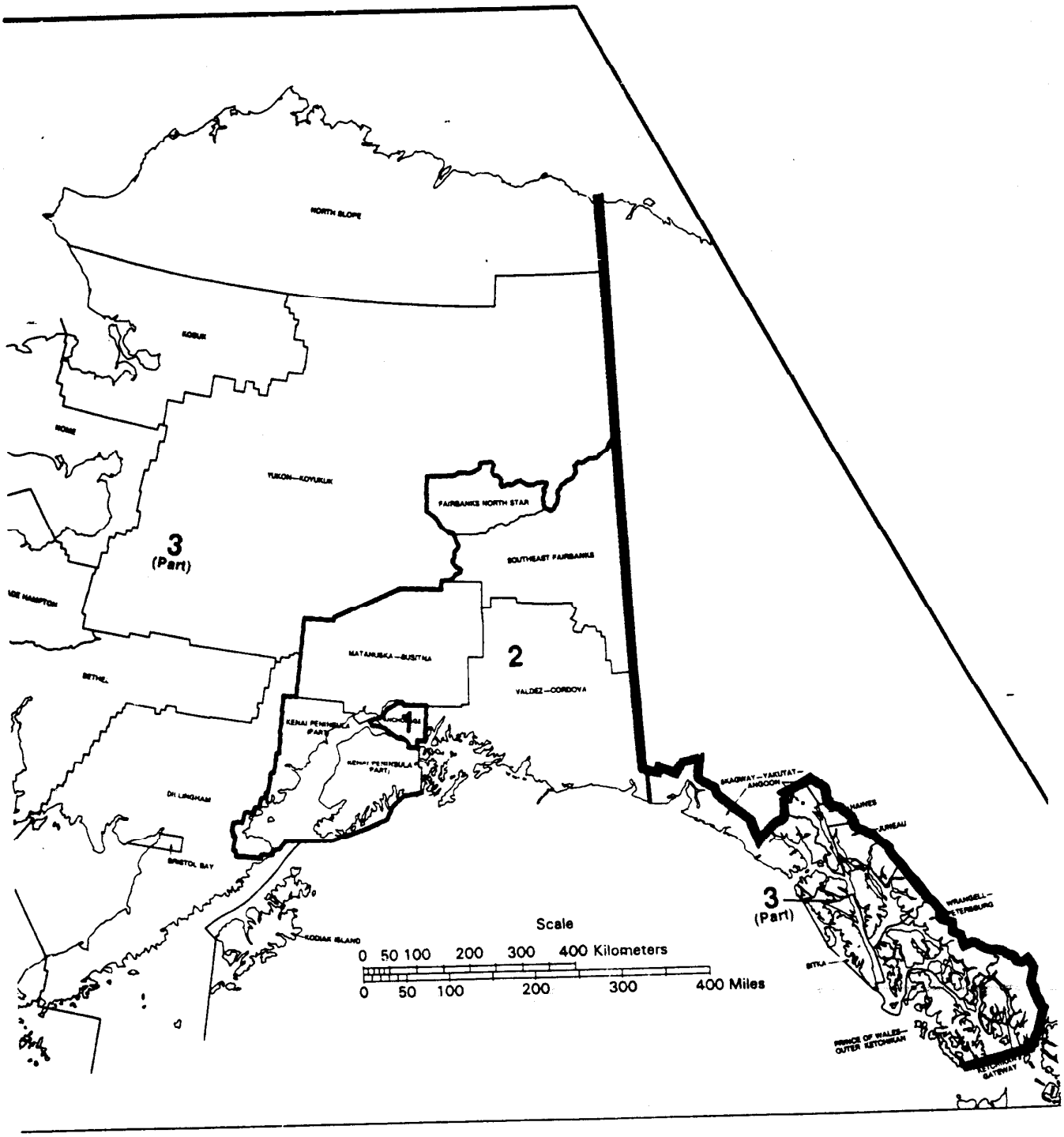
(U.S.)
HONOLULU
(PART)
Scale
0 100 200 300 400 Kilometers
0 100 200 300 400 Miles
HONOLULU
(PART)
5
(Part)
KAUAI
HONOLULU
(PART)
KALAWAO
MAUI
5
(Part)
HAWAII
Scale
0 100 200 300 400 Kilometers
0 100 200 300 400 Miles
NOME
WADE HAMPTON
ALEUTIAN ISLANDS


NORTH SLOPE
KOBUK
NOME
YUKON—KOYUKUK
FAIRBANKS NORTH STAR
SOUTHEAST FAIRBANKS
3
(Part)
MATANUSKA—SUSITNA
2
VALDEZ—CORDOVA
BETHEL
KENAI PENINSULA (PART)
1
KENAI PENINSULA (PART)
DILLINGHAM
BRISTOL BAY
KODIAK ISLAND
SKAGWAY—YAKUTAT—ANGOON
HAINES
JUNEAU
3
(Part)
WRANGELL—PETERSBURG
SITKA
PRINCE OF WALES—OUTER KETCHIKAN
KETCHIKAN GATEWAY
Scale
0 50 100 200 300 400 Kilometers
0 50 100 200 300 400 Miles

APPENDIX N: B Sample County Group Maps (continued)

Notes on Interpretation of Maps

The maps in this appendix define county groups on the B Sample. On this microdata file, each county group is uniquely identified by a 2-digit state code (see appendix A) and a 3-digit county group code. The numbers shown on the maps are county group codes with leading zeroes omitted.

Due to the scale of these maps it is not possible to represent units which subdivide counties. Therefore, split counties are shaded and no county group numbers are shown. Detail within these counties is found in the following appendix. Appendix O is organized alphabetically by state and by county within state. Split counties are listed with their components; for example, a city and the 'balance of county' (i.e., the remainder outside the identified place(s)). Several places, towns or townships may be listed together with a single county group number, in which case those areas together constitute a single 'county group'. Wherever an asterisk is appended to the county group number in Appendix O, this county group crosses county lines. The other part or parts may be found elsewhere in the listing of subcounty units within the State or may be found on the maps.

All county groups numbered above 900 cross state lines and are assigned a state code of '99'. These county groups are highlighted with diagonal lines. Areas with both diagonal lines and shading present subcounty units which are specified in Appendix O along with those for other shaded counties in the State.

Some care is necessary in interpreting the maps. Where county groups are quite small it may have been necessary to place the county group number outside the county group, with an arrow pointing to applicable area. A few county groups include two or three noncontiguous parts. These areas are noted on the map with '(Part)' under the county group number.

For some users it may be more efficient to deal with a complete list of county group components rather than crossreferencing between the map and the list of county units. A complete list is presented on the County Group Equivalency File tape and microfiche. The microfiche and the sorted file on tape present county groups in numerical order, complete with the names and applicable geographic codes for each component. Another file on the tape presents the same information, but sorted by State and county.

APPENDIX O: B Sample Sub-County Units and Their County Group Codes

ALABAMA

JEFFERSON COUNTY

009 BIRMINGHAM CITY

010 BALANCE OF COUNTY

MADISON COUNTY

003 HUNTSVILLE CITY

004* BALANCE OF COUNTY

MOBILE COUNTY

018 MOBILE CITY

019* BALANCE OF COUNTY

ARIZONA

MARICOPA COUNTY

008 PHOENIX CITY

009 MESA CITY

010 TEMPE CITY

011 BALANCE OF COUNTY

PIMA COUNTY

005 TUCSON CITY

006 BALANCE OF COUNTY

ARKANSAS

PULASKI COUNTY

007 LITTLE ROCK CITY
NORTH LITTLE ROCK CITY

008 BALANCE OF COUNTY

CALIFORNIA

ALAMEDA COUNTY

023 OAKLAND CITY

024 ALAMEDA CITY
EMERYVILLE CITY
PIEDMONT CITY
ALBANY CITY
BERKELEY CITY

025 UNION CITY CITY
FREMONT CITY
NEWARK CITY

026 ASHLAND (CDP)
HAYWARD CITY
SAN LEANDRO CITY
SAN LORENZO (CDP)
CASTRO VALLEY (CDP)
CHERRYLAND (CDP)

027 BALANCE OF COUNTY

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY

028 CONCORD CITY

029 HERCULES CITY
PINOLE CITY
RICHMOND CITY
SAN PABLO CITY
EL CERRITO CITY

030 MORAGA TOWN CITY
PLEASANT HILL CITY
WALNUT CREEK CITY
LAFAYETTE CITY

031 BALANCE OF COUNTY

FRESNO COUNTY

040 FRESNO CITY

041 BALANCE OF COUNTY

KERN COUNTY

054 BAKERSFIELD CITY

055 BALANCE OF COUNTY

LOS ANGELES COUNTY

060 LOS ANGELES CITY

061 WEST HOLLYWOOD (CDP)
CULVER CITY CITY
MARINA DEL REY (CDP)
SAN FERNANDO CITY
SANTA MONICA CITY
BEVERLY HILLS CITY

062 LONG BEACH CITY

063 LA CRESCENTA-MONTROSE (CDP)
BURBANK CITY
GLENDALE CITY

064 PALOS VERDES ESTATES CITY
TORRANCE CITY
LOMITA CITY
RANCHO PALOS VERDES CITY
ROLLING HILLS CITY
ROLLING HILLS ESTATES CITY

065 PASADENA CITY
ALTADENA (CDP)
LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CITY

066 WEST COMPTON (CDP)
CARSON CITY
WEST CARSON (CDP)

067 BELL GARDENS CITY
MONTEBELLO CITY
BELL CITY
COMMERCE CITY
CUDAHY CITY
MAYWOOD CITY

068 PARAMOUNT CITY
DOWNEY CITY

069 NORWALK CITY
BELLFLOWER CITY

LOS ANGELES COUNTY (Cont.)

070 LAKEWOOD CITY
ARTESIA CITY
CERRITOS CITY
HAWAIIAN GARDENS CITY

071 WHITTIER CITY
EAST LA MIRADA (CDP)
LA HABRA HEIGHTS CITY
LA MIRADA CITY

072 SOUTH PASADENA CITY
ALHAMBRA CITY
MONTEREY PARK CITY
SAN GABRIEL CITY
SAN MARINO CITY

073 SOUTH SAN GABRIEL (CDP)
ROSEMEAD CITY
SOUTH EL MONTE CITY
EL MONTE CITY

074 TEMPLE CITY CITY
BRADBURY CITY
DUARTE CITY
ARCADIA CITY
MAYFLOWER VILLAGE (CDP)
MONROVIA CITY

075 IRWINDALE CITY
AZUSA CITY
BALDWIN PARK CITY
CITRUS (CDP)
GLENDORA CITY

076 WEST COVINA CITY
CHARTER OAK (CDP)
COVINA CITY

077 SAN DIMAS CITY
CLAREMONT CITY
LA VERNE CITY
POMONA CITY

078 VIEW PARK-WINDSOR HILLS (CDP)
INGLEWOOD CITY
LADERA HEIGHTS (CDP)

079 HERMOSA BEACH CITY
REDONDO BEACH CITY
EL SEGUNDO CITY
MANHATTAN BEACH CITY

080 EAST COMPTON (CDP)
WILLOWBROOK (CDP)
COMPTON CITY
LYNWOOD CITY

081 HUNTINGTON PARK CITY
WALNUT PARK (CDP)
FLORENCE-GRAHAM (CDP)
SOUTH GATE CITY
VERNON CITY

082 EAST LOS ANGELES (CDP)

083 WEST WHITTIER-LOS NIETOS (CDP)
PICO RIVERA CITY
SANTA FE SPRINGS CITY
SOUTH WHITTIER (CDP)

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* Only part of a county group. For other part(s) see listings under other county(s) or the maps in Appendix N.

APPENDIX O: B Sample Sub-County Units and Their County Group Codes

LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CAL. (Cont.)

084 WESTMONT (CDP)
HAWTHORNE CITY
LAWNDALE CITY
LENNOX (CDP)
WEST ATHENS (CDP)
DEL AIRE (CDP)
GARDENA CITY

085 WEST PUENTE VALLEY (CDP)
AVOCADO HEIGHTS (CDP)
LA PUENTE CITY
SOUTH SAN JOSE HILLS (CDP)
VALINDA (CDP)
WALNUT CITY
INDUSTRY CITY

086 HACIENDA HEIGHTS (CDP)
ROWLAND HEIGHTS (CDP)
DIAMOND BAR (CDP)

087 BALANCE OF COUNTY

MONTEREY COUNTY

049 MONTEREY CITY
SALINAS CITY
SEASIDE CITY

050 BALANCE OF COUNTY

NAPA COUNTY

015* NAPA CITY

016* BALANCE OF COUNTY

ORANGE COUNTY

088 ANAHEIM CITY

089 GARDEN GROVE CITY

090 SANTA ANA CITY

091 FULLERTON CITY

092 HUNTINGTON BEACH CITY

093 LOS ALAMITOS CITY
STANTON CITY
BUENA PARK CITY
CYPRESS CITY
LA PALMA CITY

094 FOUNTAIN VALLEY CITY
SEAL BEACH CITY
WESTMINSTER CITY

095 IRVINE CITY
NEWPORT BEACH CITY
COSTA MESA CITY

096 BREA CITY
PLACENTIA CITY
YORBA LINDA CITY
LA HABRA CITY

097 ORANGE CITY
TUSTIN CITY
VILLA PARK CITY

ORANGE COUNTY (Cont.)

098 MISSION VIEJO (CDP)
EL TORO (CDP)
LAGUNA HILLS (CDP)

099 BALANCE OF COUNTY

RIVERSIDE COUNTY

104 RIVERSIDE CITY

105 BALANCE OF COUNTY

SACRAMENTO COUNTY

008 SACRAMENTO CITY

009 ARDEN-ARCADE (CDP)
CARMICHAEL (CDP)

010 CITRUS HEIGHTS (CDP)
FOOTHILL FARMS (CDP)
NORTH HIGHLANDS (CDP)

011 RANCHO CORDOVA (CDP)
ROSEMONT (CDP)
FAIR OAKS (CDP)
FOLSOM CITY
LA RIVIERA (CDP)
MATHER AFB (CDP)
ORANGEVALE (CDP)

012 BALANCE OF COUNTY

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

100 ONTARIO CITY
SAN BERNARDINO CITY

101 UPLAND CITY
CHINO CITY
MONTCLAIR CITY
RANCHO CUCAMONGA CITY

102 RIALTO CITY
BLOOMINGTON (CDP)
COLTON CITY
FONTANA CITY
GRAND TERRACE CITY

103 BALANCE OF COUNTY

SAN DIEGO COUNTY

106 SAN DIEGO CITY

107 CARLSBAD CITY
OCEANSIDE CITY
VISTA CITY

108 EL CAJON CITY
LA MESA CITY
LEMON GROVE CITY
SPRING VALLEY (CDP)

109 CHULA VISTA CITY
NATIONAL CITY CITY

110 BALANCE OF COUNTY

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY

033 STOCKTON CITY

034 BALANCE OF COUNTY

SAN MATEO COUNTY

019 SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO CITY
BRISBANE CITY
COLMA TOWN
DALY CITY CITY
SAN BRUNO CITY

020 FOSTER CITY CITY
HILLSBOROUGH CITY
SAN MATEO CITY
BELMONT CITY
BURLINGAME CITY

021 ATHERTON TOWN
SAN CARLOS CITY
WOODSIDE TOWN
EAST PALO ALTO (CDP)
MENLO PARK CITY
NORTH FAIR OAKS (CDP)
PORTOLA VALLEY TOWN
REDWOOD CITY CITY

022 BALANCE OF COUNTY

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY

052 SANTA MARIA CITY
LOMPOC CITY
SANTA BARBARA CITY

053 BALANCE OF COUNTY

SANTA CLARA COUNTY

043 SAN JOSE CITY

044 SUNNYVALE CITY

045 PALO ALTO CITY
MOUNTAIN VIEW CITY

046 CUPERTINO CITY
LOS GATOS TOWN
MONTE SERENO CITY
SARATOGA CITY
CAMPBELL CITY

047 BALANCE OF COUNTY

SOLANO COUNTY

015* FAIRFIELD CITY
VALLEJO CITY

016* BALANCE OF COUNTY

STANISLAUS COUNTY

035 MODESTO CITY

036 BALANCE OF COUNTY

* Only part of a county group. For other part(s) see listings under other county(s) or the maps in Appendix N.

APPENDIX O: B Sample Sub-County Units and Their County Group Codes

VENTURA COUNTY, CAL.

056 OXNARD CITY

057 SIMI VALLEY CITY
SAN BUENAVENTURA (VENTURA) CITY

058 THOUSAND OAKS CITY
CAMARILLO CITY
CAMARILLO HEIGHTS (CDP)

059 BALANCE OF COUNTY

COLORADO

ARAPAHOE COUNTY

008 AURORA CITY

009 BALANCE OF COUNTY

BOULDER COUNTY

006* BOULDER CITY

010 BALANCE OF COUNTY

EL PASO COUNTY

013 COLORADO SPRINGS CITY

014* BALANCE OF COUNTY

JEFFERSON COUNTY

011 LAKEWOOD CITY

012* BALANCE OF COUNTY

CONNECTICUT

FAIRFIELD COUNTY

001 DARIEN TOWN
GREENWICH TOWN
NEW CANAAN TOWN
STAMFORD TOWN

002 NORWALK TOWN
WESTON TOWN
WESTPORT TOWN
WILTON TOWN

003 BRIDGEPORT TOWN

004 EASTON TOWN
FAIRFIELD TOWN
MONROE TOWN
TRUMBULL TOWN

005* SHELTON TOWN
STRATFORD TOWN

019* BROOKFIELD TOWN
DANBURY TOWN
NEW FAIRFIELD TOWN
NEWTOWN TOWN
BETHEL TOWN
REDDING TOWN

FAIRFIELD COUNTY (Cont.)

020* BALANCE OF COUNTY

HARTFORD COUNTY

010 HARTFORD TOWN

011 WETHERSFIELD TOWN
WINDSOR TOWN
BLOOMFIELD TOWN
NEWINGTON TOWN
WEST HARTFORD TOWN

012* MANCHESTER TOWN
SOUTH WINDSOR TOWN
EAST HARTFORD TOWN

013* ENFIELD TOWN
FARMINGTON TOWN
GRANBY TOWN
SIMSBURY TOWN
SUFFIELD TOWN
WINDSOR LOCKS TOWN
AVON TOWN
CANTON TOWN
EAST GRANBY TOWN
EAST WINDSOR TOWN

014* ROCKY HILL TOWN
GLASTONBURY TOWN
MARLBOROUGH TOWN

015 SOUTHINGTON TOWN
NEW BRITAIN TOWN
PLAINVILLE TOWN
BERLIN TOWN

020* HARTLAND TOWN

016* BALANCE OF COUNTY

LITCHFIELD COUNTY

013* NEW HARTFORD TOWN

016* PLYMOUTH TOWN

018* WOODBURY TOWN
THOMASTON TOWN
WATERTOWN TOWN

019* NEW MILFORD TOWN

020* BALANCE OF COUNTY

MIDDLESEX COUNTY

007* CLINTON TOWN

014* EAST HAMPTON TOWN
PORTLAND TOWN
CROMWELL TOWN

966* OLD SAYBROOK TOWN

008* BALANCE OF COUNTY

NEW HAVEN COUNTY

005* DERBY TOWN
MILFORD TOWN

006 NEW HAVEN TOWN
WEST HAVEN TOWN

007* BETHANY TOWN
BRANFORD TOWN
EAST HAVEN TOWN
GUILFORD TOWN
HAMDEN TOWN
MADISON TOWN
NORTH BRANFORD TOWN
NORTH HAVEN TOWN
WOODBRIDGE TOWN
ORANGE TOWN
WALLINGFORD TOWN

016* MERIDEN TOWN

017 WATERBURY TOWN

018* WOLCOTT TOWN
MIDDLEBURY TOWN
NAUGATUCK TOWN
PROSPECT TOWN
SOUTHBURY TOWN
BEACON FALLS TOWN
CHESHIRE TOWN

020* BALANCE OF COUNTY

NEW LONDON COUNTY

009 GROTON TOWN
MONTVILLE TOWN
NEW LONDON TOWN
NORWICH TOWN

014* COLCHESTER TOWN

966* GRISWOLD TOWN
LEDYARD TOWN
LISBON TOWN
OLD LYME TOWN
PRESTON TOWN
SPRAGUE TOWN
STONINGTON TOWN
WATERFORD TOWN
BOZRAH TOWN
EAST LYME TOWN

967* VOLUNTOWN TOWN
NORTH STONINGTON TOWN

008* BALANCE OF COUNTY

TOLLAND COUNTY

008* MANSFIELD TOWN

012* VERNON TOWN

014* COLUMBIA TOWN
COVENTRY TOWN
ELLINGTON TOWN
ANDOVER TOWN
BOLTON TOWN
HEBRON TOWN
STAFFORD TOWN
TOLLAND TOWN
WILLINGTON TOWN

* Only part of a county group. For other part(s) see listings under other county(s) or the maps in Appendix N.

APPENDIX O: B Sample Sub-County Units and Their County Group Codes

TOLLAND COUNTY, CONN. (Cont.)

