

1980 Census of Population and Housing Public-Use Microdata Sample, American Indian Supplementary Questionnaire. Technical Documentation

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CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980:
AMERICAN INDIAN SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONNAIRE
PUBLIC USE MICRODATA SAMPLE

TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION

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AMERICAN INDIAN SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONNAIRE
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TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION

Washington, D.C.

1986

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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* * * * *

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ABSTRACT

Census of Population and Housing, 1980: American Indian Supplementary Questionnaire Public Use Microdata Sample [machine-readable data file] / conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. --Washington: Bureau of the Census [producer and distributor], 1986.

TYPE OF FILE:

Microdata.

UNIVERSE DESCRIPTION:

All persons living in households with one or more American Indians, Eskimos, or Aleuts on reservations identified for the 1980 Census and in historic areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas).

SUBJECT-MATTER DESCRIPTION:

The 1980 American Indian supplementary file provides additional relevant information on the American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut populations beyond that obtained from the regular 1980 census questionnaire. Data were obtained for all members of households on Federal and State reservations and historic areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) that received the regular short census form and had at least one American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut member.

Population and housing items tabulated include the following:

Population

Tribal affiliation
Tribal enrollment
School enrollment
Educational attainment
Year moved to reservation
Place of residence one year ago
Health services received
Place where health care received
Time traveled to health care facility
Method of payment for health care
Work last year (1979)
Reasons for not working a full year in 1979
Number of weeks spent looking for work
Year last worked
Industry
Occupation
Class of worker
Benefits received
Total income

Housing

Source of water
Public sewer connection
Source of heat
Year structure built
Complete kitchen facilities
Telephone
Electrical lighting
Material used for floors
Material for outside wall

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE:

Data are shown for 3 geographic areas--reservations in Arizona, reservations outside Arizona, and the historic areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas).

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION:

FILE SIZE:

<u>Record Counts</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Housing</u>	<u>Person</u>
Total (combined Reservations and Historic Areas of Oklahoma)	63,214	12,949	50,265
Reservations outside Arizona	30,804	6,039	24,765
Reservations in Arizona	12,648	2,232	10,416
Historic areas of Oklahoma	19,762	4,678	15,084

The file comprises two record types, (housing and person), with each record type consisting of 113 characters.

FILE SORT SEQUENCE:

There is a household record for each household. This household record is followed by person records for that household beginning with the householder.

Household records are sequenced as follows: reservations outside Arizona, reservations in Arizona, and historic areas of Oklahoma, excluding urbanized areas. A serial number (HSN) is assigned to each household record in ascending sequence from 00001 to 12949. All households are occupied and there are no group quarters.

REFERENCE MATERIALS:

U.S. Bureau of the Census. "Census of Population and Housing, 1980: American Indian Supplementary Questionnaire Public Use Microdata Sample Technical Documentation." The documentation includes this abstract, a glossary, a data dictionary, code lists, and a questionnaire facsimile. One copy accompanies each file order. Additional copies are available for \$5 each from Data User Services Division, Customer Services, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

RELATED PRINTED REPORTS:

American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts on Identified Reservations and in the Historic Areas of Oklahoma (Excluding Urbanized Areas). Part 1: S/N 003-024-06374-3. \$7. Part 2, Sec. 1: S/N 003-024-06435-4. \$23. Part 2, Sec. 2: S/N 003-024-06437-5. \$22. These reports are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Additional information on American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts can be found in other reports from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing listed below:

General Population Characteristics (PC80-1-B)
General Social and Economic Characteristics (PC80-1-C)
Detailed Population Characteristics (PC80-1-D)
General Housing Characteristics (HC80-1-B)
Age, Sex, Race, and Spanish Origin of the Population by Regions,
Divisions, and States: 1980 (GPO S/N 003-024-03129-9. \$2.)
States by Age, Sex, Race, and Spanish Origin (GPO S/N
003-024-05649-6. \$9.50)

Race of the Population by State (GPO S/N 003-024-03147-7. \$2.)
Detailed Occupation and Years of School Completed by Age, for
the Civilian Labor Force by Sex, Race, and Spanish Origin:
1980 (GPO S/N 003-024-05114-1. \$4.50)
American Indian Areas and Alaska Native Villages: 1980
(S/N 003 024-08055-8. \$2.75)

Current Population Report, "Estimates of the Revenue Sharing
Population for Entitled American Indian Tribal Governments
and Alaska Native Villages: July 1, 1982 (P-26, No. 82-53-SC)
(S/N 003-024-06271-2)

RELATED MACHINE-READABLE DATA FILES:

The 1980 census summary tape files 1-5 contain extensive data on American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts. An additional summary tape file was created from data collected from the Supplementary Questionnaire for American Indians entitled "Census of Population and Housing, 1980: American Indian Supplementary Questionnaire Summary Tape File." It is tentatively scheduled to be available August 1986. Contact Customer Services [301/763-4100] for information about these files.

FILE AVAILABILITY:

The file is available on 1 reel at 8250 or 1600 bpi for \$140. It may be ordered from Customer Services using the order form on the following page. Technical options are listed on the order form.

1980 Census American Indian Supplementary Questionnaire

Introduction

The supplementary questionnaire was used on all Federal and State reservations and in the historic areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) to obtain information about the unique living conditions present on many reservations and in these specified areas of Oklahoma. This information will be used by tribal governments, congressional committees, and Federal agencies for planning and evaluating policy, developing legislation, and designing programs to meet the needs of the American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut populations.

The 1980 census data on the supplementary questionnaire were collected in a direct interview by an enumerator. The questionnaire was administered in households that received the regular short form questionnaire and had one or more household members identified as American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut in the race item (approximately an 80 percent sample). The householder was asked the questions in the supplementary questionnaire for every person in the household regardless of race.

Processing Procedures

The supplementary questionnaire was designed to be processed by a keying operation. For most items on the questionnaire, the information obtained by the enumerator was indicated by marking answers in predesignated boxes. The questionnaires were processed through manual coding operations, since some questions required the respondent to provide write-in entries that could not be keyed. Census Bureau coders assigned alphabetical or numerical codes to write-in entries for keying. This information was keyed onto computer tape.

The tape containing information from the questionnaires was processed on the Census Bureau's computers through a number of editing and tabulation steps. The computer tape does not include information on individual names and addresses. Also, the Bureau limits the detail on housing value, income, and other selected items to further protect the confidentiality of the records.

ACCURACY AND SAMPLE DESIGN

CHAPTER I: 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 II 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, and persons within those housing units, had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, 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 construct 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 sample procedures, both sample and complete-count data are subject to nonsampling error. Non-sampling 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 first method, described below, uses tabled figures or

simple formulas and produces an approximate standard error quickly and inexpensively. The second method 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 10 percent sample will yield estimates of adequate precision for a given study. 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 C in this chapter contain the information necessary to calculate an approximation to the standard error of sample estimates. In order to perform this calculation it is necessary to know the unadjusted standard error for the characteristic, given in Table A or B, that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, families, or housing units) and estimation technique, and the adjustment factor, which partially reflects the effects of the actual sample design and estimation procedure used for the 1980 public-use microdata sample for the 1980 Census Supplementary Questionnaire for American Indians Reservations and Historic Areas of Oklahoma (Excluding Urbanized Areas), for the particular characteristic estimated, given in Table C. Table C provides the adjustment factors for American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts on reservations in Arizona, in the Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas), on remainder of reservations and U.S. total (American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts on reservations and in Historic Areas of Oklahoma, excluding urbanized areas) by which the unadjusted standard errors obtained in Table A and B must be multiplied. The adjustment factors provided in this chapter are based on computations from the supplementary questionnaire sample and as such do not reflect the additional stratification used in the selection of the public-use microdata samples (see chapter II). Thus, in general, these factors will provide conservative estimates of the standard error.

To calculate the approximate standard error for a specified geographic area, follow the steps given below for a 10-percent sample estimate:

- a. Obtain the unadjusted standard error from Table A or B (or from the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.

In using table A, 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 Table B, or the corresponding formula for estimated percentages, use weighted figures to select the appropriate column.

- b. Use Table C to obtain the factor for the characteristic (e.g., labor force, or occupation) and geographic area with which you are working. If the estimate is a cross-tabulation of more than one characteristic scan Table C for each applicable factor and use the largest factor. Multiply the unadjusted standard error from step a. by the factor obtained in step b.

There are two methods to compute the weighted count. The first method is to obtain the unweighted count and then multiply it by 10. The second method is to obtain the weighted count by weighting each sample item by its sample selection weight. The first method might produce a bias in the estimates, but the use of the second method does not. Use of the second method is highly recommended. Note that regardless of the method used, the formula for the unadjusted standard error is the same.

Example 1: Standard error of a total - Suppose we tally the 10 percent public-use microdata sample for American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts on reservations in Arizona and use the second method to obtain a weighted number of persons of 41,899 who are 3 years old and over enrolled in school.

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

$$Se(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{9 \hat{Y} (1 - \hat{Y}/N)}$$

$$Se(41,899) = \sqrt{9 (41,899) \left(1 - \frac{41,899}{112,872}\right)} = 487$$

Note, in this example the complete census count of American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts on reservations in Arizona of 112,872 was used. The standard error of the estimated 41,899 persons who are 3 years old and over enrolled in school is found by multiplying the unadjusted standard error, 487, by the appropriated adjustment factor. The adjustment factor for 'school enrollment' given in Table C is 1.5. Thus, the estimated standard error is 487 x 1.5 or 731.

Example 2: Standard error of a percent - To illustrate the calculation of the standard error of a percent, suppose the estimated percent of persons enrolled in school 3 years old and over who are 25 years old and over is 5.2 (the estimated total persons 3 years old and over who are enrolled in school as the base is 41,899). Using Table B, and interpolating among the nearest figures, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.34 and using the same adjustment factor the standard error for the estimated 5.2 percent is 0.34 x 1.5 and adjustment factor = 0.510 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 than is justifiable. One useful rule of thumb is to round standard error estimates to two significant digits. Thus 731 would be rounded to 730 and 0.510 percentage points would be rounded to 0.51 percentage points.

Table A - Unadjusted Standard Error For Estimated Total From A 10 Percent Sample

Estimated Total ^{1/}	Size of Geographic Area Tabulated ^{2/}							
	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	75,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
50	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
250	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
500	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
1,000	85	90	95	95	95	95	95	95
2,500	105	130	140	145	145	150	150	150
5,000	-	150	190	200	205	205	210	210
10,000	-	-	230	270	280	285	295	295
15,000	-	-	230	305	330	340	355	360
25,000	-	-	-	335	385	410	450	460
50,000	-	-	-	-	385	475	600	635
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	410	685	755
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	735	850
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,060

^{1/} For estimated totals larger than 250,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table value. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$Se(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{9\hat{Y}(1-\hat{Y}/N)}$$

Where:

N - Size of area

\hat{Y} - Estimated 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 Percentage From A 10 Percent Sample
(Standard Errors Expressed In Percentage Points)

Estimated Percent	Base of Percentage 1/							
	5,000	1,000	25,000	50,000	75,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
5	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
10	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
15	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
20	1.7	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
25	1.8	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2
30	1.9	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2
35	2.0	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2
50	2.1	1.5	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2

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.

$$Se(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{9\hat{p}(100-\hat{p})/B}$$

Where:

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Adjustment Factor for Reservations in Arizona, Historic Areas of Oklahoma (Excluding Urbanized Areas), Remainder of Reservations and U.S. Total