014* COLUMBIA TOWN
COVENTRY TOWN
ELLINGTON TOWN
ANDOVER TOWN
BOLTON TOWN
HEBRON TOWN
STAFFORD TOWN
TOLLAND TOWN
WILLINGTON TOWN

998* SOMERS TOWN

967* BALANCE OF COUNTY

WINDHAM COUNTY

967* ENTIRE COUNTY

FLORIDA

BROWARD COUNTY

033 FORT LAUDERDALE CITY

034 HOLLYWOOD CITY

035 LAUDERDALE-BY-THE-SEA TOWN
LIGHTHOUSE POINT CITY
POMPANO BEACH CITY
SEA RANCH LAKES VILLAGE
DEERFIELD BEACH CITY
HILLSBORO BEACH TOWN

036 PARKLAND CITY
TAMARAC CITY
CORAL SPRINGS CITY
MARGATE CITY
NORTH LAUDERDALE CITY

037 COCONUT CREEK CITY
PLANTATION CITY
SUNRISE CITY
DANIA CITY
DAVIE TOWN
HACIENDA VILLAGE CITY

038 COOPER CITY CITY
PEMBROKE PARK TOWN
PEMBROKE PINES CITY
HALLANDALE CITY
MIRAMAR CITY

039 BALANCE OF COUNTY

DADE COUNTY

040 MIAMI CITY

041 INDIAN CREEK VILLAGE
BAL HARBOUR VILLAGE
MIAMI BEACH CITY
NORTH BAY VILLAGE CITY
SURFSIDE TOWN
BAY HARBOR ISLANDS TOWN

042 MIAMI SHORES VILLAGE
NORTH MIAMI BEACH CITY
NORTH MIAMI CITY
BISCAYNE PARK VILLAGE
OPA-LOCKA CITY
EL PORTAL VILLAGE

DADE COUNTY (Cont.)

043 GOLDEN BEACH TOWN
AVENTURA (CDP)
LAKE LUCERNE (CDP)
MIAMI LAKES (CDP)
NORLAND (CDP)
CAROL CITY (CDP)
OJUS (CDP)
OPA-LOCKA NORTH (CDP)
SCOTT LAKE (CDP)
SUNNY ISLES (CDP)
IVES ESTATES (CDP)

044 HIALEAH CITY

045 GOLDEN GLADES (CDP)
BROWNSVILLE (CDP)
PINEWOOD (CDP)
WEST LITTLE RIVER (CDP)
WESTVIEW (CDP)
GLADEVIEW (CDP)

046 GLENVAR HEIGHTS (CDP)
SOUTH MIAMI CITY
WEST MIAMI CITY
CORAL GABLES CITY
WESTCHESTER (CDP)
CORAL TERRACE (CDP)

047 SUNSET (CDP)
KENDALE LAKES (CDP)
SWEETWATER CITY
TAMIAMI (CDP)
WESTWOOD LAKES (CDP)
OLYMPIA HEIGHTS (CDP)

048 LINDGREN ACRES (CDP)
PALMETTO ESTATES (CDP)
RICHMOND HEIGHTS (CDP)
KENDALL (CDP)

049 FLORIDA CITY CITY
GOULDS (CDP)
HOMESTEAD CITY
CUTLER (CDP)
LEISURE CITY (CDP)
NARANJA-PRINCETON (CDP)
PERRINE (CDP)
SOUTH MIAMI HEIGHTS (CDP)
CUTLER RIDGE (CDP)

050 BALANCE OF COUNTY

DUVAL COUNTY

006 JACKSONVILLE CITY

007* BALANCE OF COUNTY

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY

020 TAMPA CITY

021 BALANCE OF COUNTY

ORANGE COUNTY

015 ORLANDO CITY

016* BALANCE OF COUNTY

PALM BEACH COUNTY

031 BOCA RATON CITY
WEST PALM BEACH CITY

032 BALANCE OF COUNTY

PINELLAS COUNTY

022 ST. PETERSBURG CITY

023 LARGO CITY
CLEARWATER CITY
DUNEDIN CITY

024 BALANCE OF COUNTY

VOLUSIA COUNTY

012 DAYTONA BEACH CITY
DAYTONA BEACH SHORES CITY
HOLLY HILL CITY
ORMOND BEACH CITY
ORMOND-BY-THE-SEA (CDP)
PORT ORANGE CITY
SOUTH DAYTONA CITY

013 BALANCE OF COUNTY

GEORGIA

BIBB COUNTY

014* MACON CITY

015* BALANCE OF COUNTY

DE KALB COUNTY

004* ATLANTA CITY

006 BALANCE OF COUNTY

FULTON COUNTY

004* ATLANTA CITY

005 BALANCE OF COUNTY

JONES COUNTY

014* MACON CITY

015* BALANCE OF COUNTY

HAWAII

HONOLULU COUNTY

001 HONOLULU (CDP)

002 AIEA (CDP)
HICKAM HOUSING (CDP)
IROQUOIS POINT (CDP)
PEARL CITY (CDP)
WAIPAHU (CDP)
EWA (CDP)
EWA BEACH (CDP)

* Only part of a county group. For other part(s) see listings under other county(s) or the maps in Appendix N.

APPENDIX O: B Sample Sub-County Units and Their County Group Codes

HONOLULU COUNTY, HAWAII (Cont.)

003 AHUIMANU (CDP)
HEEIA (CDP)
MAUNAWILI (CDP)
MOKAPU (CDP)
WAIMANALO (CDP)
WAIMANALO BEACH (CDP)
KAHALUU (CDP)
KAILUA (CDP)
KANEOHE (CDP)

004 BALANCE OF COUNTY

ILLINOIS

COOK COUNTY

028* CHICAGO CITY

029 EVANSTON CITY
WILMETTE VILLAGE

030 ARLINGTON HEIGHTS VILLAGE
PALATINE VILLAGE
PROSPECT HEIGHTS CITY

031 BERWYN CITY
CICERO TOWN
FOREST VIEW VILLAGE
STICKNEY VILLAGE

032 CHICAGO RIDGE VILLAGE
EVERGREEN PARK VILLAGE
HOMETOWN CITY
OAK LAWN VILLAGE

033 GLENVIEW VILLAGE
GOLF VILLAGE
LINCOLNWOOD VILLAGE
MORTON GROVE VILLAGE
SKOKIE VILLAGE

034 ELMWOOD PARK VILLAGE
FOREST PARK VILLAGE
OAK PARK VILLAGE
RIVER FOREST VILLAGE
RIVER GROVE VILLAGE

035 DES PLAINES CITY
MOUNT PROSPECT VILLAGE

036 HARWOOD HEIGHTS VILLAGE
NILES VILLAGE
NORRIDGE VILLAGE
PARK RIDGE CITY
ROSEMONT VILLAGE
SCHILLER PARK VILLAGE

037 HOFFMAN ESTATES VILLAGE
ROLLING MEADOWS CITY
SCHAUMBURG VILLAGE

038 BELLWOOD VILLAGE
BERKELEY VILLAGE
FRANKLIN PARK VILLAGE
MAYWOOD VILLAGE
MELROSE PARK VILLAGE
NORTHLAKE CITY
STONE PARK VILLAGE

COOK COUNTY (Cont.)

039 BROADVIEW VILLAGE
BROOKFIELD VILLAGE
HILLSIDE VILLAGE
LA GRANGE PARK VILLAGE
LA GRANGE VILLAGE
LYONS VILLAGE
NORTH RIVERSIDE VILLAGE
RIVERSIDE VILLAGE
WESTCHESTER VILLAGE
WESTERN SPRINGS VILLAGE

040 BEDFORD PARK VILLAGE
BRIDGEVIEW VILLAGE
BURBANK CITY
WILLOW SPRINGS VILLAGE
COUNTRYSIDE CITY
HICKORY HILLS CITY
HODGKINS VILLAGE
INDIAN HEAD PARK VILLAGE
JUSTICE VILLAGE
MCCOOK VILLAGE
PALOS HILLS CITY
SUMMIT VILLAGE

041 ALSIP VILLAGE
CRESTWOOD VILLAG
MERRIONETTE PARK VILLAGE
MIDLOTHIAN VILLAGE
OAK FOREST CITY
ORLAND PARK VILLAGE
PALOS HEIGHTS CITY
PALOS PARK VILLAGE
WESTHAVEN VILLAGE
WORTH VILLAGE

042 COUNTRY CLUB HILLS CITY
EAST HAZEL CREST VILLAGE
FLOSSMOOR VILLAGE
HAZEL CREST VILLAGE
HOMEWOOD VILLAGE
MATTESON VILLAGE
OLYMPIA FIELDS VILLAGE
RICHTON PARK VILLAGE
TINLEY PARK VILLAGE

043 BLUE ISLAND CITY
CALUMET PARK VILLAGE
DIXMOOR VILLAGE
HARVEY CITY
MARKHAM CITY
PHOENIX VILLAGE
POSEN VILLAGE
ROBBINS VILLAGE

044 CHICAGO HEIGHTS CITY
EAST CHICAGO HEIGHTS VILLAGE
GLENWOOD VILLAGE
LANSING VILLAGE
LYNWOOD VILLAGE
SAUK VILLAGE VILLAGE
SOUTH CHICAGO HEIGHTS VILLAGE
THORNTON VILLAGE

COOK COUNTY (Cont.)

045 BURNHAM VILLAGE
CALUMET CITY CITY
DOLTON VILLAGE
RIVERDALE VILLAGE
SOUTH HOLLAND VILLAGE

046 BALANCE OF COUNTY

DU PAGE COUNTY

028* CHICAGO CITY

047 OAK BROOK VILLAGE
OAKBROOK TERRACE CITY
VILLA PARK VILLAGE
ELMHURST CITY
LOMBARD VILLAGE

048 ADDISON VILLAGE
WOOD DALE CITY
CAROL STREAM VILLAGE
GLENDALE HEIGHTS VILLAGE
ITASCA VILLAGE
ROSELLE VILLAGE
BENSENVILLE VILLAGE
BLOOMINGDALE VILLAGE

049 BURR RIDGE VILLAGE
WILLOWBROOK VILLAGE
WOODRIDGE VILLAGE
DOWNERS GROVE VILLAGE
HINSDALE VILLAGE
LISLE VILLAGE
WESTMONT VILLAGE
CLARENDON HILLS VILLAGE
DARIEN CITY

050 WARRENVILLE CITY
WEST CHICAGO CITY
WHEATON CITY
WINFIELD VILLAGE
GLEN ELLYN VILLAGE
NAPERVILLE CITY

051 BALANCE OF COUNTY

KANE COUNTY

052 BATAVIA CITY
SUGAR GROVE VILLAGE
VALLEY VIEW VILLAGE
GENEVA CITY
MONTGOMERY VILLAGE
NORTH AURORA VILLAGE
ST. CHARLES CITY
AURORA CITY

053 BALANCE OF COUNTY

LAKE COUNTY

054 WAUKEGAN CITY
WINTHROP HARBOR VILLAGE
ZION CITY
GURNEE VILLAGE
NORTH CHICAGO CITY
PARK CITY CITY
WADSWORTH VILLAGE

* Only part of a county group. For other part(s) see listings under other county(s) or the maps in Appendix N.

APPENDIX O: B Sample Sub-County Units and Their County Group Codes

LAKE COUNTY, ILL. (Cont.)

055 BANNOCKBURN VILLAGE
LAKE BLUFF VILLAGE
LAKE FOREST CITY
LIBERTYVILLE VILLAGE
LINCOLNSHIRE VILLAGE
METTAWA VILLAGE
RIVERWOODS VILLAGE
VERNON HILLS VILLAGE
DEERFIELD VILLAGE
GREEN OAKS VILLAGE
HIGHLAND PARK CITY
HIGHWOOD CITY

056 BALANCE OF COUNTY

MADISON COUNTY

015 ALTON CITY
EAST ALTON VILLAGE
GRANITE CITY CITY
HARTFORD VILLAGE
MADISON CITY
PONTOON BEACH VILLAGE
ROXANA VILLAGE
SOUTH ROXANA VILLAGE
VENICE CITY
WOOD RIVER CITY

016* BALANCE OF COUNTY

PEORIA COUNTY

006 PEORIA CITY

007* BALANCE OF COUNTY

ROCK ISLAND COUNTY

987* MOLINE CITY
ROCK ISLAND CITY

986* BALANCE OF COUNTY

ST. CLAIR COUNTY

017 DUPO VILLAGE
EAST CARONDELET VILLAGE
EAST ST. LOUIS CITY
FAIRMONT CITY VILLAGE
NATIONAL CITY VILLAGE
SAUGET VILLAGE
WASHINGTON PARK VILLAGE
ALORTON VILLAGE
BROOKLYN VILLAGE
CAHOKIA VILLAGE
CENTREVILLE CITY

018* BALANCE OF COUNTY

WILL COUNTY

058 CREST HILL CITY
JOLIET CITY
LOCKPORT CITY
ROCKDALE VILLAGE
SHOREWOOD VILLAGE

059 BALANCE OF COUNTY

WINNEBAGO COUNTY

002 ROCKFORD CITY

003* BALANCE OF COUNTY

INDIANA

ALLEN COUNTY

010 FORT WAYNE CITY

011* BALANCE OF COUNTY

LAKE COUNTY

001 GARY CITY

002 HAMMOND CITY
EAST CHICAGO CITY

003 BALANCE OF COUNTY

MARION COUNTY

020 INDIANAPOLIS CITY

021* BALANCE OF COUNTY

ST. JOSEPH COUNTY

006 SOUTH BEND CITY

007* BALANCE OF COUNTY

VANDERBURGH COUNTY

028 EVANSVILLE CITY

978* BALANCE OF COUNTY

IOWA

POLK COUNTY

009 DES MOINES CITY

010* BALANCE OF COUNTY

SCOTT COUNTY

987* DAVENPORT CITY

986* BALANCE OF COUNTY

KANSAS

SEDGWICK COUNTY

005 WICHITA CITY

006* BALANCE OF COUNTY

SHAWNEE COUNTY

015 TOPEKA CITY

016* BALANCE OF COUNTY

KENTUCKY

CAMPBELL COUNTY

001* SILVER GROVE CITY
SOUTHGATE CITY
WILDER CITY
WOODLAWN CITY
BELLEVUE CITY
COLD SPRING CITY
CRESTVIEW CITY
DAYTON CITY
FORT THOMAS CITY
HIGHLAND HEIGHTS CITY
MELBOURNE CITY
NEWPORT CITY

931* BALANCE OF COUNTY

JEFFERSON COUNTY

003 LOUISVILLE CITY

004* BALANCE OF COUNTY

KENTON COUNTY

001* BROMLEY CITY
COVINGTON CITY
CRESCENT PARK CITY
CRESCENT SPRINGS CITY
CRESTVIEW HILLS CITY
EDGEWOOD CITY
ELSMERE CITY
ERLANGER CITY
FAIRVIEW CITY
FORT MITCHELL CITY
FORT WRIGHT CITY
INDEPENDENCE CITY
KENTON VALE CITY
LAKESIDE PARK CITY
LUDLOW CITY
PARK HILLS CITY
RIDGEVIEW HEIGHTS CITY
TAYLOR MILL CITY
VILLA HILLS CITY

981* BALANCE OF COUNTY

LOUISIANA

BOSSIER PARISH

001* SHREVEPORT CITY

002* BALANCE OF COUNTY

CADDO PARISH

001* SHREVEPORT CITY

002* BALANCE OF COUNTY

EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH

015 BATON ROUGE CITY

016 BALANCE OF COUNTY

* Only part of a county group. For other part(s) see listings under other county(s) or the maps in Appendix N.

APPENDIX O: B Sample Sub-County Units and Their County Group Codes

JEFFERSON PARISH, LA.

021 METAIRIE (CDP)

022 RIVER RIDGE (CDP)
JEFFERSON (CDP)
KENNER CITY
HARAHAN CITY

023 MARRERO (CDP)
GRETNA CITY
HARVEY (CDP)
TERRYTOWN (CDP)
TIMBERLANE (CDP)
WESTWEGO CITY
ESTELLE (CDP)

024* BALANCE OF COUNTY

MAINE

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY

003* LISBON TOWN
AUBURN CITY
LEWISTON CITY

004* BALANCE OF COUNTY

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

006* CUMBERLAND TOWN
PORTLAND CITY
CAPE ELIZABETH TOWN
SCARBOROUGH TOWN
SOUTH PORTLAND CITY
WESTBROOK CITY
WINDHAM TOWN
YARMOUTH TOWN
FALMOUTH TOWN
FREEPORT TOWN
GORHAM TOWN

007* BALANCE OF COUNTY

LINCOLN COUNTY

007* ENTIRE COUNTY

PENOBSCOT COUNTY

003* BREWER CITY
EDDINGTON TOWN
GLENBURN TOWN
HAMPDEN TOWN
HERMON TOWN
HOLDEN TOWN
KENDUSKEAG TOWN
OLD TOWN CITY
ORONO TOWN
ORRINGTON TOWN
PENOBSCOT INDIAN ISLAND
VEAZIE TOWN
BANGOR CITY

004* BALANCE OF COUNTY

SAGADAHOC COUNTY

007* ENTIRE COUNTY

WALDO COUNTY

003* WINTERPORT TOWN

004* BALANCE OF COUNTY

YORK COUNTY

006* OLD ORCHARD BEACH TOWN
SACO CITY

968* KITTERY TOWN
SOUTH BERWICK TOWN
YORK TOWN
BERWICK TOWN
ELIOT TOWN

007* BALANCE OF COUNTY

MARYLAND

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY

012 LINTHICUM (CDP)
BROOKLYN PARK (CDP)
FERNDALE (CDP)
PUMPHREY (CDP)
RIVIERA BEACH (CDP)
SOUTH GATE (CDP)
GLEN BURNIE (CDP)
GREEN HAVEN (CDP)
LAKE SHORE (CDP)

013 ANNAPOLIS CITY
ARNOLD (CDP)
BAY RIDGE (CDP)
CAPE ST. CLAIRE (CDP)
HIGHLAND BEACH TOWN
LONDONTOWNE (CDP)
MAYO (CDP)
NAVAL ACADEMY (CDP)
PAROLE (CDP)
PASADENA (CDP)
RIVA (CDP)
SELBY-ON-THE-BAY (CDP)
SEVERNA PARK (CDP)

014 BALANCE OF COUNTY

BALTIMORE COUNTY

007 ESSEX (CDP)
MIDDLE RIVER (CDP)
DUNDALK (CDP)
EDGEMERE (CDP)

008 CARNEY (CDP)
OVERLEA (CDP)
PARKVILLE (CDP)
PERRY HALL (CDP)
ROSEDALE (CDP)
ROSSVILLE (CDP)

009 HAMPTON (CDP)
LOCHEARN (CDP)
PIKESVILLE (CDP)
TOWSON (CDP)

010 CATONSVILLE (CDP)
LANSDOWNE-BALTIMORE HIGHLANDS
MILFORD MILL (CDP)
SECURITY (CDP)
ARBUTUS (CDP)

BALTIMORE COUNTY (Cont.)

011 BALANCE OF COUNTY

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

015 BETHESDA (CDP)
GLEN ECHO TOWN
POTOMAC (CDP)
CABIN JOHN-BROOKMONT (CDP)

016 GAITHERSBURG CITY
MONTGOMERY VILLAGE (CDP)
NORTH BETHESDA (CDP)
QUINCE ORCHARD (CDP)
ROCKVILLE CITY
GARRETT PARK TOWN
GERMANTOWN (CDP)

017 NORTH KENSINGTON (CDP)
SOUTH KENSINGTON (CDP)
CALVERTON (CDP)
COLESVILLE (CDP)
WHEATON-GLENMONT (CDP)
WHITE OAK (CDP)
FAIRLAND (CDP)
KENSINGTON TOWN

018 TAKOMA PARK CITY
LANGLEY PARK (CDP)
CHEVY CHASE (CDP)
CHEVY CHASE SECTION FOUR TOWN
CHEVY CHASE VILLAGE TOWN
HILLANDALE (CDP)
SILVER SPRING (CDP)
SOMERSET TOWN

019 BALANCE OF COUNTY

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY

020 COTTAGE CITY TOWN
BLADENSBURG TOWN
GLENARDEN TOWN
TAKOMA PARK CITY
UNIVERSITY PARK TOWN
NEW CARROLLTON CITY
NORTH BRENTWOOD TOWN
MOUNT RAINIER CITY
WOODLAWN (CDP)
ADELPHI (CDP)
DODGE PARK (CDP)
EAST RIVERDALE (CDP)
EDMONSTON TOWN
BRENTWOOD TOWN
CHEVERLY TOWN
CHILLUM (CDP)
COLLEGE PARK CITY
BERWYN HEIGHTS TOWN
COLMAR MANOR TOWN
KENTLAND (CDP)
LANDOVER (CDP)
LANDOVER HILLS TOWN
LANGLEY PARK (CDP)
HILLANDALE (CDP)
WATTSVILLE CITY
PALMER PARK (CDP)
RIVERDALE TOWN

* Only part of a county group. For other part(s) see listings under other county(s) or the maps in Appendix N.

APPENDIX O: B Sample Sub-County Units and Their County Group Codes

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MD. (Cont.)

021 KETTERING (CDP)
LANHAM-SEABROOK (CDP)
LARGO (CDP)
BOWIE CITY
GLENN DALE (CDP)
CALVERTON (CDP)
BELTSVILLE (CDP)
GODDARD (CDP)
GREENBELT CITY

022 CORAL HILLS (CDP)
GLASSMANOR (CDP)
CARMODY HILLS-PEPPER MILL VILLAGE
CAPITOL HEIGHTS TOWN
FOREST HEIGHTS TOWN
FORESTVILLE (CDP)
FAIRMOUNT HEIGHTS TOWN
SUITLAND-SILVER HILL (CDP)
WALKER MILL (CDP)
MARLOW HEIGHTS (CDP)
SEAT PLEASANT CITY
HILLCREST HEIGHTS (CDP)

023 CAMP SPRINGS (CDP)
CLINTON (CDP)
ANDREWS AFB (CDP)
FRIENDLY (CDP)
OXON HILL (CDP)
TANTALLON (CDP)
TEMPLE HILLS (CDP)

024* BALANCE OF COUNTY

MASSACHUSETTS

BERKSHIRE COUNTY

001* CHESHIRE TOWN
LENOX TOWN
ADAMS TOWN
DALTON TOWN
LANESBOROUGH TOWN
LEE TOWN
STOCKBRIDGE TOWN
PITTSFIELD CITY

002* BALANCE OF COUNTY

BRISTOL COUNTY

027* EASTON TOWN

028* ACUSHNET TOWN
DARTMOUTH TOWN
FREETOWN TOWN
NEW BEDFORD CITY
FAIRHAVEN TOWN

964* NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH TOWN
SEEKONK TOWN
ATTLEBORO CITY
NORTON TOWN
REHOBOTH TOWN

BRISTOL COUNTY (Cont.)

996* FALL RIVER CITY
WESTPORT TOWN
SWANSEA TOWN
SOMERSET TOWN
DIGHTON TOWN

029* BALANCE OF COUNTY

ESSEX COUNTY

010 LAWRENCE CITY
HAVERHILL CITY

012 BEVERLY CITY
TOPSFIELD TOWN
PEABODY CITY
SALEM CITY
WENHAM TOWN
MANCHESTER TOWN
MARBLEHEAD TOWN
HAMILTON TOWN
MIDDLETON TOWN
BOXFORD TOWN
DANVERS TOWN

013 NAHANT TOWN
SAUGUS TOWN
SWAMPSCOTT TOWN
LYNN CITY
LYNNFIELD TOWN

995* ANDOVER TOWN
GEORGETOWN TOWN
GROVELAND TOWN
MERRIMAC TOWN
METHUEN TOWN
NORTH ANDOVER TOWN
SALISBURY TOWN
WEST NEWBURY TOWN
AMESBURY TOWN

011* BALANCE OF COUNTY

FRANKLIN COUNTY

002* ENTIRE COUNTY

HAMPDEN COUNTY

003* WEST SPRINGFIELD TOWN
WESTFIELD CITY
AGAWAM TOWN
SOUTHWICK TOWN

004 CHICOPEE CITY
HOLYOKE CITY
SPRINGFIELD CITY

005* BRIMFIELD TOWN
HOLLAND TOWN
WALES TOWN

998* PALMER TOWN
WILBRAHAM TOWN
MONSON TOWN
EAST LONGMEADOW TOWN
HAMPDEN TOWN
LONGMEADOW TOWN
LUDLOW TOWN

002* BALANCE OF COUNTY

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY

003* HATFIELD TOWN
NORTHAMPTON CITY
SOUTHAMPTON TOWN
EASTHAMPTON TOWN

998* SOUTH HADLEY TOWN
GRANBY TOWN
HADLEY TOWN
BELCHERTOWN TOWN

002* BALANCE OF COUNTY

MIDDLESEX COUNTY

001* SHIRLEY TOWN
TOWNSEND TOWN

005* MAYNARD TOWN
STOW TOWN
HUDSON TOWN
MARLBOROUGH CITY
HOPKINTON TOWN

009 WESTFORD TOWN
TEWKSBURY TOWN
BILLERICA TOWN
CHELMSFORD TOWN

014 MELROSE CITY
WAKEFIELD TOWN
STONEHAM TOWN
NORTH READING TOWN
READING TOWN

015 LEXINGTON TOWN
CARLISLE TOWN
LINCOLN TOWN
ACTON TOWN
WILMINGTON TOWN
WINCHESTER TOWN
WOBURN CITY
ARLINGTON TOWN
BEDFORD TOWN
BOXBOROUGH TOWN
BURLINGTON TOWN
CONCORD TOWN

016 MEDFORD CITY
MALDEN CITY
EVERETT CITY

019 SOMERVILLE CITY
CAMBRIDGE CITY

020 WATERTOWN TOWN
BELMONT TOWN
WALTHAM CITY

021* NEWTON CITY
WESTON TOWN

022* FRAMINGHAM TOWN
HOLLISTON TOWN
ASHLAND TOWN
NATICK TOWN
SHERBORN TOWN
SUDBURY TOWN
WAYLAND TOWN

* Only part of a county group. For other part(s) see listings under other county(s) or the maps in Appendix N.

APPENDIX O: B Sample Sub-County Units and Their County Group Codes

MIDDLESEX COUNTY, MASS. (Cont.)

997* DRACUT TOWN
LOWELL CITY
TYNGSBOROUGH TOWN

011* BALANCE OF COUNTY

NORFOLK COUNTY

017* BROOKLINE TOWN

021* NEEDHAM TOWN
WELLESLEY TOWN

022* DOVER TOWN

024 RANDOLPH TOWN
MILTON TOWN
QUINCY CITY

025* BRAINTREE TOWN
COHASSET TOWN
WEYMOUTH TOWN

026* HOLBROOK TOWN

027* AVON TOWN

964* PLAINVILLE TOWN

023 BALANCE OF COUNTY

PLYMOUTH COUNTY

025* NORWELL TOWN
SCITUATE TOWN
HINGHAM TOWN
HULL TOWN

027* WEST BRIDGEWATER TOWN
WHITMAN TOWN
BROCKTON CITY
HALIFAX TOWN
BRIDGEWATER TOWN
EAST BRIDGEWATER TOWN

028* LAKEVILLE TOWN
MARION TOWN
MATTAPOISETT TOWN

029* CARVER TOWN
MIDDLEBOROUGH TOWN
PLYMOUTH TOWN
PLYMPTON TOWN
ROCHESTER TOWN
WAREHAM TOWN

026* BALANCE OF COUNTY

SUFFOLK COUNTY

017* CHELSEA CITY
REVERE CITY
WINTHROP TOWN

018 BALANCE OF COUNTY

WORCESTER COUNTY

001* FITCHBURG CITY
LUNENBURG TOWN
WESTMINSTER TOWN
LEOMINSTER CITY

006 PAXTON TOWN
AUBURN TOWN
WESTBOROUGH TOWN
SHREWSBURY TOWN
WEST BOYLSTON TOWN
STERLING TOWN
BERLIN TOWN
BOYLSTON TOWN
HOLDEN TOWN
LEICESTER TOWN
NORTHBOROUGH TOWN

007 EAST BROOKFIELD TOWN
BROOKFIELD TOWN
CHARLTON TOWN
OXFORD TOWN
WEBSTER TOWN
SUTTON TOWN
SPENCER TOWN
GRAFTON TOWN
MILLBURY TOWN
NORTH BROOKFIELD TOWN
NORTHBRIDGE TOWN
UPTON TOWN
UXBRIDGE TOWN

008 WORCESTER CITY

965* MILLVILLE TOWN
BLACKSTONE TOWN

998* WARREN TOWN

005* BALANCE OF COUNTY

MICHIGAN

EATON COUNTY

018* LANSING CITY

019* BALANCE OF COUNTY

GENESEE COUNTY

021 FLINT CITY

022 BURTON CITY
GENESEE TOWNSHIP
FLINT TOWNSHIP
MOUNT MORRIS TOWNSHIP
MOUNT MORRIS CITY

023* BALANCE OF COUNTY

INGHAM COUNTY

018* LANSING CITY
EAST LANSING CITY

019* BALANCE OF COUNTY

KALAMAZOO COUNTY

025 KALAMAZOO CITY
PORTAGE CITY

026* BALANCE OF COUNTY

KENT COUNTY

013 GRAND RAPIDS CITY

014* EAST GRAND RAPIDS CITY
GRANDVILLE CITY
KENTWOOD CITY
CASCADE TOWNSHIP
WALKER CITY
WYOMING CITY
PLAINFIELD TOWNSHIP

015 BALANCE OF COUNTY

MACOMB COUNTY

045 WARREN CITY
CENTER LINE CITY

046 EAST DETROIT CITY
ROSEVILLE CITY
ST. CLAIR SHORES CITY
LAKE TOWNSHIP

047 FRASER CITY
HARRISON TOWNSHIP
MOUNT CLEMENS CITY
CLINTON TOWNSHIP

048 STERLING HEIGHTS CITY

049 BALANCE OF COUNTY

OAKLAND COUNTY

050 GROVELAND TOWNSHIP
ADDISON TOWNSHIP
BRANDON TOWNSHIP
OXFORD TOWNSHIP
HOLLY TOWNSHIP
INDEPENDENCE TOWNSHIP
OAKLAND TOWNSHIP
ORION TOWNSHIP
ROSE TOWNSHIP
SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP

051 COMMERCE TOWNSHIP
HIGHLAND TOWNSHIP
LYON TOWNSHIP
MILFORD TOWNSHIP
NORTHVILLE CITY
WALLED LAKE CITY
WHITE LAKE TOWNSHIP
WIXOM CITY
NOVI TOWNSHIP
SOUTH LYON CITY
NOVI CITY

053 AVON TOWNSHIP
TROY CITY
ROCHESTER CITY

* Only part of a county group. For other part(s) see listings under other county(s) or the maps in Appendix N.

APPENDIX O: B Sample Sub-County Units and Their County Group Codes

OAKLAND COUNTY, MICH. (Cont.)

054 BLOOMFIELD HILLS CITY
BIRMINGHAM CITY
SYLVAN LAKE CITY
BLOOMFIELD TOWNSHIP
ORCHARD LAKE VILLAGE CITY
SOUTHFIELD TOWNSHIP
WEST BLOOMFIELD TOWNSHIP

055 FARMINGTON CITY
FARMINGTON HILLS CITY
LATHRUP VILLAGE CITY
SOUTHFIELD CITY

056 CLAWSON CITY
HUNTINGTON WOODS CITY
MADISON HEIGHTS CITY
PLEASANT RIDGE CITY
ROYAL OAK CITY

057 HAZEL PARK CITY
BERKLEY CITY
OAK PARK CITY
ROYAL OAK TOWNSHIP
FERNDALE CITY

052 BALANCE OF COUNTY

OTTAWA COUNTY

014* GEORGETOWN TOWNSHIP

016 BALANCE OF COUNTY

WASHTENAW COUNTY

032 ANN ARBOR CITY

033 BALANCE OF COUNTY

WAYNE COUNTY

036 DETROIT CITY

037 GROSSE POINTE CITY
GROSSE POINTE FARMS CITY
GROSSE POINTE PARK CITY
HIGHLAND PARK CITY
HAMTRAMCK CITY
GROSSE POINTE TOWNSHIP
GROSSE POINTE WOODS CITY
HARPER WOODS CITY

038 REDFORD TOWNSHIP
DEARBORN CITY
DEARBORN HEIGHTS CITY

039 LIVONIA CITY

041 WAYNE CITY
GARDEN CITY CITY
WESTLAND CITY
INKSTER CITY

042 ROMULUS CITY
HURON TOWNSHIP
SUMPTER TOWNSHIP
TAYLOR CITY

WAYNE COUNTY (Cont.)

043 LINCOLN PARK CITY
ALLEN PARK CITY
MELVINDALE CITY
RIVER ROUGE CITY
WYANDOTTE CITY
ECORSE CITY

044 RIVERVIEW CITY
FLAT ROCK CITY
GIBRALTAR CITY
BROWNSTOWN TOWNSHIP
ROCKWOOD CITY
SOUTHGATE CITY
TRENTON CITY
WOODHAVEN CITY
GROSSE ILE TOWNSHIP

040 BALANCE OF COUNTY

MINNESOTA

HENNEPIN COUNTY

011 MINNEAPOLIS CITY

012 CRYSTAL CITY
BROOKLYN CENTER CITY
GOLDEN VALLEY CITY
ST. ANTHONY CITY
NEW HOPE CITY
ROBBINSDALE CITY

013 EDEN PRAIRIE CITY
MINNETONKA CITY
BLOOMINGTON CITY

014 ST. LOUIS PARK CITY
EDINA CITY
HOPKINS CITY
RICHFIELD CITY

015 BALANCE OF COUNTY

RAMSEY COUNTY

016 ST. PAUL CITY

017 BALANCE OF COUNTY

ST. LOUIS COUNTY

992* DULUTH CITY

993* BALANCE OF COUNTY

MISSISSIPPI

HINDS COUNTY

009* JACKSON CITY

010* BALANCE OF COUNTY

RANKIN COUNTY

009* JACKSON CITY

010* BALANCE OF COUNTY

MISSOURI

CLAY COUNTY

008* KANSAS CITY CITY

011* BALANCE OF COUNTY

JACKSON COUNTY

008* KANSAS CITY CITY

009 INDEPENDENCE CITY

010 BLUE SPRINGS CITY
UNITY VILLAGE VILLAGE
GRANDVIEW CITY
GREENWOOD CITY
LEE'S SUMMIT CITY
RAYTOWN CITY

012* BALANCE OF COUNTY

PLATTE COUNTY

008* KANSAS CITY CITY

011* BALANCE OF COUNTY

ST. LOUIS COUNTY

026 BERKELEY CITY
BRIDGETON CITY
CHAMP VILLAGE
FLORISSANT CITY
BLACK JACK CITY
BRIDGETON TERRACE CITY
HAZELWOOD CITY

027 BELLEFONTAINE NEIGHBORS CITY
BEVERLY HILLS CITY
CALVERTON PARK VILLAGE
COUNTRY CLUB HILLS CITY
FLORDELL HILLS CITY
JENNINGS CITY
VELDA VILLAGE HILLS VILLAGE
FERGUSON CITY
COOL VALLEY VILLAGE
GLEN ECHO PARK VILLAGE
MOLINE ACRES CITY
UPLANDS PARK VILLAGE
NORTHWOODS CITY
PINE LAWN CITY
RIVERVIEW VILLAGE
KINLOCH CITY
VELDA VILLAGE CITY
WELLSTON CITY
DELLWOOD CITY
HILLSDALE VILLAGE

* Only part of a county group. For other part(s) see listings under other county(s) or the maps in Appendix N.

APPENDIX O: B Sample Sub-County Units and Their County Group Codes

ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MO. (Cont.)

028 BEL-RIDGE VILLAGE
BEL-NOR VILLAGE
BELLERIVE VILLAGE
EDMUNDSON VILLAGE
BRECKENRIDGE HILLS VILLA
CHARLACK CITY
UNIVERSITY CITY CITY
VINITA PARK CITY
OVERLAND CITY
PASADENA PARK VILLAGE
PAGEDALE CITY
PASADENA HILLS VILLAGE
SCHUERMANN HEIGHTS VILLA
ST. ANN CITY
ST. JOHN CITY
SYCAMORE HILLS VILLAGE
WOODSON TERRACE CITY
OLIVETTE CITY
HANLEY HILLS VILLAGE
NORMANDY CITY
GREENDALE CITY
NORWOOD COURT VILLAGE
VINITA TERRACE VILLAGE

029 BRENTWOOD CITY
WARSON WOODS CITY
FENTON CITY
VALLEY PARK CITY
TWIN OAKS VILLAGE
SUNSET HILLS CITY
PEERLESS PARK VILLAGE
RICHMOND HEIGHTS CITY
ROCK HILL CITY
TOWN AND COUNTRY CITY
OAKLAND CITY
WEBSTER GROVES CITY
WESTWOOD VILLAGE
GLENDALE CITY
FRONTENAC CITY
GRANTWOOD TOWN
CLAYTON CITY
COUNTRY LIFE ACRES VILLAGE
HUNTLEIGH CITY
KIRKWOOD CITY
LADUE CITY
MAPLEWOOD CITY
CRESTWOOD CITY
CREVE COEUR CITY
CRYSTAL LAKE PARK CITY
DES PERES CITY

030 AFFTON (CDP)
LAKESHIRE CITY
LEMAY (CDP)
ST. GEORGE CITY
WILBUR PARK VILLAGE
BELLA VILLA CITY
CONCORD (CDP)
MACKENZIE VILLAGE
SHREWSBURY CITY
MARLBOROUGH VILLAGE
SAPPINGTON (CDP)

031* BALANCE OF COUNTY

NEBRASKA

DOUGLAS COUNTY

006 OMAHA CITY

984* BALANCE OF COUNTY

NEVADA

CLARK COUNTY

001 LAS VEGAS CITY

002 BALANCE OF COUNTY

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CARROLL COUNTY

001* JACKSON TOWN
ALBANY TOWN
HALE'S LOCATION
BARTLETT TOWN
EATON TOWN
CHATHAM TOWN
MADISON TOWN
CONWAY TOWN
HART'S LOCATION

005* BALANCE OF COUNTY

GRAFTON COUNTY

005* ALEXANDRIA TOWN
ASHLAND TOWN
HEBRON TOWN
HOLDERNESS TOWN
BRIDGEWATER TOWN
BRISTOL TOWN

001* BALANCE OF COUNTY

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY

003 AMHERST TOWN
HUDSON TOWN
MILFORD TOWN
NASHUA CITY
MERRIMACK TOWN

004* MANCHESTER CITY
BEDFORD TOWN
GOFFSTOWN TOWN

006* LITCHFIELD TOWN

997* PELHAM TOWN

002* BALANCE OF COUNTY

MERRIMACK COUNTY

004* ALLENSTOWN TOWN
PEMBROKE TOWN
HOOKSETT TOWN

MERRIMACK COUNTY (Cont.)

006* LOUDON TOWN
PITTSFIELD TOWN
CONCORD CITY
BOW TOWN
DUNBARTON TOWN
EPSOM TOWN
CHICHESTER TOWN

005* BALANCE OF COUNTY

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY

004* LONDONDERRY TOWN
DERRY TOWN

968* NEWFIELDS TOWN
HAMPTON TOWN
NEW CASTLE TOWN
NEWMARKET TOWN
NORTH HAMPTON TOWN
NEWINGTON TOWN
GREENLAND TOWN
PORTSMOUTH CITY
RYE TOWN

995* ATKINSON TOWN
HAMPSTEAD TOWN
SALEM TOWN
WINDHAM TOWN
PLAISTOW TOWN
NEWTON TOWN
KINGSTON TOWN

006* BALANCE OF COUNTY

STRAFFORD COUNTY

968* DURHAM TOWN
FARMINGTON TOWN
LEE TOWN
BARRINGTON TOWN
DOVER CITY
MADBURY TOWN
ROLLINSFORD TOWN
SOMERSWORTH CITY
ROCHESTER CITY

005* BALANCE OF COUNTY

NEW JERSEY

BERGEN COUNTY

005 TETERBORO BOROUGH
WALLINGTON BOROUGH
WOOD-RIDGE BOROUGH
SOUTH HACKENSACK TOWNSHIP
EAST RUTHERFORD BOROUGH
HASBROUCK HEIGHTS BOROUGH
LITTLE FERRY BOROUGH
CARLSTADT BOROUGH
RUTHERFORD BOROUGH
LYNCHURST TOWNSHIP
MOONACHIE BOROUGH
NORTH ARLINGTON BOROUGH

* Only part of a county group. For other part(s) see listings under other county(s) or the maps in Appendix N.

BERGEN COUNTY, N.J. (Cont.)

006 CLIFFSIDE PARK BOROUGH
EDGEWATER BOROUGH
FAIRVIEW BOROUGH
LEONIA BOROUGH
RIDGEFIELD PARK VILLAGE
PALISADES PARK BOROUGH
RIDGEFIELD BOROUGH
FORT LEE BOROUGH

007 ELMWOOD PARK BOROUGH
FAIR LAWN BOROUGH
GARFIELD CITY
PARAMUS BOROUGH
RIVER EDGE BOROUGH
ROCHELLE PARK TOWNSHIP
SADDLE BROOK TOWNSHIP
MAYWOOD BOROUGH
NEW MILFORD BOROUGH
LODI BOROUGH
ORADELL BOROUGH

008 NORTHVALE BOROUGH
PARK RIDGE BOROUGH
NORWOOD BOROUGH
OLD TAPPAN BOROUGH
HAWORTH BOROUGH
HILLSDALE BOROUGH
HARRINGTON PARK BOROUGH
MONTVALE BOROUGH
RIVER VALE TOWNSHIP
WOODCLIFF LAKE BOROUGH
ROCKLEIGH BOROUGH
TENAFLY BOROUGH
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP
WESTWOOD BOROUGH
BERGENFIELD BOROUGH
CLOSTER BOROUGH
CRESSKILL BOROUGH
DEMAREST BOROUGH
ALPINE BOROUGH
DUMONT BOROUGH
EMERSON BOROUGH
ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS BOROUGH

009 FRANKLIN LAKES BOROUGH
UPPER SADDLE RIVER BOROUGH
HO-HO-KUS BOROUGH
WALDWICK BOROUGH
WYCKOFF TOWNSHIP
MAHWAH TOWNSHIP
GLEN ROCK BOROUGH
MIDLAND PARK BOROUGH
OAKLAND BOROUGH
RAMSEY BOROUGH
RIDGEWOOD VILLAGE
SADDLE RIVER BOROUGH
ALLENDALE BOROUGH

004 BALANCE OF COUNTY

BURLINGTON COUNTY

045 FIELDSBORO BOROUGH
DELRAN TOWNSHIP
FLORENCE TOWNSHIP
BEVERLY CITY
BORDENTOWN CITY
BORDENTOWN TOWNSHIP
PALMYRA BOROUGH
RIVERSIDE TOWNSHIP
RIVERTON BOROUGH
BURLINGTON CITY
BURLINGTON TOWNSHIP
CINNAMINSON TOWNSHIP
DELANCO TOWNSHIP
EDGEWATER PARK TOWNSHIP

046 EVESHAM TOWNSHIP
MOUNT LAUREL TOWNSHIP
WILLINGBORO TOWNSHIP
MAPLE SHADE TOWNSHIP
MEDFORD LAKES BOROUGH
MEDFORD TOWNSHIP
MOORESTOWN TOWNSHIP

047 BALANCE OF COUNTY

CAMDEN COUNTY

041 PENNSAUKEN TOWNSHIP
CAMDEN CITY
MERCHANTVILLE BOROUGH

042 WOODLYNNE BOROUGH
COLLINGSWOOD BOROUGH
HADDON TOWNSHIP
CHERRY HILL TOWNSHIP

043 AUDUBON BOROUGH
AUDUBON PARK BOROUGH
BARRINGTON BOROUGH
MAGNOLIA BOROUGH
MOUNT EPHRAIM BOROUGH
BELLMAWR BOROUGH
BROOKLAWN BOROUGH
GLOUCESTER CITY CITY
HADDON HEIGHTS BOROUGH
TAVISTOCK BOROUGH
RUNNEMEDE BOROUGH
SOMERDALE BOROUGH
HADDONFIELD BOROUGH
OAKLYN BOROUGH
LAWNSIDE BOROUGH

044 BALANCE OF COUNTY

ESSEX COUNTY

013 NEWARK CITY

014 BLOOMFIELD TOWN
BELLEVILLE TOWN
GLEN RIDGE BOROUGH
MONTCLAIR TOWN
NUTLEY TOWN

015 EAST ORANGE CITY
WEST ORANGE TOWN
ORANGE CITY

ESSEX COUNTY (Cont.)