Characteristics	Factor			
	Reser- vations in Arizona	Historic Areas of Oklahoma (Excluding Urbanized Areas)	Remainder of Reserva- tions	U.S. Total ^{1/}
<u>POPULATION</u>				
Sex	1.8	3.5	2.6	2.7
Race	1.7	3.7	2.2	2.6
Age	1.4	3.0	2.0	2.2
Family type	1.2	2.9	1.9	2.0
Household type and relationship	1.3	2.7	1.8	2.0
Marital status	1.2	2.6	1.8	1.9
Type of school	1.7	3.3	2.3	2.5
School enrollment	1.5	3.2	2.1	2.3
Educational attainment	1.2	2.7	1.8	2.0
Year moved to reservation	2.2		3.0	2.7
Place of residence one year ago	2.5		3.2	2.9
Labor force status	1.4	3.0	2.1	2.2
Weeks worked in 1979	1.3	2.8	1.9	2.1
Workers in families in 1979	1.2	2.8	1.8	2.0
Work last year (1979)	1.4	2.9	2.0	2.2
Reasons for not working a full year in 1979	1.4	2.9	1.9	2.1
Class of worker	1.3	2.9	1.9	2.1
Industry and occupation	1.3	2.8	1.9	2.0
Health services received	2.1	3.7	2.9	2.9
Place where health care received	2.4	4.3	3.1	3.3
Time travel to health care facility	2.7	4.7	3.4	3.6
Method of payment for health care	2.1	3.9	2.8	3.0
Benefit received	1.4	3.3	2.3	2.4
Age of Householder	1.3	2.8	1.9	2.0
Household income	1.3	2.8	1.9	2.0
Family income	1.3	2.8	1.9	2.0
Poverty status - household	1.3	2.8	1.9	2.0
Poverty status - persons	2.6	5.6	3.8	4.0
Poverty status - family	1.3	2.8	1.9	2.0
Tenure	1.3	3.0	2.0	2.1
Persons in housing unit	1.3	2.8	1.9	2.0
Number of rooms	1.3	2.8	1.9	2.0
Plumbing facilities	1.3	2.7	1.9	2.0
Piped water	1.3	2.7	2.0	2.1
Sewage disposal	1.3	2.7	1.9	2.0
Source of water	1.3	2.8	1.9	2.0

^{1/} American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts on reservations and in Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)

Table C. Standard Error Adjustment Factor for Reservations in Arizona, Historic Areas of Oklahoma (Excluding Urbanized Areas), Remainder of Reservations and U.S. Total (cont.)

Characteristics	Factor			
	Reser- vations in Arizona	Historic Areas of Oklahoma (Excluding Urbanized Areas)	Remainder of Reserva- tions	U.S. Total ^{1/}
<u>POPULATION</u> (cont.)				
Units at address	1.3	2.9	1.9	2.1
Kitchen facilities	1.3	2.7	1.9	2.0
Heating equipment	1.3	2.9	1.9	2.1
Electric lighting	1.3	2.9	1.9	2.1
Telephone in housing units	1.3	2.9	1.9	2.1
Material used for floors	1.3	3.1	1.9	2.1
Material used for outside wall	1.3	3.0	2.0	2.1
Year structure built	1.3	2.9	1.9	2.1
Contract rent	1.3	2.8	1.9	2.0
House value	1.3	2.7	1.8	2.0

^{1/} American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts on reservations and in Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)

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.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability or confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the complete-count value).

Confidence intervals may also be constructed for the difference between two sample figures. This is done by computing the difference between these figures, obtaining the standard error of the 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 difference between \hat{x} and \hat{y} is:

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

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 41,899 American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts on reservations in Arizona who are enrolled in school was found to be 730. 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:

$$\begin{array}{rcc} 41,899 - 2 (730) & \text{to} & 41,899 + 2 (730) \\ & - \text{or} - & \\ 40,439 & \text{to} & 43,359 \end{array}$$

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.

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 10 percent microdata sample for U.S. total (American Indians on reservations and in Historical Areas of Oklahoma, excluding urbanized areas) we tally 170,438 persons 3 years old and over who are enrolled in school, of whom 11,930 persons are 25 years old and over. Thus the percentage of persons 3 years old and over who are enrolled in school, who are 25 years old and over is 7.0 percent.

The unadjusted standard error interpolated from Table B (using 170,438 as the base of the percentage) is 0.14 percent. The adjustment factor is 2.3 for 'school enrollment' for U.S. total and the approximate standard error of the percentage (7.0 percent) is $0.14 \times 2.3 = 0.32$ percentage points.

The difference between the percentages of American Indians, Eskimos, and Aluets on reservations in Arizona and U.S. total who are 3 years old and over who are enrolled in school, who are 25 years old and over

$$7.0 - 5.2 = 1.8$$

The standard error of the difference, $Se(1.8)$, is

$$\begin{aligned} Se(1.8) &= \sqrt{(Se(7.0))^2 + (Se(5.2))^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(0.32)^2 + (0.51)^2} \\ &= 0.60 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$1.8 - 2(0.60) \text{ to } 1.8 + 2(0.60)$$

- or -

$$0.6 \text{ to } 4.0$$

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 Arizona reservations and U.S. total on this characteristic is greater than can be attributed to sampling error.

Adjusting Tables A and B for Other Sample Sizes

Tables A and B 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 and B

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
0.08	1.13
0.07	1.21
0.05	1.45
0.03	1.90
0.02	2.33

Multiply the standard error in tables A or B (where $f_1 = 0.10$) by this factor.

For example, selecting a subsample of one half of a 10 percent sample, i.e., $f_2 = 0.05$, then the standard errors shown in Table A or B for a 10 percent sample must be multiplied by 1.45 to obtain the standard errors for a 0.05 sample. The factor 1.45 shows that the standard errors increased by 45 percent when the sample size is halved.

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

For estimated totals, calculate

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

Where:

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

For estimated percentages, calculate

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

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} be the estimated total of the characteristic of interest.

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

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

Where:

t = the number of random groups selected; and

\hat{x}_g = the weighted microdata sample total of the characteristic of interest from the g^{th} random group.

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

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 microdata sample, the random groups estimate of the variance of r is given by

$$\text{Var}(\hat{r}) = \left(\frac{t}{t-1}\right) \left(\frac{1}{y}\right)^2 \sum_{g=1}^t (\hat{x}_g - \frac{\hat{X}\hat{y}_g}{\hat{Y}})^2$$

Where:

t, \hat{x}_g and \hat{Y} are as defined above, and

\hat{y}_g = the corresponding weighted microdata sample total for the gth random group.