016 IRVINGTON TOWN
MAPLEWOOD TOWNSHIP
SOUTH ORANGE VILLAGE TOWNSHIP

017 BALANCE OF COUNTY

HUDSON COUNTY

010 JERSEY CITY CITY

011 NORTH BERGEN TOWNSHIP
UNION CITY CITY
HOBOKEN CITY
WEEHAWKEN TOWNSHIP
WEST NEW YORK TOWN
GUTTENBERG TOWN

012 BALANCE OF COUNTY

MERCER COUNTY

048 TRENTON CITY
HAMILTON TOWNSHIP
LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP

049 BALANCE OF COUNTY

MIDDLESEX COUNTY

028 NEW BRUNSWICK CITY
PERTH AMBOY CITY
SAYREVILLE BOROUGH

030 SOUTH PLAINFIELD BOROUGH
EDISON TOWNSHIP
METUCHEN BOROUGH
DUNELLEN BOROUGH
MIDDLESEX BOROUGH
PISCATAWAY TOWNSHIP

031 SPOTSWOOD BOROUGH
MONROE TOWNSHIP
JAMESBURG BOROUGH
SOUTH BRUNSWICK TOWNSHIP
PLAINSBORO TOWNSHIP
CRANBURY TOWNSHIP
HELMETTA BOROUGH
OLD BRIDGE TOWNSHIP

029 BALANCE OF COUNTY

MONMOUTH COUNTY

032 KEANSBURG BOROUGH
MATAWAN BOROUGH
HOLMDEL TOWNSHIP
KEYPORT BOROUGH
MIDDLETOWN TOWNSHIP
UNION BEACH BOROUGH
ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS BOROUGH
ABERDEEN TOWNSHIP
HIGHLANDS BOROUGH
HAZLET TOWNSHIP

* Only part of a county group. For other part(s) see listings under other county(s) or the maps in Appendix N.

APPENDIX O: B Sample Sub-County Units and Their County Group Codes

MONMOUTH COUNTY, N.J. (Cont.)

034 SEA GIRT BOROUGH
DEAL BOROUGH
BRIELLE BOROUGH
SPRING LAKE HEIGHTS BOROUGH
WALL TOWNSHIP
ASBURY PARK CITY
BRADLEY BEACH BOROUGH
ALLENHURST BOROUGH
NEPTUNE CITY BOROUGH
SOUTH BELMAR BOROUGH
SPRING LAKE BOROUGH
BELMAR BOROUGH
AVON-BY-THE-SEA BOROUGH
OCEAN TOWNSHIP
INTERLAKEN BOROUGH
NEPTUNE TOWNSHIP
MANASQUAN BOROUGH
LOCH ARBOUR VILLAGE

035 FARMINGDALE BOROUGH
FREEHOLD TOWNSHIP
COLTS NECK TOWNSHIP
MANALAPAN TOWNSHIP
ENGLISHTOWN BOROUGH
FREEHOLD BOROUGH
ALLENTOWN BOROUGH
ROOSEVELT BOROUGH
MARLBORO TOWNSHIP
MILLSTONE TOWNSHIP
UPPER FREEHOLD TOWNSHIP
HOWELL TOWNSHIP

033 BALANCE OF COUNTY

MORRIS COUNTY

019 MORRIS TOWNSHIP
MORRISTOWN TOWN
PASSAIC TOWNSHIP
HARDING TOWNSHIP
MADISON BOROUGH
MENDHAM BOROUGH
MENDHAM TOWNSHIP
MORRIS PLAINS BOROUGH
CHATHAM BOROUGH
CHATHAM TOWNSHIP
FLORHAM PARK BOROUGH

020 MINE HILL TOWNSHIP
DOVER TOWN
RANDOLPH TOWNSHIP
CHESTER TOWNSHIP
NETCONG BOROUGH
MOUNT ARLINGTON BOROUGH
MOUNT OLIVE TOWNSHIP
CHESTER BOROUGH
VICTORY GARDENS BOROUGH
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP
ROXBURY TOWNSHIP

021 JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP
ROCKAWAY BOROUGH
LINCOLN PARK BOROUGH
PEQUANNOCK TOWNSHIP
WHARTON BOROUGH
ROCKAWAY TOWNSHIP
KINNELON BOROUGH
DENVILLE TOWNSHIP
BUTLER BOROUGH
RIVERDALE BOROUGH

MORRIS COUNTY (Cont.)

018 BALANCE OF COUNTY

OCEAN COUNTY

036 ISLAND HEIGHTS BOROUGH
DOVER TOWNSHIP
LAKEWOOD TOWNSHIP
LAVALLETTE BOROUGH
MANTOLOKING BOROUGH
POINT PLEASANT BEACH BOROUGH
POINT PLEASANT BOROUGH
SEASIDE HEIGHTS BOROUGH
SEASIDE PARK BOROUGH
BRICK TOWNSHIP
BAY HEAD BOROUGH

037 BALANCE OF COUNTY

PASSAIC COUNTY

001 PATERSON CITY

002 CLIFTON CITY
PASSAIC CITY

003 BALANCE OF COUNTY

SOMERSET COUNTY

026 PEAPACK AND GLADSTONE BOROUGH
BEDMINSTER TOWNSHIP
BERNARDS TOWNSHIP
BERNARDSVILLE BOROUGH
BOUND BROOK BOROUGH
FAR HILLS BOROUGH
GREEN BROOK TOWNSHIP
NORTH PLAINFIELD BOROUGH
BRIDGEWATER TOWNSHIP
WARREN TOWNSHIP
WATCHUNG BOROUGH

027 BALANCE OF COUNTY

UNION COUNTY

023 LINDEN CITY
UNION TOWNSHIP
ROSELLE BOROUGH
ROSELLE PARK BOROUGH
KENILWORTH BOROUGH
HILLSIDE TOWNSHIP

024 CLARK TOWNSHIP
CRANFORD TOWNSHIP
GARWOOD BOROUGH
SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP
WESTFIELD TOWN
RAHWAY CITY
WINFIELD TOWNSHIP
MOUNTAINSIDE BOROUGH

025 NEW PROVIDENCE BOROUGH
FANWOOD BOROUGH
BERKELEY HEIGHTS TOWNSHIP
PLAINFIELD CITY
SCOTCH PLAINS TOWNSHIP
SUMMIT CITY

022 BALANCE OF COUNTY

NEW MEXICO

BERNALILLO COUNTY

004 ALBUQUERQUE CITY

005* BALANCE OF COUNTY

NEW YORK

ALBANY COUNTY

005 ALBANY CITY

006* BALANCE OF COUNTY

BROOME COUNTY

029 BINGHAMTON CITY
ENDICOTT VILLAGE
JOHNSON CITY VILLAGE
ENDWELL (CDP)

973* BALANCE OF COUNTY

ERIE COUNTY

022 BUFFALO CITY

023 CHEEKTOWAGA (CDP)
WEST SENECA (CDP)
WILLIAMSVILLE VILLAGE
DEPEW VILLAGE
LANCASTER VILLAGE
SLOAN VILLAGE

024* KENMORE VILLAGE
TONAWANDA (CDP)
TONAWANDA CITY

025* BALANCE OF COUNTY

MONROE COUNTY

019 ROCHESTER CITY

020* BALANCE OF COUNTY

NASSAU COUNTY

044 MINEOLA VILLAGE
NEW CASSEL (CDP)
HERRICKS (CDP)
WESTBURY VILLAGE
WILLISTON PARK VILLAGE
NEW HYDE PARK VILLAGE
NORTH NEW HYDE PARK (CDP)
EAST WILLISTON VILLAGE
GARDEN CITY PARK (CDP)
CARLE PLACE (CDP)

045 MALVERNE VILLAGE
FLORAL PARK VILLAGE
LYNBROOK VILLAGE
GARDEN CITY VILLAGE
ELMONT (CDP)
STEWART MANOR VILLAGE
BELLEROSE VILLAGE
NORTH VALLEY STREAM (CDP)
SOUTH FLORAL PARK VILLAGE
VALLEY STREAM VILLAGE
FRANKLIN SQUARE (CDP)

* Only part of a county group. For other part(s) see listings under other county(s) or the maps in Appendix N.

APPENDIX O: B Sample Sub-County Units and Their County Group Codes

NASSAU COUNTY, N.Y. (Cont.)

046 HEWLETT (CDP)
LONG BEACH CITY
SOUTH VALLEY STREAM (CDP)
WOODMERE (CDP)
WOODSBURGH VILLAGE
ISLAND PARK VILLAGE
INWOOD (CDP)
LAWRENCE VILLAGE
ATLANTIC BEACH VILLAGE
HEWLETT BAY PARK VILLAGE
CEDARHURST VILLAGE
HEWLETT NECK VILLAGE
HEWLETT HARBOR VILLAGE
EAST ROCKAWAY VILLAGE

047 WEST HEMPSTEAD (CDP)
BALDWIN (CDP)
LAKEVIEW (CDP)
OCEANSIDE (CDP)
ROCKVILLE CENTRE VILLAGE

048 FREEPORT VILLAGE
UNIONDALE (CDP)
ROOSEVELT (CDP)
HEMPSTEAD VILLAGE

049 LEVITTOWN (CDP)
EAST MEADOW (CDP)
SOUTH WESTBURY (CDP)

050 NORTH MERRICK (CDP)
NORTH WANTAGH (CDP)
SEAFORD (CDP)
MERRICK (CDP)
BELLMORE (CDP)
WANTAGH (CDP)
NORTH BELLMORE (CDP)

051 WOODBURY (CDP)
FARMINGDALE VILLAGE
HICKSVILLE (CDP)
JERICHO (CDP)
SYOSSET (CDP)
BETHPAGE (CDP)
LOCUST GROVE (CDP)
OLD BETHPAGE (CDP)
PLAINEDGE (CDP)
PLAINVIEW (CDP)

052 WEST AMITYVILLE (CDP)
MASSAPEQUA PARK VILLAGE
EAST MASSAPEQUA (CDP)
MASSAPEQUA (CDP)
SOUTH FARMINGDALE (CDP)
NORTH MASSAPEQUA (CDP)

053 BALANCE OF COUNTY

NIAGARA COUNTY

024* NORTH TONAWANDA CITY

025* BALANCE OF COUNTY

ONEIDA COUNTY

012 UTICA CITY
ROME CITY

ONEIDA COUNTY (Cont.)

013* BALANCE OF COUNTY

ONONDAGA COUNTY

014 SYRACUSE CITY

015 BALANCE OF COUNTY

RENSSELAER COUNTY

007* TROY CITY

006* BALANCE OF COUNTY

SCHENECTADY COUNTY

007* SCHENECTADY CITY

008* BALANCE OF COUNTY

SUFFOLK COUNTY

054 LLOYD HARBOR VILLAGE
HUNTINGTON BAY VILLAGE
HUNTINGTON STATION (CDP)
CENTERPORT (CDP)
HUNTINGTON (CDP)
COLD SPRING HARBOR (CDP)
GREENLAWN (CDP)
SOUTH HUNTINGTON (CDP)
WEST HILLS (CDP)

055 NORTHPORT VILLAGE
EAST NORTHPORT (CDP)
FORT SALONGA (CDP)
EATONS NECK (CDP)
ELWOOD (CDP)
COMMACK (CDP)
MELVILLE (CDP)
DIX HILLS (CDP)
ASHAROKEN VILLAGE

056 AMITYVILLE VILLAGE
COPIAGUE (CDP)
DEER PARK (CDP)
WYANDANCH (CDP)
NORTH LINDENHURST (CDP)
NORTH AMITYVILLE (CDP)
EAST FARMINGDALE (CDP)

057 BABYLON VILLAGE
WEST BABYLON (CDP)
LINDENHURST VILLAGE
NORTH BABYLON (CDP)

058 OLD FIELD VILLAGE
HAUPPAUGE (CDP)
HEAD OF THE HARBOR VILLAGE
BELLE TERRE VILLAGE
SMITHTOWN (CDP)
SETAUKET-EAST SETAUKET (CDP)
PORT JEFFERSON VILLAGE
VILLAGE OF THE BRANCH VILLAGE
POQUOTT VILLAGE
NESCONSET (CDP)
NISSEQUOGUE VILLAGE
KINGS PARK (CDP)
ST. JAMES (CDP)
STONY BROOK (CDP)

SUFFOLK COUNTY (Cont.)

059 NORTH GREAT RIVER (CDP)
NORTH BAY SHORE (CDP)
BRENTWOOD (CDP)
CENTRAL ISLIP (CDP)

060 ISLIP TERRACE (CDP)
OAKDALE (CDP)
EAST ISLIP (CDP)
ISLIP (CDP)
OCEAN BEACH VILLAGE
BRIGHTWATERS VILLAGE
SALTAIRE VILLAGE
SAYVILLE (CDP)
BAY SHORE (CDP)
BAYPORT (CDP)
WEST BAY SHORE (CDP)
WEST ISLIP (CDP)
WEST SAYVILLE (CDP)

061 BOHEMIA (CDP)
CENTEREACH (CDP)
SELDEN (CDP)
HOLTSVILLE (CDP)
LAKE GROVE VILLAGE
HOLBROOK (CDP)
PORT JEFFERSON STATION (CDP)
FARMINGVILLE (CDP)
LAKE RONKONKOMA (CDP)

062 ROCKY POINT (CDP)
PATCHOGUE VILLAGE
BELLPORT VILLAGE
SOUND BEACH (CDP)
MILLER PLACE (CDP)
MOUNT SINAI (CDP)
NORTH BELLPORT (CDP)
NORTH PATCHOGUE (CDP)
CORAM (CDP)
EAST PATCHOGUE (CDP)
MEDFORD (CDP)

063 BALANCE OF COUNTY

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

041 YONKERS CITY

042 MAMARONECK VILLAGE
EASTCHESTER (CDP)
LARCHMONT VILLAGE
RYE CITY
PELHAM VILLAGE
NEW ROCHELLE CITY
PELHAM MANOR VILLAGE
TUCKAHOE VILLAGE
MOUNT VERNON CITY
BRONXVILLE VILLAGE

043 DOBBS FERRY VILLAGE
ARDSLEY VILLAGE
HARRISON VILLAGE
HARTSDALE (CDP)
HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON VILLAGE
IRVINGTON VILLAGE
SCARSDALE VILLAGE
TARRYTOWN VILLAGE
WHITE PLAINS CITY
GREENVILLE (CDP)

* Only part of a county group. For other part(s) see listings under other county(s) or the maps in Appendix N.

APPENDIX O: B Sample Sub-County Units and Their County Group Codes

WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N.Y. (Cont.)

040* BALANCE OF COUNTY

NORTH CAROLINA

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

030 BONNIE DOONE (CDP)
SPRING LAKE TOWN
FORT BRAGG (CDP)
FAYETTEVILLE CITY

031 BALANCE OF COUNTY

DAVIDSON COUNTY

009* HIGH POINT CITY

011* BALANCE OF COUNTY

DURHAM COUNTY

013 DURHAM CITY

014* BALANCE OF COUNTY

FORSYTH COUNTY

007 WINSTON- ALEM CITY

008* BALANCE OF COUNTY

GASTON COUNTY

035* GASTONIA CITY

037 BALANCE OF COUNTY

GUILFORD COUNTY

009* HIGH POINT CITY
GREENSBORO CITY

010* BALANCE OF COUNTY

MECKLENBURG COUNTY

035* CHARLOTTE CITY

036* BALANCE OF COUNTY

RANDOLPH COUNTY

009* HIGH POINT CITY

011* BALANCE OF COUNTY

WAKE COUNTY

015 RALEIGH CITY

016 BALANCE OF COUNTY

OHIO

CUYAHOGA COUNTY

008 CLEVELAND CITY

CUYAHOGA COUNTY (Cont.)

009 LAKEWOOD CITY
FAIRVIEW PARK CITY
ROCKY RIVER CITY

010 MIDDLEBURG HEIGHTS CITY
BROADVIEW HEIGHTS CITY
BROOK PARK CITY
STRONGSVILLE CITY
NORTH ROYALTON CITY
SEVEN HILLS CITY

011 BROOKLYN CITY
PARMA CITY
PARMA HEIGHTS CITY
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS VILLAGE

012 BEDFORD CITY
WARRENSVILLE HEIGHTS CITY
NEWBURGH HEIGHTS VILLAGE
NORTH RANDALL VILLAGE
BEDFORD HEIGHTS CITY
CUYAHOGA HEIGHTS VILLAGE
GARFIELD HEIGHTS CITY
MAPLE HEIGHTS CITY

013 EAST CLEVELAND CITY
SHAKER HEIGHTS CITY
CLEVELAND HEIGHTS CITY

014 RICHMOND HEIGHTS CITY
EUCLID CITY
UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS CITY
SOUTH EUCLID CITY

015 BALANCE OF COUNTY

FAIRFIELD COUNTY

040* COLUMBUS CITY

042* BALANCE OF COUNTY

FRANKLIN COUNTY

040* COLUMBUS CITY

041 BALANCE OF COUNTY

HAMILTON COUNTY

050 CINCINNATI CITY

HAMILTON COUNTY (Cont.)

051 LINCOLN HEIGHTS CITY
GLENDALE VILLAGE
WYOMING CITY
FAIRFAX VILLAGE
GREENHILLS CITY
GOLF MANOR CITY
DEER PARK CITY
AMBERLEY VILLAGE
BLUE ASH CITY
READING CITY
WOODLAWN VILLAGE
LOCKLAND CITY
MADEIRA CITY
MARIEMONT VILLAGE
MONTGOMERY CITY
KENWOOD (CDP)
THE VILLAGE OF INDIAN HILL CITY
SPRINGDALE CITY
TERRACE PARK VILLAGE
FOREST PARK CITY
EVENDALE VILLAGE
SHARONVILLE CITY
SILVERTON CITY

052 BALANCE OF COUNTY

LORAIN COUNTY

006 ELYRIA CITY
LORAIN CITY

007 BALANCE OF COUNTY

LUCAS COUNTY

002 TOLEDO CITY

003* BALANCE OF COUNTY

MAHONING COUNTY

019* YOUNGSTOWN CITY

021 BALANCE OF COUNTY

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

044 DAYTON CITY

045 KETTERING CITY
CENTERVILLE CITY
MORAINE CITY
OAKWOOD CITY
MIAMISBURG CITY
WEST CARROLLTON CITY
WOODBOURNE-HYDE PARK (CDP)

046 BALANCE OF COUNTY

STARK COUNTY

026 NORTH CANTON CITY
CANTON CITY

027* BALANCE OF COUNTY

* Only part of a county group. For other part(s) see listings under other county(s) or the maps in Appendix N.

APPENDIX O: B Sample Sub-County Units and Their County Group Codes

SUMMIT COUNTY, OHIO

022 AKRON CITY

023 BALANCE OF COUNTY

TRUMBULL COUNTY

019* WARREN CITY
YOUNGSTOWN CITY

020 BALANCE OF COUNTY

OKLAHOMA

CANADIAN COUNTY

009* OKLAHOMA CITY CITY

012* BALANCE OF COUNTY

CLEVELAND COUNTY

009* OKLAHOMA CITY CITY

011 BALANCE OF COUNTY

MCCLAIN COUNTY

009* OKLAHOMA CITY CITY

012* BALANCE OF COUNTY

OKLAHOMA COUNTY

009* OKLAHOMA CITY CITY

010 BALANCE OF COUNTY

OSAGE COUNTY

004* TULSA CITY

005* BALANCE OF COUNTY

POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY

009* OKLAHOMA CITY CITY

012* BALANCE OF COUNTY

TULSA COUNTY

004* TULSA CITY

005* BALANCE OF COUNTY

OREGON

CLACKAMAS COUNTY

002* PORTLAND CITY

005 BALANCE OF COUNTY

LANE COUNTY

008 SPRINGFIELD CITY
EUGENE CITY

009 BALANCE OF COUNTY

MULTNOMAH COUNTY

002* PORTLAND CITY

003 BALANCE OF COUNTY

WASHINGTON COUNTY

002* PORTLAND CITY

004 BALANCE OF COUNTY

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLEGHENY COUNTY

022 PITTSBURGH CITY

023 MOUNT OLIVER BOROUGH
BLAWNOX BOROUGH
VERONA BOROUGH
PLUM BOROUGH
SHARPSBURG BOROUGH
SPRINGDALE BOROUGH
SPRINGDALE TOWNSHIP
TARENTUM BOROUGH
ASPINWALL BOROUGH
HARMAR TOWNSHIP
O'HARA TOWNSHIP
FOX CHAPEL BOROUGH
FRAZER TOWNSHIP
FAWN TOWNSHIP
OAKMONT BOROUGH
BRACKENRIDGE BOROUGH
CHESWICK BOROUGH
ETNA BOROUGH
EAST DEER TOWNSHIP
HARRISON TOWNSHIP

024 EAST PITTSBURGH BOROUGH
WILMERDING BOROUGH
WILKINS TOWNSHIP
TRAFFORD BOROUGH
TURTLE CREEK BOROUGH
WILKINSBURG BOROUGH
EDGEWOOD BOROUGH
EAST MCKEESPORT BOROUGH
WALL BOROUGH
PENN HILLS TOWNSHIP
PITCAIRN BOROUGH
CHALFANT BOROUGH
CHURCHILL BOROUGH
MONROEVILLE BOROUGH
NORTH BRADDOCK BOROUGH
FOREST HILLS BOROUGH
NORTH VERSAILLES TOWNSHIP

ALLEGHENY COUNTY (Cont.)

025 WHITE OAK BOROUGH
VERSAILLES BOROUGH
WHITAKER BOROUGH
WEST MIFFLIN BOROUGH
RANKIN BOROUGH
WEST HOMESTEAD BOROUGH
LINCOLN BOROUGH
MCKEESPORT CITY
MUNHALL BOROUGH
PORT VUE BOROUGH
DUQUESNE CITY
ELIZABETH BOROUGH
ELIZABETH TOWNSHIP
FORWARD TOWNSHIP
DRAVOSBURG BOROUGH
GLASSPORT BOROUGH
HOMESTEAD BOROUGH
CLAIRTON CITY
BRADDOCK BOROUGH
BRADDOCK HILLS BOROUGH
SWISSVALE BOROUGH
SOUTH VERSAILLES TOWNSHIP
WEST ELIZABETH BOROUGH
LIBERTY BOROUGH

026 WHITEHALL BOROUGH
UPPER ST. CLAIR TOWNSHIP
HEIDELBERG BOROUGH
CASTLE SHANNON BOROUGH
DORMONT BOROUGH
BRENTWOOD BOROUGH
SCOTT TOWNSHIP
BALDWIN TOWNSHIP
BETHEL PARK BOROUGH
BALDWIN BOROUGH
MOUNT LEBANON TOWNSHIP
SOUTH PARK TOWNSHIP
JEFFERSON BOROUGH
GREEN TREE BOROUGH
PLEASANT HILLS BOROUGH

027 RICHLAND TOWNSHIP
INDIANA TOWNSHIP
MCCANDLESS TOWNSHIP
SHALER TOWNSHIP
MILLVALE BOROUGH
WEST DEER TOWNSHIP
WEST VIEW BOROUGH
ROSS TOWNSHIP
HAMPTON TOWNSHIP
RESERVE TOWNSHIP

028 BALANCE OF COUNTY

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* Only part of a county group. For other part(s) see listings under other county(s) or the maps in Appendix N.

APPENDIX O: B Sample Sub-County Units and Their County Group Codes

BERKS COUNTY, PA.

047 ROBESON TOWNSHIP
WEST READING BOROUGH
SPRING TOWNSHIP
ST. LAWRENCE BOROUGH
SINKING SPRING BOROUGH
SHILLINGTON BOROUGH
READING CITY
WEST LAWN BOROUGH
MUHLENBERG TOWNSHIP
WYOMISSING BOROUGH
WYOMISSING HILLS BOROUGH
MOUNT PENN BOROUGH
MOHNTON BOROUGH
TEMPLE BOROUGH
KENHORST BOROUGH
LAURELDALE BOROUGH
LOWER ALSACE TOWNSHIP
ALSACE TOWNSHIP
BIRDSBORO BOROUGH
CUMRU TOWNSHIP
EXETER TOWNSHIP
BERN TOWNSHIP

048 BALANCE OF COUNTY

BUCKS COUNTY

061 FALLS TOWNSHIP
MORRISVILLE BOROUGH
TULLYTOWN BOROUGH
BRISTOL TOWNSHIP
BRISTOL BOROUGH

062 LANGHORNE MANOR BOROUGH
MIDDLETOWN TOWNSHIP
LOWER SOUTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP
PENNDEL BOROUGH
HULMEVILLE BOROUGH
LANGHORNE BOROUGH
BENSALEM TOWNSHIP
UPPER SOUTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP

063 WARWICK TOWNSHIP
YARDLEY BOROUGH
DOYLESTOWN BOROUGH
NORTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP
WRIGHTSTOWN TOWNSHIP
NEWTOWN TOWNSHIP
NEW BRITAIN BOROUGH
WARMINSTER TOWNSHIP
BUCKINGHAM TOWNSHIP
DOYLESTOWN TOWNSHIP
LOWER MAKEFIELD TOWNSHIP
IVYLAND BOROUGH
NEWTOWN BOROUGH

064 BALANCE OF COUNTY

CAMBRIA COUNTY

032 ADAMS TOWNSHIP
MIDDLE TAYLOR TOWNSHIP
BROWNSTOWN BOROUGH
EAST CONEMAUGH BOROUGH
DALE BOROUGH
EAST TAYLOR TOWNSHIP
DAISYTOWN BOROUGH
EHRENFELD BOROUGH
FERNDALE BOROUGH
CROYLE TOWNSHIP
WESTMONT BOROUGH
RICHLAND TOWNSHIP
LORAIN BOROUGH
LOWER YODER TOWNSHIP
SCALP LEVEL BOROUGH
SOUTH FORK BOROUGH
SOUTHMONT BOROUGH
STONYCREEK TOWNSHIP
SUMMERHILL TOWNSHIP
UPPER YODER TOWNSHIP
WEST TAYLOR TOWNSHIP
JOHNSTOWN CITY
FRANKLIN BOROUGH
GEISTOWN BOROUGH
CONEMAUGH TOWNSHIP

033* BALANCE OF COUNTY

CHESTER COUNTY

065 WESTTOWN TOWNSHIP
WILLISTOWN TOWNSHIP
THORNBURY TOWNSHIP
TREDYFFRIN TOWNSHIP
WEST GOSHEN TOWNSHIP
EAST GOSHEN TOWNSHIP
EAST WHITELAND TOWNSHIP
EASTTOWN TOWNSHIP
MALVERN BOROUGH
BIRMINGHAM TOWNSHIP
EAST BRADFORD TOWNSHIP
WEST CHESTER BOROUGH

066 SPRING CITY BOROUGH
EAST VINCENT TOWNSHIP
ELVERSON BOROUGH
HONEY BROOK BOROUGH
HONEY BROOK TOWNSHIP
NORTH COVENTRY TOWNSHIP
PHOENIXVILLE BOROUGH
SCHUYLKILL TOWNSHIP
SOUTH COVENTRY TOWNSHIP
EAST PIKELAND TOWNSHIP
EAST COVENTRY TOWNSHIP
EAST NANTMEAL TOWNSHIP
WEST PIKELAND TOWNSHIP
WEST VINCENT TOWNSHIP
WEST WHITELAND TOWNSHIP
CHARLESTOWN TOWNSHIP
DOWNINGTON BOROUGH
EAST BRANDYWINE TOWNSHIP
EAST CALN TOWNSHIP
WEST NANTMEAL TOWNSHIP
UPPER UWCHLAN TOWNSHIP
UWCHLAN TOWNSHIP
WALLACE TOWNSHIP
WARWICK TOWNSHIP
WEST BRANDYWINE TOWNSHIP
WEST CALN TOWNSHIP

CHESTER COUNTY (Cont.)

067 BALANCE OF COUNTY

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

041 CAMP HILL BOROUGH
EAST PENNSBORO TOWNSHIP
HAMPDEN TOWNSHIP
LEMOYNE BOROUGH
NEW CUMBERLAND BOROUGH
SHIREMANSTOWN BOROUGH
SILVER SPRING TOWNSHIP
UPPER ALLEN TOWNSHIP
WEST FAIRVIEW BOROUGH
WORMLEYSBURG BOROUGH
MECHANICSBURG BOROUGH
MONROE TOWNSHIP
LOWER ALLEN TOWNSHIP

042* BALANCE OF COUNTY

DAUPHIN COUNTY

039 HARRISBURG CITY
LOWER PAXTON TOWNSHIP
PAXTANG BOROUGH
PENBROOK BOROUGH
SUSQUEHANNA TOWNSHIP
SWATARA TOWNSHIP

040 BALANCE OF COUNTY

DELAWARE COUNTY

051 EDDYSTONE BOROUGH
PARKSIDE BOROUGH
CHESTER CITY
ASTON TOWNSHIP
BROOKHAVEN BOROUGH
CHESTER TOWNSHIP
TRAINER BOROUGH
UPPER CHICHESTER TOWNSHIP
MARCUS HOOK BOROUGH
UPLAND BOROUGH
LOWER CHICHESTER TOWNSHIP

052 CHESTER HEIGHTS BOROUGH
BETHEL TOWNSHIP
BIRMINGHAM TOWNSHIP
CONCORD TOWNSHIP
MEDIA BOROUGH
EDGMONT TOWNSHIP
MARPLE TOWNSHIP
MIDDLETOWN TOWNSHIP
ROSE VALLEY BOROUGH
THORNBURY TOWNSHIP
UPPER PROVIDENCE TOWNSHIP
RADNOR TOWNSHIP
NEWTOWN TOWNSHIP

053 SWARTHMORE BOROUGH
RUTLEDGE BOROUGH
SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP
RIDLEY TOWNSHIP
HAVERFORD TOWNSHIP
MORTON BOROUGH
NETHER PROVIDENCE TOWNSHIP

* Only part of a county group. For other part(s) see listings under other county(s) or the maps in Appendix N.

DELAWARE COUNTY, PA. (Cont.)

054 EAST LANSDOWNE BOROUGH
LANSDOWNE BOROUGH
CLIFTON HEIGHTS BOROUGH
MILLBOURNE BOROUGH
UPPER DARBY TOWNSHIP

055 BALANCE OF COUNTY

ERIE COUNTY

001 ERIE CITY

002 BALANCE OF COUNTY

LACKAWANNA COUNTY

009* SCRANTON CITY

011* BALANCE OF COUNTY

LANCASTER COUNTY

044 EAST HEMPFIELD TOWNSHIP
EAST LAMPETER TOWNSHIP
MANHEIM TOWNSHIP
MILLERSVILLE BOROUGH
WEST LAMPETER TOWNSHIP
EAST PETERSBURG BOROUGH
LANCASTER CITY
LANCASTER TOWNSHIP

045 ELIZABETH TOWNSHIP
COLUMBIA BOROUGH
MOUNTVILLE BOROUGH
PENN TOWNSHIP
ELIZABETHTOWN BOROUGH
LITITZ BOROUGH
MANHEIM BOROUGH
MANOR TOWNSHIP
CONOY TOWNSHIP
EAST DONEGAL TOWNSHIP
WARWICK TOWNSHIP
RAPHO TOWNSHIP
WEST HEMPFIELD TOWNSHIP
WEST DONEGAL TOWNSHIP
MOUNT JOY BOROUGH
MOUNT JOY TOWNSHIP
MARIETTA BOROUGH

046 BALANCE OF COUNTY

LEHIGH COUNTY

049* BETHLEHEM CITY
ALLENTOWN CITY

050* BALANCE OF COUNTY

LUZERNE COUNTY

009* WILKES-BARRE CITY
HAZLETON CITY

010 BALANCE OF COUNTY

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

056 EAST NORRITON TOWNSHIP
WHITPAIN TOWNSHIP
WEST NORRITON TOWNSHIP
PLYMOUTH TOWNSHIP
NORRISTOWN BOROUGH
WHITEMARSH TOWNSHIP

057 BRIDGEPORT BOROUGH
CONSHOHOCKEN BOROUGH
NARBERTH BOROUGH
LOWER MERION TOWNSHIP
UPPER MERION TOWNSHIP
WEST CONSHOHOCKEN BOROUGH

058 SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP
UPPER DUBLIN TOWNSHIP
CHELTENHAM TOWNSHIP
ABINGTON TOWNSHIP
AMBLER BOROUGH
JENKINTOWN BOROUGH
ROCKLEDGE BOROUGH

059 NORTH WALES BOROUGH
UPPER MORELAND TOWNSHIP
MONTGOMERY TOWNSHIP
UPPER GWYNEDD TOWNSHIP
LOWER GWYNEDD TOWNSHIP
LOWER MORELAND TOWNSHIP
HATBORO BOROUGH
HORSHAM TOWNSHIP
BRYN ATHYN BOROUGH
LANSDALE BOROUGH

060 BALANCE OF COUNTY

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY

049* EASTON CITY
BETHLEHEM CITY

962* ROSETO BOROUGH
LOWER MOUNT BETHEL TOWNSHIP
UPPER MOUNT BETHEL TOWNSHIP
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP
BANGOR BOROUGH
PORTLAND BOROUGH
EAST BANGOR BOROUGH

050* BALANCE OF COUNTY

WESTMORELAND COUNTY

029 ADAMSBURG BOROUGH
ARONA BOROUGH
GREENSBURG CITY
HEMPFIELD TOWNSHIP
HUNKER BOROUGH
IRWIN BOROUGH
JEANNETTE CITY
MADISON BOROUGH
MANOR BOROUGH
NEW STANTON BOROUGH
PENN BOROUGH
NORTH HUNTINGDON TOWNSHIP
NORTH IRWIN BOROUGH
PENN TOWNSHIP
SOUTH GREENSBURG BOROUGH
YOUNGWOOD BOROUGH
SOUTHWEST GREENSBURG BOROUGH
TRAFFORD BOROUGH

WESTMORELAND COUNTY (Cont.)

030 BALANCE OF COUNTY

YORK COUNTY

037 NORTH YORK BOROUGH
WEST YORK BOROUGH
YORK CITY
SPRING GARDEN TOWNSHIP
SPRINGETTSBURY TOWNSHIP
WEST MANCHESTER TOWNSHIP
MANCHESTER TOWNSHIP

038* BALANCE OF COUNTY

RHODE ISLAND

KENT COUNTY

002* WARWICK CITY

005* EAST GREENWICH TOWN
WEST WARWICK TOWN
COVENTRY TOWN

967* BALANCE OF COUNTY

NEWPORT COUNTY

005* JAMESTOWN TOWN

996* TIVERTON TOWN
LITTLE COMPTON TOWN
PORTSMOUTH TOWN

967* BALANCE OF COUNTY

PROVIDENCE COUNTY

001 PROVIDENCE CITY

002* PAWTUCKET CITY

003 EAST PROVIDENCE CITY
CRANSTON CITY

004 CENTRAL FALLS CITY
WOONSOCKET CITY
CUMBERLAND TOWN
LINCOLN TOWN

965* SCITUATE TOWN
JOHNSTON TOWN
SMITHFIELD TOWN
BURRILLVILLE TOWN
NORTH SMITHFIELD TOWN
NORTH PROVIDENCE TOWN

967* BALANCE OF COUNTY

WASHINGTON COUNTY

005* SOUTH KINGSTOWN TOWN
NORTH KINGSTOWN TOWN
NARRAGANSETT TOWN

966* HOPKINTON TOWN
WESTERLY TOWN

967* BALANCE OF COUNTY

* Only part of a county group. For other part(s) see listings under other county(s) or the maps in Appendix N.

APPENDIX O: B Sample Sub-County Units and Their County Group Codes

SOUTH CAROLINA

CHARLESTON COUNTY

018 CHARLESTON CITY
NORTH CHARLESTON CITY

019 BALANCE OF COUNTY

GREENVILLE COUNTY

002* GREENVILLE CITY

003* BALANCE OF COUNTY

RICHLAND COUNTY

012 COLUMBIA CITY

013 BALANCE OF COUNTY

SPARTANBURG COUNTY

002* SPARTANBURG CITY

004 BALANCE OF COUNTY

TENNESSEE

DAVIDSON COUNTY

008 NASHVILLE-DAVIDSON

007* BALANCE OF COUNTY

HAMILTON COUNTY

014 CHATTANOOGA CITY

015* BALANCE OF COUNTY

KNOX COUNTY

020 KNOXVILLE CITY

021 BALANCE OF COUNTY

SHELBY COUNTY

001 MEMPHIS CITY

002* BALANCE OF COUNTY

TEXAS

BEXAR COUNTY

040 SAN ANTONIO CITY

042* LIVE OAK CITY
UNIVERSAL CITY CITY
CONVERSE CITY
SELMA CITY

041 BALANCE OF COUNTY

COLLIN COUNTY

013* DALLAS CITY

022 BALANCE OF COUNTY

DALLAS COUNTY

013* DALLAS CITY

014 GARLAND CITY

015 IRVING CITY

016 CEDAR HILL CITY
DE SOTO CITY
GRAND PRAIRIE CITY
DUNCANVILLE CITY

017 BALCH SPRINGS CITY
MESQUITE CITY
SEAGOVILLE CITY
WILMER CITY
SUNNYVALE TOWN
HUTCHINS CITY
LANCASTER CITY

018 BALANCE OF COUNTY

DENTON COUNTY

013* DALLAS CITY

023 BALANCE OF COUNTY

EL PASO COUNTY

032 EL PASO CITY

971* BALANCE OF COUNTY

FORT BEND COUNTY

058* HOUSTON CITY

063* BALANCE OF COUNTY

HARRIS COUNTY

058* HOUSTON CITY

059 SOUTH HOUSTON CITY
GALENA PARK CITY
JACINTO CITY CITY
PASADENA CITY

060 SEABROOK CITY
LOMAX CITY
TAYLOR LAKE VILLAGE CITY
SHOREACRES CITY
MORGAN'S POINT CITY
LA PORTE CITY
BAYTOWN CITY
DEER PARK CITY

061 BALANCE OF COUNTY

HIDALGO COUNTY

036 EDINBURG CITY
PHARR CITY
MCALLEN CITY

037 BALANCE OF COUNTY

JEFFERSON COUNTY

055* BEAUMONT CITY
PORT ARTHUR CITY

056* BALANCE OF COUNTY

KAUFMAN COUNTY

013* DALLAS CITY

024* BALANCE OF COUNTY

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

058* HOUSTON CITY

064* BALANCE OF COUNTY

ORANGE COUNTY

055* ORANGE CITY

056* BALANCE OF COUNTY

TARRANT COUNTY

019 FORT WORTH CITY

020 ARLINGTON CITY

021 BALANCE OF COUNTY

TRAVIS COUNTY

044* AUSTIN CITY

045* BALANCE OF COUNTY

WILLIAMSON COUNTY

044* AUSTIN CITY

045* BALANCE OF COUNTY

UTAH

SALT LAKE COUNTY

002* SALT LAKE CITY CITY

003 TAYLORSVILLE (CDP)
KEARNS (CDP)
WEST VALLEY (CDP)
BENNION (CDP)
MAGNA (CDP)

004 COTTONWOOD (CDP)
EAST MILLCREEK (CDP)
GRANITE PARK (CDP)
SOUTH COTTONWOOD (CDP)
SOUTH SALT LAKE CITY
UNION-EAST MIDVALE (CDP)
MOUNT OLYMPUS (CDP)
MURRAY CITY
HOLLADAY (CDP)
COTTONWOOD HEIGHTS (CDP)

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* Only part of a county group. For other part(s) see listings under other county(s) or the maps in Appendix N.

SALT LAKE COUNTY, UTAH (Cont.)

005 BLUFFDALE CITY
MIDVALE CITY
DRAPER CITY
RIVERTON CITY
SANDY CITY CITY
SOUTH JORDAN CITY
WEST JORDAN CITY
WHITE CITY (CDP)

006* BALANCE OF COUNTY

WEBER COUNTY

002* OGDEN CITY

006* BALANCE OF COUNTY

VERMONT

ADDISON COUNTY

003* ENTIRE COUNTY

CALEDONIA COUNTY

002* ENTIRE COUNTY

CHITTENDEN COUNTY

002* BOLTON TOWN
UNDERHILL TOWN
WESTFORD TOWN

003* HUNTINGTON TOWN
BUELS GORE

001* BALANCE OF COUNTY

ESSEX COUNTY

002* ENTIRE COUNTY

FRANKLIN COUNTY

001* GEORGIA TOWN

002* BALANCE OF COUNTY

GRAND ISLE COUNTY

001* SOUTH HERO TOWN

002* BALANCE OF COUNTY

LAMOILLE COUNTY

002* ENTIRE COUNTY

ORANGE COUNTY

003* ENTIRE COUNTY

ORLEANS COUNTY

002* ENTIRE COUNTY

WASHINGTON COUNTY

003* ENTIRE COUNTY

VIRGINIA

FAIRFAX COUNTY

029 HYBLA VALLEY (CDP)
MOUNT VERNON (CDP)
BELLE HAVEN (CDP)
HUNTINGTON (CDP)
ROSE HILL (CDP)
FORT HUNT (CDP)
FRANCONIA (CDP)
GROVETON (CDP)

030 BURKE (CDP)
LORTON (CDP)
FORT BELVOIR (CDP)
WEST SPRINGFIELD (CDP)
NEWINGTON (CDP)
SPRINGFIELD (CDP)

031 ANNANDALE (CDP)
LINCOLNIA (CDP)
LAKE BARCROFT (CDP)
MANTUA (CDP)
BAILEY'S CROSSROADS (CDP)
NORTH SPRINGFIELD (CDP)
SEVEN CORNERS (CDP)

032* DUNN LORING (CDP)
JEFFERSON (CDP)
IDYLWOOD (CDP)
PIMMIT HILLS (CDP)
MERRIFIELD (CDP)
TYSONS CORNER (CDP)
MCLEAN (CDP)

033* HERNDON TOWN
VIENNA TOWN
OAKTON (CDP)
RESTON (CDP)
WOLF TRAP (CDP)

034* BALANCE OF COUNTY

WASHINGTON

KING COUNTY

017* SEATTLE CITY

018 BALANCE OF COUNTY

PIERCE COUNTY

013 TACOMA CITY

014 BALANCE OF COUNTY

SNOHOMISH COUNTY

017* EVERETT CITY

019 BALANCE OF COUNTY

SPOKANE COUNTY

005 SPOKANE CITY

006 BALANCE OF COUNTY

WEST VIRGINIA

KANAWHA COUNTY

007* CHARLESTON CITY
NITRO CITY
ST. ALBANS CITY
DUNBAR CITY
SOUTH CHARLESTON CITY

008* BALANCE OF COUNTY

PUTNAM COUNTY

007* NITRO CITY

008* BALANCE OF COUNTY

WISCONSIN

CALUMET COUNTY

005* APPLETON CITY

006* BALANCE OF COUNTY

DANE COUNTY

016 MADISON CITY

017 BALANCE OF COUNTY

DOUGLAS COUNTY

992* SUPERIOR CITY

993* BALANCE OF COUNTY

MILWAUKEE COUNTY

022* MILWAUKEE CITY

023 BALANCE OF COUNTY

OUTAGAMIE COUNTY

005* APPLETON CITY

006* BALANCE OF COUNTY

WASHINGTON COUNTY

022* MILWAUKEE CITY

025* BALANCE OF COUNTY

WINNEBAGO COUNTY

005* OSHKOSH CITY
APPLETON CITY

006* BALANCE OF COUNTY

* Only part of a county group. For other part(s) see listings under other county(s) or the maps in Appendix N.