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

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

Where:

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

\hat{a} = corresponding weighted estimate computed from the 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. The choice of the number of random groups to be used must be considered carefully. When using the 10 percent sample or samples having a smaller sampling fraction, the user should consider using a proper number of random groups to insure that each random group contains at least 25 records. Each sample record was assigned a two-digit subsample number consecutively from 00 to 99. This two-digit number can be used to form 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 group 2, etc., up to 00 as the one-hundredth random group. 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, 1, 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

In any large-scale statistical operation such as a census, human and mechanical errors occur. These errors are commonly referred to as nonsampling errors. Such errors include failure to enumerate every housing unit or person in the population, not obtaining all required information from respondents, obtaining incorrect or inconsistent information, and recording information incorrectly. Errors can occur during the field review of the enumerators' work, the clerical handling of the census questionnaires, or the electronic processing of the questionnaires.

In an attempt to reduce various types of nonsampling error in the census, quality control and review procedures were used throughout the data collection and processing phases to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units and to keep other nonsampling errors at a minimum. Additional information can be found in appendix D of PC80-1-C, General Social and Economic Characteristics.

Editing of Unacceptable Data

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of statistics that describes the population and housing as accurately and clearly as possible.

If any characteristic for a person or housing unit was still missing when the questionnaires reached the processing office, it was supplied by allocation. Allocations, or assignments of acceptable entries in place of unacceptable entries, were needed most often when there was no entry for a given item or the response was inconsistent with other information for the person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry that was consistent with entries for other persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The following characteristics for a person were not allocated: tribal affiliation and enrollment, type of school, place of residence 1 year ago, year moved onto reservation, health services, usual source of health care, travel time to health care facility, payment for health care, and location of industry.

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 HX4A through H9A and PX2A through P29A 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 1986. 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. 20238. 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 II. SAMPLE DESIGN FOR THE PUBLIC-USE MICRODATA SAMPLE

This chapter discusses the selection procedure for the public-use microdata sample for the 1980 Census Supplementary Questionnaire for American Indians (Reservations and Historic Areas of Oklahoma, Excluding Urbanized Areas) in terms of three major operations (1) the selection of the 1980 census American Indian supplementary questionnaire sample, (2) the estimation procedure for the American Indian supplementary questionnaire sample, and (3) the selection of the public-use microdata sample from the persons and housing units included in the American Indian supplementary questionnaire sample, using weights derived from the estimation procedure.

Sample Design

While every person and housing unit on the reservations and in the Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) was enumerated on a regular census questionnaire that requested certain basic demographic information (e.g., age, race, and relationship), a sample of American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts living on reservations and in the Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) was enumerated on the supplementary questionnaire that requested additional relevant information on the American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut populations. The basic sampling unit for the 1980 census supplementary questionnaire was the housing unit that received a short census form and had one or more American Indians, Eskimos, or Aleuts. Five out of every six of these housing units were designated for sample. Approximately 75 percent of the American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts living on reservations and in the Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were included in the supplementary questionnaire sample.

Estimation Procedure

The estimates which appear in PC-80-2-1D, Part 1 and 2, American Indians, Eskimos and Aleuts on Identified Reservations and in the Historic Areas of Oklahoma (Excluding Urbanized Areas), 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 only on the weights assigned to the family members designated as householders. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value two, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with a weight of two. The estimation procedure, however, will assign weights which vary from person to person or housing unit to housing unit.

The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed separately for persons and housing units, and was performed independently within each county within reservation (CWR). Within a CWR, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in three stages. For persons the first stage employed 16 household type groups. The second stage used two groups: householders and nonhouseholders. The third stage could potentially use 32 age-sex-race groups.

The stages were as follows:

Persons

Stage 1 - 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

Stage II - Householder/Nonhouseholder

Group	
1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

Stage III - Age/Sex/Race

Group	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Race
	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
- 7 32 Other than American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Race
- Same age-sex categories as group 1 to 16

Within a CWR, 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 sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure was to combine, if necessary, the groups in each of the three stages prior to the repeated ratio estimation in order to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For the first, second, and third 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.

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 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 to 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.

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. The first stage for occupied housing units employed 16 household type groups and the second stage could potentially use 38 tenure, race, and value/rent groups. The stages for the ratio estimation for occupied housing units were as follows:

Occupied Housing Units

Stage I - Type of Household

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

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

Owner

American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut Race (Householder)

Group	Value of house
1	\$ 0 \$ 9,999
2	\$ 10,000 - \$ 19,999
3	\$ 20,000 - \$ 34,999
4	\$ 35,000 - \$ 49,999
5	\$ 50,000 - \$ 99,999
6	\$100,000 - \$149,999
7	\$150,000 + and over
8	Other Owners

Other than American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut Race (Householder)

9-16

Same value categories as groups 1 to 8

Renter

American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut Race (Householder)

Rent categories

17	\$ 1 to \$ 59
18	\$ 60 to \$ 99
19	\$100 - \$149
20	\$150 - \$199
21	\$200 - \$249
22	\$250 - \$299
23	\$300 - \$399
24	\$400 - \$499
25	\$500
26	Other Renter
27	No Cash Rent

Other than American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Race (Householder)

20-38

Same rent categories as groups 17 to 27

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 measure of size was the sample weight of the householder that resulted from the 1980 census ratio estimation procedure described above.

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 10 percent sample 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 12 strata were defined for persons living in occupied housing units. The strata are shown on Figure 1. 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 American Indian Supplementary Questionnaire edited detail file was then passed. The appropriate weight from each sample housing unit was cumulated into the cell corresponding to the appropriate stratum for each unit. The sample person's weight assigned to the householder of the unit was used. For a given 10 percent sample, when a unit caused the cumulation to exceed 10, that unit was designated for the sample, and the value of the cell was reset.

A household/housing unit selection weight, computed as a ratio of the sample housing unit weight to the sample householder's weight and multiplied by 10 was assigned to the housing unit. A person selection weight, computed as a ratio of the sample person's weight to the sample householder's weight and multiplied by 10 was assigned to each of the persons living in the housing unit.

Figure 1. Strata for Occupied Housing Units

Householder Tenure	American Indian, or Eskimo or Aleut		Other than American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	
	Owner	Renter	Owner	Renter
Household Type				
Family with own children under 18				
Family without own children under 18				
Other household				

Selection of One-In-One-Hundred 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 ten-percent samples to allow for the designation of various size subsamples and as discussed in chapter I to allow for the calculation of standard errors. As an example, 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-hundred subsample.

Samples of any size between 1/10 and 1/1000 may be selected in a similar manner by using appropriate two-digit subsample numbers assigned to the microdata sample. 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 result in a subsample but one that would be somewhat more clustered and as a result subject to larger sampling error.

GLOSSARY

Area Classifications

Identified American Indian Reservations. American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order. There were 278 American Indian reservations, and their boundaries were identified for the 1980 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and State governments. The Federal and State reservations are located in 33 States and may cross State, county, minor civil division/census county division, and place boundaries. Three reservation areas are composed of lands that are jointly administered and/or claimed by two reservations--San Felipe/Santa Ana Joint Area, New Mexico; San Felipe/Santo Domingo Joint Area, New Mexico; and other reservation lands in Montana.

Identified Historic Areas of Oklahoma (Excluding Urbanized Areas). The historic areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) consist of the former reservations which had legally established boundaries during the period 1800-1907. These reservations were dissolved during the two-to-three 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 (excluding urbanized areas); individual former reservations were not identified separately. The parts inside urbanized areas were approximated in preparation for the 1980 census. The historic areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were not identified in previous censuses.

Definitions and Explanations of Population Characteristics

Transcription Items (Regular Census Questionnaires). Responses to the questions on race, household relationship, sex, age, and marital status, from the 1980 census short-form questionnaire were transcribed to the corresponding supplementary questionnaire. The items provide basic demographic information and were transcribed to the supplementary questionnaire so respondents would not be asked the same questions twice.

Race. The data on the American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, and "Other races" populations were derived from question 4, of the regular short census questionnaire.

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.

For persons who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the person's mother was used; if a single response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. This is a modification of the 1970 census procedure when the race of the person's father was used.

The categories "American Indian," "Eskimo," and "Aleut" include persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but entered the name of an Indian tribe or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian were classified as American Indian.

The category "Other Races" includes all persons not classified as "American Indian," "Eskimo," or "Aleut."

If the race entry was missing on the questionnaire for a member of a household, an answer was assigned in the computer according to the reported entries of race of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If race was not entered for anyone in the household (excluding paid employees), the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned.

The 1980 census population totals for American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts shown in this file differ from those published in other reports such as General Population Characteristics, PC80-1-A, which are based on 100 percent tabulations and General Social and Economic Characteristics, PC80-1-C, which are from sample tabulations based on the regular census sample. The regular census sample was approximately 19 percent of all households. The data in this file are based on a sample of approximately 80 percent of households with one or more American Indians, Eskimos, or Aleuts on identified reservations and in the historic areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas). (For details concerning the sample design for the Supplementary Questionnaire Program, see "General Enumeration and Processing Procedures," American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts on Identified Reservations and in the Historic Areas of Oklahoma (Excluding Urbanized Areas), PC80-2-1D.) A comparison of the 100-percent, sample, and supplementary questionnaire distributions of the American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut populations for identified reservations and historic areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) are presented in Appendix C. The sample estimates from both the regular census long form and the supplementary questionnaire were slightly lower than the 100-percent count for identified reservations and historic areas. The supplementary questionnaire estimate was slightly lower than the regular census sample estimate.

Data in this file for a few reservations and two counties -- Canadian and Kingfisher Counties -- in the historic areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) include corrections made after the final 1980 census tabulations were completed. These corrections are not included in the Volume 1, Characteristics of the Population and Characteristics of Housing Units. The corrections to the 100-percent tabulations were published in supplementary report, American Indian Areas and Alaska Native Villages: 1980, PC80-S1-13.

Household. Household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. The measure "Persons per household" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders).

Relationship to Householder. The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to question 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units.

Householder--one person in each household is designated as the "Householder." In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the

census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member could be designated as the "Householder." Two types of householders are distinguished-- a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse--a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages as well as persons in common-law marriages.

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 and daughters-in-law. "Own children" are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the householder who are single (never married) and under 18 years of age.

The number of children "Living with two parents" includes stepchildren and adopted children as well as sons and daughters born to the couple.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, except the spouse of the householder.

Other Relative--any person related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, who is not shown separately in the particular table (e.g., "spouse," "child," "brother or sister," or "parent").

Nonrelative--any person in the household not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Roomers, boarders, partners, roommates, paid employees, wards, and foster children are included in this category.

Unrelated Individual. An unrelated individual is (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family. A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A "married-couple family" is a family in which the householder and spouse are enumerated as members of the same household. Not all households contain families, because a household may be composed of a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone. The measure "persons per family" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders).

Sex. The data on sex were derived from answers to question 3, which was asked of all persons.

Age. The data on age were derived from answers to question 5, which was asked of all persons. Only the information in items 5b and 5c (on month and year of birth) was keyed into the computer. Answers to item 5a (on age at last birthday) were used during field review to fill in any blanks in question 5c.

The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1980. The data on age represent the difference between date of birth and April 1, 1980.

Marital Status. The data on marital status were derived from answers to question 6. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Persons classified as "Now married" include those who have been married only once and have never been widowed or divorced as well as those currently married persons who remarried after having been widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are those living apart because of marital discord, with or without a legal separation. Persons in common-law marriages are classified as now married, persons whose only marriage had been annulled are classified as never married, and all persons under 15 years old are classified as never married. All persons classified as never married are shown as "single" in this file.

Supplementary Questionnaire Items

Tribal Enrollment. The data on tribal enrollment were derived from responses to question 11. American Indians were classified as "enrolled" if they reported that they were enrolled in the same tribe given in question 10; those who reported that they were not enrolled were classified as such, and American Indians who did not respond to the question are shown in the "not reported" category in the tables of this file.