☆U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1983-380-997/5005

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

July 1983

Census of Population and Housing, 1980:
Public-Use Microdata Samples

User Note No. 1

Subject: Correction of Subsample Number, Changes to Technical Documentation, Error in B Sample Division Code, and Availability of Additional Reference Materials

Correction of Subsample Number

Many of the A, B, and C Sample files copied prior to May 15, 1983 contained erroneous data in two fields on the housing records: Subsample Number (H18-19) and Household/GQ Person Serial Number (H20-25). The serial number is not likely to be significant to most users, but the subsample number is necessary for two purposes: 1) to allow calculation of standard errors according to the preferred 'random group' method (see pp. 27-29 in the technical documentation) and 2) to allow the selection of subsamples of various sizes between 1/20 and 1/2000 from the A Sample or between 1/100 and 1/10,000 from the B or C Samples (see p. 42).

Revised files have been created which include valid subsample numbers and serial numbers. Users who received erroneous files directly from the Bureau prior to May 15, 1983 have been given the opportunity to return the original tapes and receive the revised files. Users who have obtained copies of microdata files through third parties should contact their supplier.

Some of the A and C Sample files originally issued did not require correction. These files are listed on page 4. All corrected microdata files are so identified on the external tape label (the characters 'REV' appear prior to the State code in the 'Data Set Name' field). If you are unsure whether files in your possession reflect the corrected data, and do not have access to tape labels, dump data from the beginning of the file. A corrected file will always contain '000001' as the serial number of the first record (characters 20 to 25) and subsequent housing records will have that number incremented by one. Check several records since even uncorrected files have valid serial numbers on the records for vacant housing units. Working with uncorrected files will not affect any tabulations of characteristics, but will affect the calculation of standard errors and selection of subsamples. Users creating tape copies or extract files for use by others are encouraged to use only the corrected files.

Changes to the Technical Documentation

Several updated pages are attached for insertion into your copy of the Public-Use Microdata Samples technical documentation. After inserting the updated pages, please file the remainder of this document in the User Note section of your documentation (immediately preceding the Abstract on page i).

Page	Information Updated
4	Specific reference is now made to the fact that some populations may be too small for study using microdata samples.
13	Record sequence on the nationwide 0.1% samples is now specified as Region/Division by State, rather than just by State code.
53	Item P70 is listed.
73, 74	Addition of code 3 to allocation items P155 to P161.
77	Code range changed on Ancestry-Second Entry.
94, 97	Additional codes for allocation items P159, P171, P179, and P184.
100	Typographical changes for codes 63 and 65.
112	Deletion of 'B' from Allentown City in Pennsylvania.
114 to 117	Addition of '*' to SMSAs in Alabama, Georgia, Ohio, and Wisconsin, one deletion in Minnesota.
130	Codes 995 to 999 added.
133	Code 425 changed to 430.
162	Codes 905 and 909 replace code 919.

Error in B Sample Region/Division Code

Several B Sample county groups were erroneously assigned a Region/Division Code (~~P3~~ 13) of 'O' on the full sample (1-percent) files. The zero code is supposed to apply only to those county groups crossing State lines (numbered 960 to 998) which also cross division lines. [The erroneous assignments are to county groups not crossing State lines which are in the same SMSA as county groups which do cross State lines.]

State	County Groups With With Incorrect Division Code O	Correct Division Code
Delaware	001	5
Kentucky	001	6
Minnesota	011 to 020	4
Ohio	050 to 053	3
Tennessee	001,002,025,026	6
West Virginia	009	5

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

March 1988

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980: PUBLIC-USE MICRODATA SAMPLES

USER NOTE NO. 2 *

Subject: Missing State Codes on B Sample and Erroneous Owner-Costs Recode

B Sample State Codes

All 1-percent B Sample files have "00" instead of a valid FIPS State code or "99" in the State code field (character locations H4-5). These files are not being recreated to correct the problem since the user can retrieve the applicable State code from the tape label instead. Generally, 1-percent B Sample files are sold by the Bureau containing data for only one state. Labeled tapes include the FIPS State code at the end of the data set name. Users of 1-percent samples on unlabeled tapes should refer to the computer-generated tape document supplied with tape orders from the Bureau to determine the sequence of files on a multi-file tape. There will be a tape mark after each separate file.

The 1-in-1,000 B Sample as issued in 1983 also suffered from missing State codes. This file was recreated. Users who received this file directly from the Bureau in 1983 were given the opportunity to return the original tape and receive the revised file. The data set name on the corrected file is PUMSBXXX.USXXREV2.

Selected Monthly Owner Costs

In a small proportion of cases, Selected Monthly Owner Costs (H95-98) has not been correctly computed on the A, B, and C Samples. Erroneous figures appear whenever the unit is mortgaged (H87=1 or 2, or H88=1) but there is no regular monthly payment (H89-92=0000), in which case Selected Monthly Owner Costs is shown as 2,000, i.e., $2,000 or more. While this error is likely to affect only about 1-percent of the applicable universe, users are best advised to recompute Selected Monthly Owner Costs from other information on the file whenever the above conditions occur. This recomputation should not be made for other cases since the existing recode made use of raw figures prior to topcoding and combination.

Components necessary for the calculation of Selected Monthly Owner Costs are as follows:

ELECCOST	H67-69	Monthly Cost of Electricity
GASCOST	H71-73	Monthly Cost of Gas
WTRCOST	H75-77	Yearly Cost of Water
FUELCOST	H79-82	Yearly Cost of Oil, Coal, Kerosene, Wood, etc.
TAXINSUR	H83-86	Real Estate Taxes Last Year and Yearly Property Insurance Premiums Combined
MORTGAG1	H87	Mortgage Status
MORTGAG2	H88	Second or Junior Mortgage
MORTGAG3	H89-92	Total Monthly Payment to Lender
TAXINCL	H93	Inclusion of Real Estate Taxes in Payment to Lender
INSINCL	H94	Inclusion of Insurance Premiums in Payment to Lender

The recalculation should be made only if the following condition is true (MORTGAG1=1 or MORTGAG1=2 or MORTGAG2=1) and MORTGAG3=0000.

First, sum yearly amounts, including real estate taxes and insurance premiums if not included in the payment to lender, and divide the result by 12 to get a monthly average amount. Then add in the monthly amounts. If the result is over 2,000, recode to 2,000. The algorithm can be defined as follows:

```
IF TAXINCL = 2 or INSINCL = 2
THEN YEARLY = WTRCOST + FUELCOST + TAXINSUR
ELSE YEARLY =WTRCOST + FUELCOST
OWNERCST = (YEARLY/12) + ELECCOST + GASCOST + MORTGAG3
IF OWNERCST > 2,000, SET OWNERCOST = 2,000
```

* It has come to our attention that many users never received "USER NOTE 2". While those users who purchased files directly from the Bureau were apprised of these problems, other users were not. We, therefore, are reissuing this note.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

March 1988

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980: PUBLIC-USE MICRODATA SAMPLES

USER NOTE NO. 3

Subject: Correction of the 1980 Michigan "A" and "B" Sample File

The 1980 "A" and "B" Sample files for Michigan were produced originally in 1982. Early in 1985 a coding discrepancy was uncovered with the "place of work" variable for areas around Detroit. When the county groups were defined for Michigan, they were done so along "State Planning Regions" lines in order to improve data for local areas. Our algorithm for coding "place of work" did not recognize some of those areas properly, resulting in several of those areas being coded to "balance of county." The problem only occurred in Michigan's files and only affected the use of that variable.

We corrected the problem and replaced the Michigan State Data Center's files in August 1985. The Census Bureau's policy is to replace defective tapes or erroneous files sold by us to users. Any other user interested in obtaining a copy of the revised files can purchase a copy from the Census Bureau at a cost of $175 per reel or contact their third party supplier.

Audio-Visual Materials. Conferences on the microdata files are being held in several locations across the country in 1983. These conferences feature five slide-lecture presentations--an overview, microdata geography, subject matter, data processing, and accuracy. Slides, text, and hardcopy of the slide artwork for each of the five sessions will be made available for the use of others who wish to make presentations on the microdata files. If sufficient interest is expressed these presentations may also be made available on videotape. For information on availability and cost of reproduction, contact Ms. Patricia Kelly, User Training Branch, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. (301/763-2370).

Public-Use Microdata Sample Files
Not Requiring Correction

A Sample	B Sample	C Sample
1-in-1000 Sample: Nationwide File	1-in-1000 Sample: Nationwide File	1-in-1000 Sample: Nationwide File
5-Percent Sample:	1-Percent Sample:	1-Percent Sample:
Alabama	None	Alabama
Alaska		Colorado
Arizona		Georgia
Delaware		Indiana
District of Columbia		Louisiana
Georgia		Michigan
Hawaii		Mississippi
Idaho		Ohio
Indiana		Oklahoma
Iowa		South Carolina
Kentucky		Tennessee
Louisiana		Washington
Maine		West Virginia
Maryland		Maine/New Hampshire/Vermont
Massachusetts		Massachusetts/Rhode Island
Missouri		Idaho/Montana/Wyoming
Nevada		Nevada/Utah
South Carolina		Arizona/New/Mexico
Utah		Alaska/Hawaii

The error was corrected prior to the issuance of the 1-in-1000 B Sample file. The 1-percent B Sample files involved are not being corrected since users can easily bypass the problem by treating each State file as having the same region/division code throughout.

Additional Reference Materials Becoming Available

The basic documentation package now consists of a printed document (including maps) accompanied by six microfiche providing explicit definition of the components of each A and B Sample county group. Also available for purchase is a tape containing the County Group Equivalency File, 'print' files associated with the above microfiche, and the PUMS Data Dictionary file for use with CENSPAC.

Several additional references will become available during the summer of 1983. Advance orders or inquiries may be made now.

Record Counts by Area. Raw counts of microdata records of seven types are provided for each county group on the full A and B Samples, and for each State by urbanized area by type of area category on the full C Sample. The seven types of records are (1) total persons; (2) persons in group quarters; (3) total housing units; (4) vacant housing units; and (5) persons, (6) group quarters persons, and (7) housing units in the migration/place of work/travel time sample. The total record count is the sum of items (1), (2), and (3). A failure of user tallies to replicate these exact counts would indicate an error in the users' data processing. Microfiche copies of these record counts will be available from Customer Services without charge to microdata purchasers.

Nationwide Tabulations from the 1-in-1000 A Sample. Frequency distributions for each category of almost every microdata item have been prepared from the 0.1-percent A Sample. These frequency distributions, mostly one-dimensional, can be helpful in planning microdata tabulations, particularly when using variables like ancestry where there are no published census tabulations of comparable detail. These tabulations identify each category only by code, but provide the actual frequency on the nationwide file as well as a percent distribution. The tabulations will become available from Customer Services on 3 microfiche priced at $10.

Wall-Size County Group Maps. The maps shown in page-sized sections in appendixes L and N are now available as single nationwide sheets, 30" x 42", with county group numbers and boundaries shown in green, and county names and outlines shown in black. In eastern areas with small counties and county groups, the two-color printing makes county names and county group numbers much easier to read. The two maps, one each for the A and B Sample, are sold together for $5 from Customer Services. Maps will be sent folded flat unless you request that they be rolled in a map tube.

Information on Allocation Procedures. A draft chapter from the forthcoming History of the 1980 Census of Population and Housing describes editing and allocation procedures for each subject item. For information on its availability, contact Dr. Fred Bohme, Chief, Census History Staff, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. (301/763-7936).

Protecting Confidential Information

Records on public-use microdata samples contain no names or addresses. Also, the Bureau limits the detail on place of residence, place of work, high incomes, and selected other items to further protect the confidentiality of the records. Microdata records identify no geographic area with fewer than 100,000 inhabitants. Microdata samples include only a small fraction of the population, drastically limiting the chance that the record of a given individual is even contained in a microdata file, much less identifiable.

Uses Of Microdata Files

Public-use microdata files essentially make possible "do-it-yourself" special tabulations. The 1980 files furnish nearly all of the detail recorded on long-form questionnaires in the census. Subject to the limitations on sample size and geographic identification, it is possible for the user to construct a seemingly infinite variety of tabulations interrelating any desired set of variables. Users have the same freedom to manipulate the data that they would have if they had collected the data in their own sample survey, yet these files offer the precision of census data collection techniques and sample sizes larger than would be feasible in most independent sample surveys.

Microdata samples will be useful to users (1) who are doing research that does not require the identification of specific small geographic areas or detailed cross tabulations for small populations, and (2) who have access to programming and computer time needed to process the samples. Microdata users frequently study relationships among census variables not shown in existing census tabulations, or concentrate on the characteristics of certain specially defined populations, such as unemployed homeowners or families with four or more children.

Sample Design And Size

Each microdata file is a stratified sample of the population, actually a subsample of the full census sample (19.4% of all households) that received census long-form questionnaires. Sampling was done household-by-household in order to allow study of family relationships and housing unit characteristics. Sampling of persons in institutions and other group quarters was done on a person-by-person basis. Vacant units were also sampled.

There are three independently drawn samples, designated "A," "B," and "C," each featuring a different geographic scheme, as discussed below. The B and C Samples each contain 1 percent, i.e., one household for every one hundred households in the Nation. Samples from the 1970 and 1960 censuses also employed a 1-percent sample size. New for 1980 is a 5-percent sample, designated the A Sample, which includes over one-fourth of the households that received the census long-form questionnaire. Nationwide, the A Sample gives the user records for over 11 million persons and over 4 million housing units. (One could even use the A, B, and C Samples together, if there were an advantage in having a 7-percent sample, since there is negligible overlap among the samples.) On the other hand, since processing a smaller sample is less expensive, some users will

be interested in one of the the one-in-a-thousand samples (extracts of the 1-percent and 5-percent samples which are also available from the Census Bureau. Sample design is discussed more thoroughly in chapter 4.

The samples are self-weighting. The user can estimate the frequency of a particular characteristic for the entire population by tallying records from the microdata files and multiplying the result by the inverse of the sampling rate, e.g., multiplying raw counts from the 5-percent A Sample by 20. A section of chapter 2 discusses the preparation and verification of estimates (see page 14).

Reliability improves with increases in sample size, so the choice of sample size must represent a balance between the level of precision desired and the resources available for working with microdata files. By using tables provided in chapter 3 (see page 20), one can estimate the degree to which sampling error will affect any specific number prepared from a microdata file of a particular sample size. (It is also possible to estimate sampling error using 100 "random groups" identified on sample records, see page 27). Users of microdata files for State or SMSA estimates would normally use a 1- or 5-percent sample, while users concerned only with national figures can frequently get by with a 0.1 percent (one-in-a-thousand) sample. Even national users may need a 1-percent or 5-percent sample if they contemplate extremely detailed tabulations or are concerned with very small segments of the population, for example, males 65 years old or over of Italian ancestry. One of the examples in chapter 3 discusses the selection of appropriate sample size for a particular study. The procedures discussed in Chapter 3 may also indicate that even a 5-percent sample does not provide sufficient cases for the study of certain very small populations, for example, detailed race groups within a small State.

Subject Content

With only minor exceptions, microdata files contain the full range of population and housing information collected in the 1980 census: 503 occupation categories, age by single years up to 90, income by $10 intervals up to $75,000, and so forth. Because the samples provide data for all persons living in a sampled household, users can study how characteristics of household members are interrelated (for example, income and educational attainment of husbands and wives).

Information for each housing unit in the sample appears on a 193-character record with geographic and housing items, followed by a variable number of 193-character records with person information, one record for each member of the household. Items on the housing record are listed beginning on page 52; items on the population record are listed beginning on page 53. Each of the items is further defined in the glossary (reprinted from the 1980 Census Users' Guide), presented as Appendix K to this document.

Data users will frequently want to generate additional variables or otherwise recode these items. For instance, a user desiring data on years of school completed must construct this variable from the item included on highest grade attended--reducing that value by one year for all persons who had not finished that grade, as shown in another item on the record. Transformations such as this, as well as corrections that apply to certain subjects, are discussed in Appendix J.

File Size

A printout included with each tape copy purchased from the Census Bureau includes the total record count. A future supplement to this document will contain record counts for each area identified. In the absence of those counts, the number of 193-character records can be estimated as follows: Sum the total number of persons, the total number of housing units and the number of persons in group quarters(for whom there is a dummy housing unit record); multiply that sum by the sampling rate. For example; the number of records on the 5-percent A Sample nationwide can be estimated as 226,545,805 (persons) + 88,411,263 (housing units) + 5,714,931 (persons in group quarters) = 320,671,999; x .05 = 16,033,600.

Record Sequence

Records on these files are sorted by geographic area. On the A and B Samples, all households sampled within a particular county group appear together. County groups are sequenced in ascending order within State. On the 0.1% nationwide files, States are sequenced by Region/Division code and by State code within division. (On the B Sample, this means that the 17 county groups with State code suppressed (i.e., shown as 99) and which cross division lines (i.e., Region/Division code is 0) appear at the beginning of the nationwide file; the 22 county groups with State code suppressed but with division identifiable appear with other records for that division.)

On the C Sample, records are sequenced by urbanized area code by type of area code within State or State group. Thus, households outside an identified urbanized area (i.e., UA code 0000) appear first, further grouped by type-of-area code, followed by data for each identified UA in ascending code sequence, central city households preceding urban fringe households. On the 0.1% sample, States and State groups appear in code sequence within Region/Division.

The sequence of households within each identified geographic area has been scrambled to avoid any implication of geographic information beyond that which meets Census Bureau disclosure rules for public-use microdata.

Person records within household are sequenced by relationship code (P2). Thus, for example; the record for the householder always immediately follows the housing unit record for an occupied unit. This feature simplifies tabulation of households or families by race of householder, ancestry of householder, and even poverty status--characteristics not included on the housing unit record--since the desired indicators are always on the first person record. Where the household contains more than one person of a given relationship, person records appear in sequence of decreasing age (P8-9).

Persons sampled from within the same group quarters are not identifiable as such, since each has an independent dummy housing unit record.

Machine-Readable Documentation

The "data dictionary" or record layout which appears on pages 55 to 99 was generated from a machine-readable file which is sold as part of the CENSPAC system ($140) or may be obtained in conjunction with the County Group Equivalency File (see below). Using that file it is possible to automatically generate hard copy documentation for extract files or labels for tabulations created with CENSPAC. With some adaptation, the data dictionary file can also be used by other software packages or user programs to automatically specify the layout of the microdata files.

Also available in machine-readable form is the County Group Equivalency File ($140), a list of counties (and places or MCDs where applicable) and their assigned county group codes for the A and B samples. The printout in figure 3 was generated from a resorted version of this file.

Handling Invalid Codes

The data dictionary shows each category as having a unique representation. It is possible, however, that certain variables may have a small number of cases outside the intended range. Standard census practice is to assign invalid codes to the next lower numbered valid category. For example, on an allocation flag with valid codes 0, 2 and 3, a 1 would be counted with code 0, and a code of 4 or more would be counted with 3. Exceptions to this rule occur in occupation and industry codes, where invalid codes are assigned to the next higher valid category.

Preparing and Verifying Tabulations

Estimation of totals - Estimates of complete-count census figures may be made from tabulations of public-use microdata samples by using a simple inflation estimate - that is, by multiplying the sample tally by the reciprocal of the sampling rate. For example, to estimate the total number of persons with a certain population characteristic from a one-in-one-hundred sample, multiply the sample total by 100; from a 5-percent sample, multiply by 20. To estimate the number of persons who lived in a different county in 1975, data for which only one-half of the sample is available, multiply an A Sample table by 40 (i.e., the reciprocal of 1/2 of 5-percent). Persons in the migration/place work/travel time sample carry a weight of 2 in character P46; all others carry a weight of 0.

Estimation of percentages - Percentages are estimated by simply dividing the weighted estimate of persons or housing units with a given characteristic by the weighted sample estimate for the base. Normally, this yields the same as would be obtained if one made the computation using sample tallies rather than weighted estimates. For example, the percentage of housing units with air conditioning in a one-in-one-hundred sample can be obtained by simply dividing the tally of sample housing units with air conditioning by the total number of sample housing units. When working with migration, place of work or travel time to work figures, one must either take care to determine both the numerator and base of the percentage from the 1/2 sample, or must use weighted estimates in calculations rather than simple tallies.