School Enrollment. The data on school enrollment were derived from questions 12a, 12b, and 13. Persons are classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a regular school or college at any time between February 1, 1980, and the time of enumeration. Regular schooling is defined as nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree. Schooling in trade or business schools, company training, or through a tutor was to be reported only if the course credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Children were to be reported as enrolled in nursery school if the school included instruction as an integral phase of its program but not if only custodial care was given. Children in Head Start programs were to be reported in nursery school or kindergarten as appropriate. Elementary school, as defined here, includes grades 1 through 8, and high school includes grades 9 through 12.

The definitions of the types of school shown in this file are as follows:

Tribal school, tribal college is a school operated or controlled by the tribe or tribal government. Schools operated by the tribe under contract with the Bureau of Indian Affairs are included in this category.

Bureau of Indian Affairs day school is a school or college operated and controlled by the Bureau of Indian Affairs where children come to school during the day while living at home.

Bureau of Indian Affairs boarding school is a school or college operated and controlled by the Bureau of Indian Affairs where children live on the premises while attending school.

Other public school is any school or college which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, State, or Federal government (other than a Bureau of Indian Affairs school).

Other private school is any school or college which is controlled and supported primarily by a religious organization or by private persons or groups (excluding those previously identified as a tribal school).

Years of School Completed. The data on years of school completed were derived from answers to questions 13 and 14. These questions on educational attainment applied only to progress in "regular" schools as defined under the definition of school enrollment. The first question asked for the highest grade (or year) attended, regardless of "skipped" or "reported" grades. Persons whose education was received in a foreign school system or an ungraded school were instructed to report the approximate equivalent grade in the regular American school system. Persons who finished high school by an equivalency test (GED) and did not attend college were instructed to mark grade 12 (high school, 4 years).

The second question on educational attainment asked if the highest grade (or year) attended has been finished. The number in each category of highest grade of school completed represents a combination of (a) persons who reported the indicated grade as highest grade attended and that they had finished it, (b) those who had attended the next highest grade, but had not finished it, and (c) those still attending the next highest grade. Persons who have not completed the first year of elementary school are classified as having no years of school completed.

"Percent high school graduates" includes persons who completed four years of high school and those who completed one or more years of college.

Place of Residence 1 Year Ago. The data on residence 1 year ago were derived from answers to questions 15a and 15b. Residence on April 1, 1979, is the usual place of residence 1 year before enumeration. Residence 1 year ago is used in conjunction with current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population. The category "Yes, this house" includes all persons 1 year old and over who did not move during the last year. For those persons classified as "No, different house," information is presented as to where they lived 1 year ago. "On this reservation" includes persons living in a different house, but on the same reservation 1 year ago. "On another reservation" refers to persons living on a different reservation 1 year ago. "Off reservation" includes persons who did not live on a reservation 1 year ago.

Year Moved Onto Reservation. The data on year moved onto reservation were derived from answers to question 16. Data presented for this question refer to the year of the most recent move to this reservation. If the person moved off the reservation and then moved back again, the year of the most recent move was recorded. "Always lived on this reservation" includes persons who never lived on any other reservation or anywhere else. "Now living in Oklahoma outside the Osage Reservation" refers to persons living within the historic areas of Oklahoma.

Health Services. The data on health services were derived from answers to questions 17a-17i. Persons were asked if they received medical and/or dental services since March 1, 1980. Persons were classified as receiving health services if:

- (a) There was a visit by the person to the health care provider (doctor, nurse, and so forth), for treatment or examination. This includes visits to the provider's office, a clinic, a medical center or a hospital (either as an inpatient or an outpatient).

- (b) There was a visit by the health care provider (nurse, medic, and so forth), to the person. If the health care provider visits the household to see one patient and while there examines or visits professionally another member of the household, this visit was counted for each individual receiving the provider's attention.
- (c) There was a telephone call to or from a health care provider, including calls to obtain or renew a prescription. Requests for appointments or inquiries about a bill were not included.
- (d) The person in question is a health care provider and treated him/herself.
- (e) The person talked informally with a family member or friend who is a health care provider to obtain advice.

The definitions of the categories included in this file are as follows:

- (a) Doctor--a medical practitioner with an M.D. or D.O. (Doctor of Osteopathy) degree, including ophthalmologists. Chiropractors, chiropodists, podiatrists, and optometrists were not included.

General practitioners and specialists were included. A general practitioner is a medical doctor who does not limit his/her practice to a specialty.

A specialist is a medical doctor who limits his/her practice to certain groups of people (children, women, and so forth), certain conditions (diabetes, arthritis, and so forth), certain parts of the body (eyes, ears, nose and throat, and so forth) or special procedures (anesthesia, radiology, and so forth).

- (b) Dentist--a person who has been trained in the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of diseases of the teeth and adjacent tissues. For example, oral surgeon, orthodontist, periodontist, and dental hygienist were included.
- (c) Nurse--a person trained to care for and wait upon the sick or infirm and assist doctors, and so forth. Registered nurses (RN) and licensed practical nurses (LPN) were included.
- (d) Pharmacist--a person trained in the practice of preparing and preserving drugs, and of compounding and dispensing medicine.
- (e) Community Health Representative (CHR)--a person employed by the tribe and trained by the Indian Health Service to provide outreach assistance to persons in the community.
- (f) Midwife--a person who assists during childbirth.
- (g) Physician Assistant or Medic--a person trained to administer primary health care to individuals living in isolated areas.
- (h) Community Health Aide--a person trained as an outreach worker to provide health care education and other services to Alaska Natives.
- (i) Other--any response not classified in the categories listed above.

Usual Source Of Health Care. The data on usual source of health care were derived from answers to question 18a. "Usual source" refers to the place where persons received the most health care in the last twelve months. The definitions of the categories shown in this file are as follows:

Indian Health Service (IHS) clinic, health center or hospital--any facility operated under the jurisdiction of IHS.

Tribal clinic or hospital--health facilities operated under the jurisdiction of a tribal government.

Private physician or dentist--an office of a doctor, or dentist, or group of doctors in private practice.

Government (Federal, State, county, or city) clinic or hospital--health facilities operated under the listed government bodies (other than Indian Health Service facilities).

Other--any response that cannot be classified in the categories listed above.

Did not seek health care--the person received no health care during the last 12 months.

Travel Time To Health Care Facility. The data on travel time to health care facility were derived from answers to question 18b. Data on travel time includes persons who reported seeking health care in the last 12 months. Travel time to health care facility refers to how long it usually took to get from the person's home to the health facility (length of time for a one-way trip).

Payment For Health Care. The data on payment for health care were derived from answers to question 19. Data on payment for health care includes persons who reported seeking health care in the last 12 months.

Definitions of the categories are as follows:

Received from Indian Health Service or tribe at no cost--the health care was received at any Indian Health Service (IHS) clinic, health center or hospital, by IHS contract services, or at tribally operated clinics or hospitals.

Medicare--the Medicare program is a Federal health insurance plan designed to provide medical care for the aged and disabled. The plan also covers many persons under 65 years old who received Social Security or Railroad Retirement benefits based on long-term disability.

Medicaid--the Medicaid program furnishes medical assistance for needy families with dependent children, and to aged, blind, or permanently and totally disabled individuals with resources insufficient to meet the cost of necessary medical services. The program is administered by State agencies and is paid by a combination of Federal, State, and local funds. Eligibility rules for this program vary from state to state.

Received from other governmental source at no cost--the health care was covered by a government program other than Medicare or Medicaid or Indian Health Service such as the Veterans Administration and the National Health Service Corps (Department of Health and Human Services).

Received from private source at no cost--the health care was paid for with money from private contributions, programs through foundations, and so forth.

Private health insurance (For example: Aetna, Blue Cross, Health Maintenance Organization, Kaiser or other health plan)--a health insurance plan is specifically designed to pay all or part of the hospital, doctor, surgeon, or medical expense of the insured individual. The plan, to be considered as insurance, must be a formal one with defined membership and benefits.

Paid for by person or other member of family--health care was paid for by the individual receiving the care or by another family member.

Other--any response that cannot be classified in the categories listed above.

Labor Force Status In 1979. The data on labor force status in 1979 were derived from answers to question 21. Persons 16 years old and over at the time of the census are classified as "In labor force in 1979" if they worked in 1979 or had any weeks of unemployment in 1979; all other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Not in labor force in 1979." Persons in the labor force in 1979 are classified into the following two categories:

Paid job or a business or farm--work at a paid job or in a business or farm includes any work for pay or profit (including weeks on paid vacation or on paid sick leave) or work without pay in a business or farm run by a relative or by the tribe or active duty in the Armed Forces.

Traditional work--this includes any time spent raising crops and/or livestock or making things to sell or trade such as rugs, pottery, jewelry, and so forth. Information on receipt of cash income is also shown for persons classified as doing traditional work. The data on cash income were derived from question 21c and includes wages or salary and self-employment income. In addition to what is ordinarily considered wage or salary income such things as piece-rate payments, commissions, tips, bonuses, and Armed Forces pay are also included as well as income received from own business, professional practice, or farm.

Labor force status in 1979 is a recode constructed from items P21A, P21B, and P23. The recode categories shown in Bureau of the Census publications of American Indian Supplementary Questionnaire data and their construction are as follows:

Not Applicable = Work Last Year (P21A) is 0.

In labor force in 1979 = Work Last Year (P21A) is 1, or Subsistence Last Year (P21B) is 1, or Weeks Looking for Work (P23) is 2-7.

Not in labor force in 1979 = Work Last Year (P21A) is 2, and Subsistence Last Year (P21B) is 2, and Weeks Looking for Work (P23) is 1.

Weeks Worked In 1979--these data were derived from question 21b. The data refer to the number of weeks during 1979 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and sick leave), or worked without pay on a family or tribal farm or in a family or tribal business, or weeks of active service in the Armed Forces.

Main Reason For Not Working A Full Year In 1979. The data on main reason for working fewer than 50 weeks in 1979 were derived from question 22. These data are shown for persons 16 years and over at the time of the census who worked 1-49 weeks in 1979. The reasons for working fewer than 50 weeks in 1979 shown in this file are:

Personal reasons--includes reasons such as illness in the family, own illness or disability, pregnancy, child care, school, retirement, moving, marriage, and so forth.

Seasonal job completed--the job ended because the season was over. This occurs regularly in such industries as farming, logging, fishing, construction, the garment industry, and retail selling.

Slack work or business conditions--the job ended, either permanently or temporarily, because work was no longer available for reasons other than that the season was over. Examples are job eliminated, no need for services, laid off, reductions in force, and so forth.

Temporary nonseasonal job completed--includes persons who took a job with the knowledge that it was temporary. Examples include just working temporarily, helping out for a while, substitute teaching, and so forth.

Unsatisfactory work arrangements--persons who left their jobs voluntarily because they were dissatisfied with their working conditions. Examples of reasons include hours too long, pay too low, and so forth.

Could not find work--persons who tried to find work, or tried to start a business or profession during 1979, but could not.

Bad weather conditions--persons prevented from working part of the year (1979) because of "bad weather."

Did not want work--persons who did not want work.

Other--includes persons who could not be classified in any of the above categories. Examples include "started job during the year," "labor dispute," and so forth.

Weeks Of Unemployment In 1979. The data on weeks of unemployment were derived from answers to question 23. Weeks of unemployment in 1979 pertain to the number of weeks during 1979 in which a person 16 years old and over did not work but spent any time looking for work (that is, trying to get a job or start a business or professional practice) or on layoff from a job. Excluded from weeks of unemployment are any weeks in which the person worked, even for one hour; or any weeks for which the person received any wages or salary; or in which the person was on active duty in the Armed Forces, on paid vacation, or on paid leave.

Date Last Worked. Data on date last worked were derived from answers to question 24. The date last worked is the most recent year in which the person did any work at all, even for a few days, and not the year last worked at a full time job.