Verifying tabulations - The 1980 public-use microdata samples have been constructed so that it should not be difficult to obtain desired tabulations. File structure and coding of items is straightforward. There are no missing data (see the section on allocations, page 33). Records not applicable for each item are assigned to specific 'NA' categories, and it is frequently not necessary determine in a separate operation whether a record is in the universe or not. A user must, however, anticipate the possibility of errors in his or her own processing. Thus, user tabulations should be verified against other available tallies. Two ways for the user to verify estimates follow:

ITEMS ON PERSON RECORD

Character Location	Description
P1	Record Type (Person Record)
P2-3	Relationship
P4	Detailed Relationship
P5	Subfamily Relationship
P6	Subfamily Number
P7	Sex
P8-9	Age
P10	Quarter of Birth
P11	Marital Status
P12-13	Race
P14	Spanish Origin
P15	Spanish Surname
P16-18	Ancestry--1st entry
P19-21	Ancestry--2nd entry
P22-24	Place of Birth
P25	Citizenship
P26	Year of Immigration
P27	Language Spoken At Home Other Than English
P28-30	Language Spoken at Home
P31	Ability to Speak English
P32-33	Children Ever Born
P34	Times Married
P35-36	Age at First Marriage
P37	Quarter of First Marriage
P38	Widowed
P39	School Enrollment and Type of School
P40-41	Highest Year of School Attended
P42	Finished Highest Grade
P43	Activity in 1975: in Armed Forces
P44	Activity in 1975: Attending College
P45	Activity in 1975: Working
P46	Migration/Place of Work/Travel Time Weight
P47-48	Residence in 1975
P49-51	Residence in 1975: County Group
P52	Residence in 1975: State-County Recode
P53-54	Residence in 1975: SMSA recode
P55-56	Place of Work: State
P57-59	Place of Work: County Group (A and B Sample)
P60	Place of Work: SMSA Recode (A and B Sample)
P61	Place of Work: Central City Recode (C Sample only)
P62	Place of Work: Place Size
P63-64	Travel Time to Work
P65-66	Means of Transportation to Work
P67	Carpooling
P68	Carpool Occupancy
P69	Work Disability Status: Limited
P70	Work Disability Status: Prevented from Working
P71	Public Transportation Disability Status
P72	Veteran Status
P73	Period of Service May 1975 or later
P74	Period of Service During Vietnam Era
P75	Period of Service Between
P76	Period of Service During Korean Conflict
P77	Period of Service During World War II
P78	Period of Service During World War I
P79	Period of Service During Any Other Time
P80	Year Last Worked
P81	Labor Force Status
P82-83	Hours Worked Last Week
P84	Absent From Work Last Week
P85	Looking for Work
P86	Able to Take Job Last Week
P87-89	Industry
P90-92	Occupation
P93	Class of Worker
P94	Work Last Year
P95-96	Weeks Worked in 1979
P97-98	Usual Hours Worked Per Week in 1979
P99-100	Weeks Unemployed in 1979
P101-105	Wage or Salary Income in 1979
P106-110	Nonfarm Self-Employment Income in 1979
P111-115	Farm Self-Employment Income in 1979
P116-120	Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income in 1979
P121-124	Social Security Income in 1979
P125-128	Public Assistance Income in 1979
P129-133	All Other Income in 1979
P134-138	Income From All Sources in 1979
P139	Poverty Status in 1979
P140 to P193	Allocation Flags for Population Items

HOW TO USE THE DATA DICTIONARY

The following computer-generated pages document the data contents and record layout of the file. Below is a brief description of the information provided for each data item.

The first line of each data item description gives the name, size/scale, begin position, and item title. On subsequent lines are value codes and any applicable notes. Each of these elements is defined below.

1. **Name.** This is an arbitrarily assigned 8-character mnemonic identifier, e.g., 'STATE,' 'INCOME8.'

2. **Size/Scale.**
   The reference to scale is not applicable since none of the data are sealed.

3. **Begin.** This is the location within the 193-character data record of the first character of the data item.

4. **Description.** (not labeled on the data dictionary).

   Title. This is a single 40-character line or a set of 40-character lines which provide the title for the data item.

   Value Codes and Notes. Lines after the title describe individual categories of the data item. Each code for which a separate label is provided is listed at the left. Codes for which the values are self-explanatory (e.g., dollar amounts in an income field), are not listed individually, but are defined in a range listed in the right-hand column.

The file used to generate the following printout is available as part of any CENSPAC tape sold after October 1982.

PUMSH DATA DICTIONARY
RECORD H

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	
ACOMMERC	1	149	Allocation of Commercial Establishment or Medical Office
	0		Not allocated or N/A
	1		Allocated, hot deck
AVALUE	1	150	Allocation of Value
	0		Not allocated or N/A
	1		Allocated, hot deck
AELECCOS	1	151	Allocation of Monthly Cost of Electricity
	0		Not allocated or N/A
	1		Allocated, hot deck
AGASCOST	1	152	Allocation of Monthly Cost of Gas
	0		Not allocated or N/A
	1		Allocated, hot deck
AWTRCOST	1	153	Allocation of Yearly Cost of Water
	0		Not allocated or N/A
	1		Allocated, hot deck
AFUELCOS	1	154	Allocation of Yearly Cost of Oil, Coal, Kerosene, Wood, etc.
	0		Not allocated or N/A
	1		Allocated, hot deck
ATAX	1	155	Allocation of Real Estate Taxes
	0		Not a located or N/A
	1 or 3		Allocated, hot deck
AINSUR	1	156	Allocation of Yearly Insurance Premium
	0		Not allocated or N/A
	1 or 3		Allocated, hot deck
AMORTG1	1	157	Allocation of Mortgage Status
	0		Not allocated or N/A
	1 or 3		Allocated, hot deck
	2		Allocated, assigned

PUMSH DATA DICTIONARY
RECORD H

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN
AMORTG2	1	158
		Allocation of Second or Junior Mortgage
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	1 or 3	Allocated, hot deck
AMORTG3	1	159
		Allocation of Total Monthly Payment to Lender
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	1 or 3	Allocated, hot deck
ATAXINCL	1	160
		Allocation of Inclusion of Taxes in Payment to Lender
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	1 or 3	Allocated, hot deck
	2	Allocated, assigned
AINSINCL	1	161
		Allocation of Inclusion of Insurance Premiums in Payment to Lender
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	1 or 3	Allocated, hot deck
	2	Allocated, assigned
ARENT1	1	162
		Allocation of Contract Rent
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	1	Allocated, hot deck
FILLER	31	163
		Zero fill

PUMSP DATA DICTIONARY
RECORD P

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN
SPANISH	1	14
		Spanish Origin
	0	N/A (not of Spanish origin)
	1	Mexican
	2	Puerto Rican
	3	Cuban
	4	Other Spanish
SURNAME	1	15
		Spanish Surname
	0	N/A (not in Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico or Texas; in Bowie County, Texas on B sample)
	1	Spanish surname
	2	Not Spanish surname
	3	Not reported
ANCSTRY1	3	16
		Ancestry-First Entry
	001-999	See App. E
ANCSTRY2	3	19
		Ancestry-Second Entry
	001-999	See App. E
BIRTHPL	3	22
		Place of Birth
	001-056	FIPS state [illegible] See App. A)
	060-997	Foreign country or outlying area of the U.S. (See App. F)
CITIZEN	1	25
		Citizenship
	0	Born in the United States or outlying areas
	1	Naturalized citizen
	2	Not a citizen
	3	Born abroad of American parents
IMMIGR	1	26
		Year of Immigration
	0	N/A (born in the United States or outlying areas or born abroad of American parents)
	1	1975 to 1980
	2	1970 to 1974
	3	1965 to 1969
	4	1960 to 1964
	5	1950 to 1959
	6	Before 1950

PUMSP DATA DICTIONARY
RECORD P

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN
LANG1	1	27
		Language Usage
	0	N/A (under 3 years of age)
	1	Speak a language other than English at home
	2	Speak only English at home
LANG2	3	28
		Language Spoken at Home
	000	N/A (under 3 years of age or speaks only English)
	011-997	Language code (See App. G)
	998	Language not reported
ENGLISH	1	31
		Ability to Speak English
	0	N/A (speaks only English or under 3 years of age)
	1	Very well
	2	Well
	3	Not well
	4	Not at all
FERTILTY	2	32
		Children Ever Born
	00	N/A (under 15 years of age or male)
	01	None
	02	One
	03	Two
	04	Three
	05	Four
	06	Five
	07	Six
	08	Seven
	09	Eight
	10	Nine
	11	Ten
	12	Eleven
	13	Twelve or more
TIMESMAR	1	34
		Times Married
	0	N/A (under 15 years of age or never married)
	1	Once
	2	More than once

PUMSP DATA DICTIONARY
RECORD P

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	
ASPANISH	1	148	Allocation of Spanish Origin
	0		Not allocated
	1		Allocated from information for this person or from relative, this household (in CQ: allocation)
	2		Allocated from nonrelative, this household (in household only)
	3		Allocated from information for this person or from hot deck, different household (in household only)
AANCSTRY	1	149	Pre-edit of Ancestry (both 1st and 2nd entry)
	0		Not allocated
	1		Allocated: pre-edit
ABIRTHPL	1	150	Allocation of Place of Birth
	0		Not allocated
	1		Allocated, pre-edit
	2		Allocated, consistency edit
	3		Allocated, hot deck
ACITIZEN	1	151	Allocation of Citizenship
	0		Not allocated
	2		Yes, consistency edit
	3		Yes, hot deck
AIMMIGR	1	152	Allocation of Year of Immigration
	0		Not allocated or N/A
	2		Yes, consistency edit
	3		Yes, hot deck
ALANG1	1	153	Allocation of Language Usage
	0		Not allocated or N/A
	2		Yes, consistency edit*
	3		Yes, hot deck
ALANG2	1	154	Allocation of Language Spoken at Home
	0		Not allocated or N/A
	1		Allocated, pre-edit
	2		Allocated, consistency edit
	3		Allocated, hot deck

*Not counted as an allocation in census publications (PC80-1-C)

PUMSP DATA DICTIONARY
RECORD P

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN
ALANG3	1	155
		Allocation of Ability to Speak English
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	2	Yes, consistency edit
	3	Yes, hot deck
AFERTIL	1	156
		Allocation of Children Ever Born
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	2	Yes, consistency edit
	3	Yes, hot deck
ATIMESMA	1	157
		Allocation of Times Married
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	2	Yes, consistency edit
	3	Yes, hot deck
AAGEMR	1	158
		Allocation of Age at First Marriage and Quarter of First Marriage
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	2	Yes, consistency edit
	3	Yes, hot deck
AWIDOWED	1	159
		Allocation of Widowed
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	2	Allocated, consistency edit
	3	Allocated, hot deck
ASCHOOL	1	160
		Allocation of School Enrollment and Type of School
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	2	Yes, consistency edit
	3	Yes, hot deck
AYEARSCH	1	161
		Allocation of Highest Year of School Attended
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	2	Yes, consistency edit
	3	Yes, hot deck
AFINGRAD	1	162
		Allocation of Finished Grade
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	2	Yes, consistency edit
	3	Yes, hot deck

PUMSP DATA DICTIONARY
RECORD P

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN
AAF75	1	163
		Allocation of Activity in 1975: in Armed Forces
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	2	Yes, consistency edit
	3	Yes, hot deck
ACOLL75	1	164
		Allocation of Activity in 1975: Attending College
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	2	Yes, consistency edit
	3	Yes, hot deck
AWORK75	1	165
		Allocation of Activity in 1975: Working at a Job or Business
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	2	Yes, consistency edit
	3	Yes, hot deck
AMIG751	1	166
		Allocation of Residence in 1975: Same House/Different House
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	2	Yes, consistency edit
	3	Yes, hot deck
AMIG752	1	167
		Allocation of Residence in 1975: Specific Area
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	1	Allocated, pre-edit
	2	Allocated, consistency edit
	3	Allocated, hot deck
ATIME	1	168
		Allocation of Travel Time to Work
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	3	Allocated, hot deck
AMEANS	1	169
		Allocation of Means of Transportation to Work
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	3	Allocated, hot deck

PUMSP DATA DICTIONARY
RECORD P

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN
ACARPOOL	1	170
		Allocation of Carpooling
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	2	Yes, consistency edit
	3	Yes, hot deck
ARIDERS	1	171
		Allocation of Carpool Occupancy
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	2	Allocated, consistency edit
	3	Allocated, hot deck
ADISABL1	1	172
		Allocation of Work Disability Status: Limited
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	2	Yes, consistency edit*
	3	Yes, hot deck
ADISABL2	1	173
		Allocation of Work Disability Status: Prevented from Working
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	2	Yes, consistency edit*
	3	Yes, hot deck
DISABL3	1	174
		Allocation of Public Transportation Disability Status
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	3	Yes, hot deck
AVET1	1	175
		Allocation of Veteran Status
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	2	Yes, consistency edit*
	3	Yes, hot deck
AVET2	1	176
		Allocation of Veterans' Period of Service
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	3	Allocated, hot deck
AYEARWRK	1	177
		Allocation of Year Last Worked
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	2	Yes, consistency edit*
	3	Yes, hot deck

*Not counted as an allocation in census publications (PC80-1-C)

PUMSP DATA DICTIONARY
RECORD P

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN
ALABOR	1	178
		Allocation of Labor Force Status
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	3	Allocated, hot deck
AHOURS	1	179
		Allocation of Hours Worked Last Week
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	2	Allocated, consistency edit*
	3	Allocated, hot deck
AINDUSTR	1	180
		Allocation of Industry
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	1	Allocated, pre-edit
	2	Allocated, consistency edit*
	3	Allocated, hot deck
AOCCUP	1	181
		Allocation of Occupation
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	1	Allocated, pre-edit
	2	Allocated, consistency edit*
	3	Allocated, hot deck
ACLASS	1	182
		Allocation of Class of Worker
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	2	Yes, consistency edit*
	3	Yes, hot deck
AWORK79	1	183
		Allocation of Work Last Year
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	2	Yes, consistency edit
	3	Yes, hot deck
AWEEKW79	1	184
		Allocation of Weeks Worked in 1979
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	1	Yes, pre-edit
	3	Yes, hot deck
AHOUR79	1	185
		Allocation of Usual Hours Worked Per Week in 1979
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	3	Allocated, hot deck

*Not counted as an allocation in census publications (PC80-1-C)

PUMSP DATA DICTIONARY
RECORD P

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN
AWEEKU79	1	186
		Allocation of Weeks Unemployed in 1979
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	1	Allocated, pre-edit*
	2	Allocated, consistency edit*
	3	Allocated, hot deck
AINCOME1	1	187
		Allocation of Wage or Salary Income in 1979
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	1	Allocated, pre-edit*
	2	Allocated, consistency edit*
	3	Allocated, hot deck
AINCOME2	1	188
		Allocation of Nonfarm Self-Employment Income in 1979
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	1	Allocated, pre-edit*
	2	Allocated, consistency edit*
	3	Allocated, hot deck
AINCOME3	1	189
		Allocation of Farm Self-Employment Income in 1979
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	1	Allocated, pre-edit*
	2	Allocated, consistency edit*
	3	Allocated, hot deck
AINCOME4	1	190
		Allocation of Interest, Dividend or Net Rental Income in 1979
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	1	Allocated, pre-edit*
	2	Allocated, consistency edit*
	3	Allocated, hot deck
AINCOME5	1	191
		Allocation of Social Security Income in 1979
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	1	Allocated, pre-edit*
	2	Allocated, consistency edit*
	3	Allocated, hot deck

*Not counted as an allocation in census publications (PC80-1-C)

PUMSP DATA DICTIONARY
RECORD P

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN
AINCOME6	1	192
		Allocation of Public Assistance Income in 1979
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	1	Allocated, pre-edit*
	2	Allocated, consistency edit*
	3	Allocated, hot deck
AINCOME7	1	193
		Allocation of All Other Income in 1979
	0	Not allocated or N/A
	1	Allocated, pre-edit*
	2	Allocated, consistency edit*
	3	Allocated, hot deck

*Not counted as an allocation in census publications (PC80-1-C)

APPENDIX A: State and State Group Codes

FIPS STATE CODE	
01	Alabama†
02	Alaska*
04	Arizona*
05	Arkansas†
06	California
08	Colorado
09	Connecticut†
10	Delaware*
11	District of Columbia
12	Florida
13	Georgia†
15	Hawaii*
16	Idaho*
17	Illinois†
18	Indiana†
19	Iowa*†
20	Kansas*
21	Kentucky†
22	Louisiana
23	Maine*†
24	Maryland*†
25	Massachusetts*†
26	Michigan
27	Minnesota*†
28	Mississippi†

FIPS STATE CODE	
29	Missouri*
30	Montana*†
31	Nebraska*†
32	Nevada*
33	New Hampshire*†
34	New Jersey†
35	New Mexico*†
36	New York†
37	North Carolina†
38	North Dakota*†
39	Ohio†
40	Oklahoma†
41	Oregon
42	Pennsylvania†
44	Rhode Island*†
45	South Carolina
46	South Dakota*
47	Tennessee†
48	Texas†
49	Utah*
50	Vermont*
51	Virginia†
53	Washington
54	West Virginia†
55	Wisconsin†
56	Wyoming*†

State Group Codes Applicable to the C Sample Only

61 Maine-New Hampshire-Vermont
62 Massachusetts-Rhode Island
63 Minnesota-Iowa-Missouri-Kansas-Nebraska-South Dakota-North Dakota
64 Maryland-Delaware
65 Montana-Idaho-Wyoming
66 Utah-Nevada
67 Arizona-New Mexico
68 Alaska-Hawaii

†State identified only in part on the B Sample. For areas with suppressed State code, see Appendix C.

*Not separately identified on the C Sample.

APPENDIX B.3: Places on the A, B, and C Samples

ALABAMA
- Birmingham City A, B, C
- Huntsville City B
- Mobile City A, B

ALASKA
- Anchorage City A, B, C

ARIZONA
- Mesa City B
- Phoenix City A, B, C
- Tempe City B
- Tucson City A, B, C

ARKANSAS
- Little Rock City A

CALIFORNIA
- Anaheim City A, B
- Bakersfield City A, B, C
- Concord City B
- East Los Angeles (CDP) B
- Fresno City A, B, C
- Fullerton City B
- Garden Grove City A, B
- Huntington Beach City B
- Long Beach City A, B
- Los Angeles City A, B
- Modesto City A, B
- Oakland city A, B
- Oxnard City A, B
- Riverside City A, B
- Sacramento City A, B, C
- San Bernadino City A
- San Diego City A, B, C
- San Francisco City A, B
- San Jose City A, B, C
- Santa Ana City A, B
- Stockton City A, B
- Sunnyvale City B

COLORADO
- Aurora City A*, B*
- Colorado Springs City B
- Denver City A, C
- Lakewood City A, B

CONNECTICUT
- Bridgeport City A, B, C
- Hartford City A, B, C
- New Haven City, A, C
- Stamford City A
- Waterbury City A, B

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
- Washington City A, B, C

FLORIDA
- Fort Lauderdale City A, B
- Hialeah City A, B
- Hollywood City A, B
- Jacksonville City B
- Miami City A, B, C
- Orlando City A, B, C
- St. Petersburg City A, B, C
- Tampa City A, B, C

GEORGIA
- Atlanta City A, B, C
- Macon City B

HAWAII
- Honolulu (CDP) A, B

ILLINOIS
- Chicago City A*, B, C
- Peoria City B, C
- Rockford City A, B

INDIANA
- Evansville City B
- Fort Wayne City A, B
- Gary City A, B
- Indianapolis City B, C
- South Bend City A, B

IOWA
- Des Moines City A, B

KANSAS
- Topeka City B
- Wichita City B

KENTUCKY
- Lexington-Fayette A, B, C
- Louisville City A, B

LOUISIANA
- Metairie (CDP) A, B
- Baton Rouge City A, B, C
- New Orleans City A, B, C
- Shreveport City B

MARYLAND
- Baltimore City A, B, C

MASSACHUSETTS
- Boston City A, B, C
- Springfield City A
- Worcester City A, B

APPENDIX B.3: Places on the A, B, and C Samples

MICHIGAN
- Ann Arbor City A, B, C
- Detroit City A, B, C
- Flint City A, B, C
- Grand Rapids City A, B, C
- Lansing City A*, C
- Livonia City A, B
- Sterling Heights A, B

MINNESOTA
- Minneapolis City A, B
- St. Paul City A, B

MISSISSIPPI
- Jackson City B

MISSOURI
- Independence City A*, B*
- Kansas City City A, B, C
- St. Louis City A, B, C

NEBRASKA
- Omaha City B, C

NEVADA
- Las Vegas City A, B, C

NEW JERSEY
- Elizabeth City A, B
- Jersey City City A, B
- Newark City A, B
- Paterson City A, B

NEW MEXICO
- Albuquerque City A, B

NEW YORK
- Albany City A, B
- Buffalo City A, B, C
- New York City A, B, C
- Rochester City A, B, C
- Syracuse City A, B, C
- Yonkers City B

NORTH CAROLINA
- Charlotte City A
- Durham City B
- Greensboro City A
- Raleigh City A, B
- Winston-Salem City A, B

OHIO
- Akron City A, B, C
- Cincinnati City A, B, C
- Cleveland City A, B, C
- Columbus City A*, B, C
- Dayton City A, B, C
- Toledo City A, B, C
- Youngstown City A*

OKLAHOMA
- Oklahoma City City A, B, C
- Tulsa City A, B

OREGON
- Eugene City A
- Portland City A*, B, C

PENNSYLVANIA
- Allentown City A
- Erie City A, B
- Philadelphia City A, B, C
- Pittsburgh City B, C

RHODE ISLAND
- Providence City A, B

SOUTH CAROLINA
- Columbia City A, B, C

TENNESSEE
- Chattanooga City A, B
- Knoxville City A, B, C
- Memphis City A, B
- Nashville-Davidson B

TEXAS
- Arlington City A, B
- Austin City B
- Beaumont City A
- Dallas City B
- El Paso City B
- Fort Worth City A, B
- Garland City A*, B*
- Houston City A*, B, C
- Irving City A, B
- San Antonio City A, B, C

UTAH
- Salt Lake City City A, C

APPENDIX B.3: Places on the A, B, and C Samples

VIRGINIA
- Alexandria City A, B
- Arlington (CDP) A, B
- Chesapeake City A
- Hampton City A
- Newport News City B
- Norfolk City A, B
- Portsmouth City B
- Richmond City A, B, C
- Roanoke City A, B
- Virginia Beach City A, B

WASHINGTON
- Seattle City A
- Spokane City A, B
- Tacoma City A, B, C

WISCONSIN
- Madison City A, B
- Milwaukee City A*, B, C

*Only part of the place is separately identified on the sample.

APPENDIX C: Areas for Which State Code is Not Shown on B Sample

ALABAMA
- Columbus, Ga.-Ala. SMSA:*
  - Russell County

ARKANSAS
- Fort Smith, Ark.-Okla. SMSA:
  - Crawford County
  - Sebastian County
- Memphis, Tenn.-Ark.-Miss. SMSA:*
  - Crittenden County
- Texarkana, Tex.-Texarkana, Ark. SMSA:
  - Little River County
  - Miller County

CONNECTICUT
- New London-Norwich, Conn.-R.I. SMSA:
  - Middlesex County:
    - Old Saybrook Town
  - New London County:
    - Bozrah Town
    - East Lyme Town
    - Griswold Town
    - Ledyard Town
    - Lisbon Town
    - Old Lyme Town
    - Preston Town
    - Sprague Town
    - Stonington Town
    - Waterford Town
- Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke, Mass.-Conn. SMSA:
  - Tolland County:
    - Somers Town
- Nonmetropolitan Area, R.I.-Conn.
  - New London County:
    - North Stonington Town
    - Voluntown Town
  - Tolland County:
    - Union Town
  - Windham County--all

GEORGIA
- Columbus, Ga.-Ala. SMSA:*
  - Chattahoochee County
  - Muscogee County

ILLINOIS
- Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, Iowa-Ill. SMSA:*
  - Henry County
  - Rock Island County

INDIANA
- Bloomington, Ind. SMSA:*[1]
  - Monroe County
- Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky.-Ind. SMSA:*
  - Dearborn County
- Evansville, Ind.-Ky. SMSA:*
  - Gibson County
  - Posey County
  - Vanderburgh County
    - (Except Evansville City)
  - Warrick County

IOWA
- Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, Iowa-Ill. SMSA:*
  - Scott County
- Omaha, Nebr.-Iowa SMSA:
  - Pottawattamie County
- Sioux City, Iowa-Nebr. SMSA:
  - Woodbury County

KENTUCKY
- Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky.-Ind. SMSA:*
  - Boone County
  - Campbell County
    - (Except group of selected places)
  - Kenton County
    - (Except group of selected places)
- Clarksville-Hopkinsville, Tenn.-Ky. SMSA:
  - Christian County
- Evansville, Ind.-Ky. SMSA:*
  - Henderson County
- Huntington-Ashland, W. Va.-Ky.-Ohio SMSA:*
  - Boyd County
  - Greenup County
- Owensboro, Ky. SMSA:*[2]
  - Daviess County

MAINE
- Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, N.H.-Maine SMSA:
  - York County:
    - Berwick Town
    - Eliot Town
    - Kittery Town
    - South Berwick Town
    - York Town

APPENDIX C: Areas for Which State Code is Not Shown on B Sample (continued)

MARYLAND
- Cumberland, Md.-W.Va. SMSA:
  - Allegany County
- Wilmington, Del.-N.J.-Md. SMSA:*
  - Cecil County

MASSACHUSETTS
- Fall River, Mass.-R.I. SMSA:
  - Bristol County:
    - Dighton Town
    - Fall River City
    - Somerset Town
    - Swansea Town
    - Westport Town
- Lawrence-Haverhill, Mass.-N.H. SMSA:
  - Essex County:
    - Amesbury Town
    - Andover Town
    - Georgetown Town
    - Groveland Town
    - Merrimac Town
    - Methuen Town
    - North Andover Town
    - Salisbury Town
    - West Newbury Town
- Lowell, Mass.-N.H. SMSA:
  - Middlesex County:
    - Dracut Town
    - Lowell City
    - Tyngsborough Town
- Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket, R.I.-Mass. SMSA:
  - Bristol County:
    - Attleboro City
    - North Attleborough Town
    - Norton Town
    - Rehoboth Town
    - Seekonk Town
  - Norfolk County:
    - Plainville Town
  - Worcester County:
    - Blackstone Town
    - Millville Town

MASSACHUSETTS, Continued
- Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke, Mass.-Conn. SMSA:
  - Hampden County:
    - East Longmeadow Town
    - Hampden Town
    - Longmeadow Town
    - Ludlow Town
    - Monson Town
    - Palmer Town
    - Wilbraham Town
  - Hampshire County:
    - Belchertown Town
    - Granby Town
    - Hadley Town
    - South Hadley Town
  - Worcester County:
    - Warren Town

MINNESOTA
- Duluth-Superior, Minn.-Wis. SMSA:*
  - St. Louis County
- Fargo-Moorhead, N. Dak.-Minn. SMSA:
  - Clay County
- Grand Forks, N. Dak.-Minn. SMSA:[3]
  - Polk County
- Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.-Wis. SMSA:*
  - Chisago County
  - Washington County
- Rochester, Minn. SMSA:*[4]
  - Olmsted County

MISSISSIPPI
- Memphis, Tenn.-Ark.-Miss. SMSA:*
  - De Soto County

MONTANA
- Great Falls, Mont. SMSA:[5]
  - Cascade County

NEBRASKA
- Omaha, Nebr.-Iowa SMSA:
  - Douglas County
    - (Except Omaha City)
  - Sarpy County
- Sioux City, Iowa-Nebr. SMSA:
  - Dakota County

APPENDIX C: Areas for Which State Code is Not Shown on B Sample (continued)

NEW HAMPSHIRE
- Lawrence-Haverhill, Mass.-N.H. SMSA:
  - Rockingham County:
    - Atkinson Town
    - Hampstead Town
    - Kingston Town
    - Newton Town
    - Plaistow Town
    - Salem Town
    - Windham Town
- Lowell, Mass.-N.H. SMSA:
  - Hillsborough County:
    - Pelham Town
- Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, N.H.-Maine SMSA:
  - Rockingham County:
    - Greenland Town
    - Hampton Town
    - New Castle Town
    - Newfields Town
    - Newington Town
    - Newmarket Town
    - North Hampton Town
    - Portsmouth City
    - Rye Town
  - Stafford County:
    - Barrington Town
    - Dover City
    - Durham Town
    - Farmington Town
    - Lee Town
    - Madbury Town
    - Rochester City
    - Rollinsford Town
    - Somersworth City

NEW JERSEY
- Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Pa.-N.J. SMSA:
  - Warren County
- Wilmington, Del.-N.J.-Md. SMSA:*
  - Salem County

NEW MEXICO
- Las Cruces, N. Mex. SMSA:*[6]
  - Dona Ana County

NEW YORK
- Binghamton, N.Y.-Pa. SMSA:
  - Broome County
    - (Except group of selected places)

NORTH CAROLINA
- Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth, Va.-N.C. SMSA:
  - Currituck County

NORTH DAKOTA
- Bismarck, N. Dak. SMSA:[7]
  - Burleigh County
  - Morton County
- Fargo-Moorhead, N. Dak.-Minn. SMSA:
  - Cass County
- Grand Forks, N. Dak.-Minn. SMSA:[3]
  - Grand Forks County

OHIO
- Huntington-Ashland, W. Va.-Ky.-Ohio SMSA:*
  - Lawrence County
- Parkersburg-Marietta, W. Va.-Ohio SMSA:*
  - Washington County
- Steubenville-Weirton, Ohio-W. Va. SMSA:*
  - Jefferson County
- Wheeling, W. Va.-Ohio SMSA:*
  - Belmont County

OKLAHOMA
- Fort Smith, Ark.-Okla. SMSA:
  - La Flore County
  - Sequoyah County

PENNSYLVANIA
- Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Pa.-N.J. SMSA:
  - North Hampton County:
    - Bangor Borough
    - East Bangor Borough
    - Lower Mount Bethel Township
    - Portland Borough
    - Roseto Borough
    - Upper Mount Bethel Township
    - Washington Township
- Binghamton, N.Y.-Pa. SMSA:
  - Susquehanna County

APPENDIX C: Areas for Which State Code is Not Shown on B Sample (continued)

RHODE ISLAND
- Fall River, Mass.-R.I. SMSA:
  - Newport County:
    - Little Compton Town
    - Portsmouth Town
    - Tiverton Town
- New London-Norwich, Conn.-R.I. SMSA:
  - Washington County:
    - Hopkinton Town
    - Westerly Town
- Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket, R.I.-Mass. SMSA:
  - Bristol County--all
  - Providence County:
    - Burrillville Town
    - Johnston Town
    - North Providence Town
    - North Smithfield Town
    - Scituate Town
    - Smithfield Town
- Nonmetropolitan Area, R.I.-Conn.
  - Kent County:
    - West Greenwich Town
  - Newport County:
    - Middletown Town
    - Newport City
  - Providence County:
    - Foster Town
    - Glocester Town
  - Washington County:
    - Charlestown Town
    - Exeter Town
    - New Shoreham Town
    - Richmond Town

TENNESSEE
- Clarksville-Hopkinsville, Tenn.-Ky. SMSA:
  - Montgomery County
- Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, Tenn.-Va. SMSA:*
  - Hawkins County

TEXAS
- El Paso, Tex. SMSA:*[8]
  - El Paso County (Except El Paso City)
- Texarkana, Tex.-Texarkana, Ark. SMSA:
  - Bowie County

VIRGINIA
- Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, Tenn.-Va. SMSA:*
  - Scott County
  - Washington County
  - Bristol City
- Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth, Va.-N.C. SMSA:
  - Chesapeake City
  - Suffolk City

WEST VIRGINIA
- Cumberland, Md.-W. Va. SMSA:
  - Mineral County
- Parkersburg-Marietta, W.Va.-Ohio SMSA:*
  - Wirt County
  - Wood County
- Steubenville-Weirton, Ohio-W. Va. SMSA:*
  - Brooke County
  - Hancock County
- Wheeling, W. Va.-Ohio SMSA:*
  - Marshall County
  - Ohio County

WISCONSIN
- Duluth-Superior, Minn.-Wis. SMSA:*
  - Douglas County
- La Crosse, Wis. SMSA:*[9]
  - La Crosse County
- Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.-Wis. SMSA:*
  - St. Croix County

WYOMING
- Casper, Wyo. SMSA:[10]
  - Natrona County

APPENDIX C: Areas for Which State Code is Not Shown on B Sample (continued)

Footnotes

[1]Combined with Owensboro, Ky. SMSA

[2]Combined with Bloomington, Ind. SMSA

[3]Combined with Bismarck, N. Dak. SMSA

[4]Combined with La Crosse, Wis. SMSA

[5]Combined with Casper, Wyo. SMSA

[6]Combined with El Paso, Tex. SMSA

[7]Combined with Grand Forks, N. Dak. SMSA

[8]Combined with Las Cruces, N. Mex. SMSA

[9]Combined with Rochester, Minn. SMSA

[10]Combined with Great Falls, Mont. SMSA

*Region/Division code shown as '0' in H3. Several areas not on this list have an erroneous Region/Division code of '0'. See User Note 1, page 2.

APPENDIX E: Ancestry Codes

Code	Ancestry
720	Ryukyu Islander
721	Okinawan
723	Korean (Chosen, North Korean, South Korean)
725	Laotian
726	Hmong
727	Meo
729	Malaysian (Sabah, Sakai, Sarawak, Semang, Senoi)
740	Singaporean
742	Thai (Siamese)
743	Thai Dan (Black Thai)
744	Western Lao
747	Taiwanese
748	Vietnamese (Annamese, North Vietnamese, South Vietnamese)
749	Chom (Montagnard)
750	Katu
751	Ma
752	Mnong
753	Indo-Chinese
754	Eurasian (Indo-European)
755	Asian (Oriental)
756	Eastern Archipelago (Riau Islander)

(800-899) Pacific

Code	Ancestry
800	Australian (New S. Wales, Northern Territory, Queensland, Victoria)
801	Tasmanian
803	Fijian
805	New Zealander
806	Maori
808	New Guinean
809	Papuan
810	American Samoan
811	Tokelau Islander
812	Tongan
813	Hawaiian
814	Part-Hawaiian
815	Guamanian
816	Chamorro Islander
817	Marshall Islander
818	Caroline Islander
819	Midway Islander
820	Wake Islander
821	Saipan Islander
822	Northern Marianas Islander
823	U.S. Trust Territories of the Pacific
824	Truk Islander
825	Yap Islander
826	Solomon Islander
827	Norfolk Islander
828	Cook Islander
829	Christmas Islander
830	Campbell Islander
831	Kermadec Islander
832	Phoenix Islander
833	New Caledonia Islander
834	New Hebrides Islander
835	Melanesia Islander
836	Micronesia Islander
837	Polynesia Islander
838	Pacific Islander (Oceana)
839	Samoan
840	French Polynesia (Society Islander, Tahitian)
841	French Samoa
842	Palauan
843	Ulithian (Faisian)
844	Woleaian (Ifalukese, Eauripikese)
845	Pulawatese (Tamatamian)
846	Mortlockese
847	Ponapean
848	Pingelapese
849	Mokilese
850	Kosraean
851	Ngatikese
852	Nukuoroan
853	Kapingamarangan
854	Gilbertese
855	Nauruan
856	Niuean
857	Hall Islander
858	Namanouito (Ulul)
859	Lamotrekese (Satawalese)

APPENDIX E: Ancestry Codes

(900-919) North American (except Spanish Categories

Code	Ancestry
901	American
902	United States
903	Afro-American (Bilalian, Black, Colored, Creole, Mulatto, Negro, Nigritian, Nonwhite)
906	White/Caucasian (Anglo, Anglo-Saxon, Appalachian, Aryan, Hillbilly, Swamp Yankee, WASP, White,
908	Greenlander
909	Canadian (Albertan, British Columbian, Labradorean, Manitoban, New Brunswick, Ontarian, Prince Edward Islander, Saskatchewan, Yukoner)
910	Newfoundland
911	Nova Scotian
912	French Canadian (Quebec)
913	Bermudan
915	North American
916	American Indian (American Indian Tribes)
917	Aleut
918	Eskimo

(920-936) Unique Three-Origin Multiple Ancestry Categories

Code	Ancestry
920	American Indian-English-French
921	American Indian-English-German
922	American Indian-English-Irish
923	American Indian-German-Irish
924	Dutch-French-Irish
925	Dutch-German-Irish
926	Dutch-Irish-Scotch (or Scottish)
927	English-French-German
928	English-French-Irish
929	English-German-Irish
930	English-German-Swedish
931	English-Irish-Scotch (or Scottish)
932	English-Scotch (or Scottish)-Welsh
933	French-German-Irish
934	German-Irish-Italian
935	German-Irish-Scotch (or Scottish)
936	German-Irish-Swedish

(937-999) Residual Categories and No Response

Code	Ancestry
995	Not Classified
996	Mixed (Biracial, Human Being)
998	All Other Entries (Catholic, Jewish, Mennonite, Muslim, Protestant and other religious entries, plus all other responses not on the code list)
999	None, Blank, No Response

APPENDIX I: Occupation Codes (continued)

785 Assemblers (772, 774)
786 Hand cutting and trimming occupations (7753)
787 Hand molding, casting, and forming occupations (7754, 7755)
789 Hand painting, coating, and decorating occupations (7756)
793 Hand engraving and printing occupations (7757)
794 Hand grinding and polishing occupations (7758)
795 Miscellaneous hand working occupations (7759)

Production Inspectors, Testers, Samplers, and Weighers
796 Production inspectors, checkers, and examiners (782, 787)
797 Production testers (783)
798 Production samplers and weighers (784)
799 Graders and sorters, exc. agricultural (785)

Transportation and Material Moving Occupations
Motor Vehicle Operators
803 Supervisors, motor vehicle operators (8111)
804 Truck drivers, heavy (8212, 8213)
805 Truck drivers, light (8214)
806 Driver-sales workers (8218)
808 Bus drivers (8215)
809 Taxicab drivers and chauffeurs (8216)
813 Parking lot attendants (874)
814 Motor transportation occupations, n.e.c. (8219)
Transportation Occupations, Except Motor Vehicles
Rail Transportation Occupations
823 Railroad conductors and yardmasters (8113)
824 Locomotive operating occupations (8232)
825 Railroad brake, signal, and switch operators (8233)
826 Rail vehicle operators, n.e.c. (8239)
Water Transportation Occupations
828 Ship captains and mates, except fishing boats (pt 8241, 8242)
829 Sailors and deckhands (8243)
833 Marine engineers (8244)
834 Bridge, lock, and lighthouse tenders (8245)

Material Moving Equipment Operators
843 Supervisors, material moving equipment operators (812)
844 Operating engineers (8312)
845 Longshore equipment operators (8313)
848 Hoist and winch operators (8314)
849 Crane and tower operators (8315)
853 Excavating and loading machine operators (8316)
855 Grader, dozer, and scraper operators (8317)
856 Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators (8318)
859 Miscellaneous material moving equipment operators (8319)

APPENDIX I: Occupation Codes (continued)

	Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, Helpers, and Laborers
863	Supervisors, handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers, n.e.c. (85)
864	Helpers, mechanics and repairers (853)
	Helpers, Construction and Extractive Occupations
865	Helpers, construction trades (8641-8645, 8648)
866	Helpers, surveyor (8646)
867	Helpers, extractive occupations (865)
869	Construction laborers (871)
873	Production helpers (861, 862)
	Freight, Stock, and Material Handlers
875	Garbage collectors (8722)
876	Stevedores (8723)
877	Stock handlers and baggers (8724)
878	Machine feeders and offbearers (8725)
883	Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c. (8726)
885	Garage and service station related occupations (873)
887	Vehicle washers and equipment cleaners (875)
888	Hand packers and packagers (8761)
889	Laborers, except construction (8769)
905	Unemployed, last worked in Armed Forces since 1975
909	Unemployed, last worked in 1974 or earlier

APPENDIX F. Numerical List of Outlying Areas and Foreign Country Codes (Continued)

Code	Foreign Country	Code	Foreign Country
413	Brazil	470	French Caribbean (n.e.c.)
414	Chile	471	French St. Maarten
415	Colombia	472	Guadeloupe
416	Ecuador	473	Haiti
417	Falkland Islands	474	Martinique
418	French Guiana	475	St. Barthelemy
419	Guyana	476	Cuba
420	Paraguay	477	Dominican Republic
421	Peru	500	East Asia (n.e.c.)
422	Surinam	501	China
423	Uruguay	502	Hong Kong
424	Venequela	503	Japan
430	Central America (n.e.c.)	504	Korea (n.e.c.)
431	Belize	505	North Korea
432	Costa Rica	506	South Korea
433	El Salvador	507	Macau
434	Guatemala	508	Mongolia
435	Honduras	509	Taiwan
436	Mexico	600	South Asia (n.e.c.)
437	Nicaragua	610	Southwest Asia (n.e.c.)
438	Panama	611	Afghanistan
440	Caribbean (n.e.c.)	612	Bangladesh
441	British West Indies (n.e.c.)	613	Bhutan
442	Anguilla	614	India
443	Antigua-Barbuda	615	Iran
444	Bahamas	616	Maldives
445	Barbados	617	Nepal
446	British Virgin Islands (n.e.c.	618	Pakistan
447	Anegada	619	Sri Lanka
448	Cooper	620	Southeast Asia (n.e.c.)
449	Jost Van Dyke	621	Brunei
450	Peter	622	Burma
451	Tortola	623	East Timor
452	Virgin Gorda	624	Indonesia
453	Cayman Islands	625	Kampuchea
454	Dominica	626	Laos
455	Grenada	627	Malaysia
456	Jamaica	628	Philippines
457	Montserrat	629	Singapore
458	St. Kitts-Nevis	630	Thailand
459	St. Lucia	631	Vietnam
460	St. Vincent	640	Middle East (n.e.c.)
461	Trinidad & Tobago	641	Bahrain
462	Turks & Caicos Islands	642	Cyprus
463	Dutch Caribbean (n.e.c.)	643	Gaza Strip
464	Aruba	644	Iraq
465	Bonaire	645	Israel
466	Curacao	646	Jordan
467	Dutch St. Maarten	647	Kuwait
468	Saba	648	Lebanon
469	St. Eustatius	649	Neutral Zone

APPENDIX F. Numerical List of Outlying Areas and Foreign Country Codes (Continued)

Code	Foreign Country
650	Oman
651	Qatar
652	Saudi Arabia
653	Syria
654	Turkey
655	United Arab Emirates
656	Yemen
657	Yemen, Democratic
690	Asia (n.e.c.)
700	Europe (n.e.c.)
710	Western Europe (n.e.c.)
711	Austria
712	Belgium
713	France
714	Liechtenstein
715	Luxembourg
716	Monaco
717	Netherlands
718	Switzerland
719[2]	West Germany
720	Southern Europe (n.e.c.
721	Albania
722	Andorra
723	Gibralter
724	Greece
725	Italy
726	Malta
727	Portugal
728	Azores Islands
729	Madeira Islands
730	San Marino
731	Spain
732	Vatican City
733	Yugoslavia
740	Eastern Europe (n.e.c.)
741	Baltic States (n.e.c.)
742	Estonia
743	Latvia
744	Lithuania
745	Bulgaria
746	Czechoslovakia
747[2]	East Germany
748	Hungary
749	Poland
750	Romania
760	Northern Europe (n.e.c.)
761	Denmark
762	Faeroe Islands
763	Finland
764	Iceland
765	Ireland
766	Norway
767	Sweden
768	Svalbard & Jan Meyan Islands
769	United Kingdom (n.e.c.)
770	Channel Islands
771	England
772	Isle of Man
773	Northern Ireland
774	Scotland
775	Wales
800	Oceania (n.e.c.)
810	Australia
820	New Zealand
830	Melanesia (n.e.c.)
831	New Caledonia
832	New Hebrides
833	Norfolk Islands
834	Papua New Guinea
835	Solomon Islands
840	Polynesia (n.e.c.)
841	Cook Islands
842	Fiji
843	French Polynesia
844	Tonga
845	Wallis & Futuna Islands
846	Western Samoa
850	Micronesia (n.e.c.)
851	Christmas Island
852	Cocos Islands
853	Kiribati
854	Nauru
855	Niue
856	Pitcairn Island
857	Tokelau
858	Tuvalu
900	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (n.e.c.)
901	Armenia
902	Azerbaijan
903	Byelorussia
904	Georgia (USSR)
905	Kazakhstan
906	Kirghizia
907	Moldavia
908	Russian SFSR
909	Tadzhik
910	Turkmenistan
911	Ukrainia
912	Uzbekistan
996[3]	Born Abroad, Country Not Specified
997[3]	Born At Sea

[2]Codes 719 and 747 are tabulated together as Germany.
[3]Codes 996 and 997 are tabulated together as 'Country not reported'.