"Now working" includes persons who were working at the time of the census. "Never worked" includes persons who never worked at any kind of job or in a business or farm, either full time or part time, have never done unpaid work in a family business or on a family farm, never raised crops and/or livestock, or made things to sell or trade, and have never served in the Armed Forces.

Occupation, And Industry. The information on industry and occupation were obtained from questions 24, 25, and 26.

Occupation Classification System. The system developed for the 1980 census consists of 503 specific occupation categories arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupation groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the 1980 Standard Occupational Classification Manual (SOC), published by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards. This is the first time there was a United States standard to use in developing the census occupational classification.

The SOC Manual presents a list of 12 principles used in occupational classification. The primary principles used were as follows: 1) the classification should realistically reflect the current occupational structure of the United States, and 2) an occupation should be classified on the basis of work performed. The conversion of the census classification to the SOC has caused the 1980 census classification to be less comparable with the classifications used in earlier censuses.

In addition to the standard occupations, 24 "traditional" American Indian occupations were added to the list for the supplementary questionnaire program.

The 1980 Census of Population: Classified Index of Industries and Occupations (PHC80-R4), 1982, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., provides information on the composition of the detailed occupation categories.

Industry Classification System. The industry classification system developed for the 1980 Census of Population consists of 231 categories classified into 13 major industry groups. Since 1940 the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1980 census classification was developed from the 1972 SIC published by the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, and the 1977 supplement to that manual.

The 1980 Census of Population: Classified Index of Industries and Occupations (PHC80-R4), 1982, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., provides additional information on the industry classification system.

Location Of Industry. The data on location of industry were derived from responses to question 25c. "On reservation" refers to businesses or organizations located on the reservation, and "Off reservation" refers to businesses or industries located off the reservation.

Class Of Worker. The data on class of worker were derived from answers to question 27. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The definitions of the class of worker categories shown in this file are as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers--private wage and salary workers are persons who worked for a private employer for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or at piece rates. Self-employed persons whose business is incorporated are included here because they are paid employees of their own

companies. The categories "Tribal or Indian-owned business" and "Private company, business or individual" are included as private wage and salary workers. The definitions of these categories are:

Tribal or Indian-Owned Business--tribal or Indian-owned business employees are persons employed in a business owned by a tribe or an American Indian, other than the respondent or the respondent's family.

Private Company, Business or Individual--private company, business, or individual workers are persons employed by a private company, business, or individual, for wages, salary, or commissions.

Tribal Government Workers--tribal government workers are persons employed by a tribal government, such as a tribal administrator or a teacher in a tribal school.

Federal Government Workers--Federal government workers are employees of any Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. This includes persons who work for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and Indian Health Service (IHS).

State or Local Government Workers--State or local government workers are employees in public schools, government-owned bus lines, government-owned electric power utilities, and so forth. Persons elected to paid offices at the State or local level are also included.

Self-Employed Workers--self-employed workers are those who work for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade or who operate a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers--unpaid family workers are those who work without pay on a farm or in a business operated by a relative. Room and board and a cash allowance are not counted as pay for these family workers.

Types Of Benefits Received In 1979. The data on benefits received in 1979 were derived from answers to question 28. The definitions of the categories shown in this file are as follows:

Medicare or Medicaid--the Medicare program is a Federal health insurance plan designed to provide adequate medical care for the aged and disabled. The plan also covers many persons under 65 years old who receive Social Security or Railroad Retirement benefits based on long-term disability.

The Medicaid program furnishes medical assistance for needy families with dependent children, and to aged, blind, or permanently and totally disabled individuals with resources insufficient to meet the cost of necessary medical services. The program is administered by State agencies and is funded through a combination of Federal, State, and local funds. Eligibility rules for this program vary from state to state.

Food Stamps--this Federally funded program increases food purchasing power by providing eligible households with coupons which can be used to purchase food. The U.S. Department of Agriculture administers the Food Stamp Program through State, local, and tribal governments. Free food commodities given by State, local, or tribal governments are not counted as food stamps.

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Federal Housing Assistance--several programs are administered by the Department of Housing and Urban Development which provide housing assistance to low income families and individuals living in publicly or privately owned dwellings. Participation in public housing is determined by program eligibility and the availability of housing. Income standards for occupancy vary by local housing authority. Other programs involve the use of Federal, State, and local funds to subsidize low income tenants in privately owned housing through rent supplements paid to the property owner by a government agency or mortgage interest reduction savings to the owner.

Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)--benefits are received in the form of vouchers that are redeemed at retail stores for specific supplemental nutrition foods. Eligible low income recipients are infants and children up to age five, and pregnant, postpartum, and breastfeeding women.

Social Security (green colored check)--the program includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits, and permanent disability payments made by the Social Security Administration. Medicare reimbursements are not included.

Supplemental Security-U.S. Government (gold colored check)--the program includes payment made by Federal, State, and local welfare agencies to low income persons who are (1) aged (65 years old and over), (2) blind, or (3) disabled.

Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC)--money is provided from the State or local welfare offices under the Aid to Families with Dependent Children Program.

Bureau of Indian Affairs General Assistance--payments are provided for assistance from the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Other Assistance or Welfare Payments--money received from other assistance programs such as general assistance, emergency assistance, tribal assistance or other American Indian assistance, as well as free food commodities given by State, local, or tribal governments.

Total Income in 1979. The data on income in 1979 were derived from answers to question 29. Information on income received in the calendar year 1979 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. Persons were asked to report any income from the following (before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items): wages and salaries; own farm or nonfarm business, partnership or professional practice (net after expenses); interest, dividends, or net rental income; Social Security or Railroad Retirement; public assistance or welfare; Unemployment Compensation; veterans' payments; pensions; alimony or child support; or any other money income received regularly. Instructions were to exclude lump-sum amounts such as gains from sale of property.

Although the income statistics cover the calendar year 1979, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families and households refer to the time of enumeration (April 1980). For example, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year in 1979 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. On the other hand, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1979 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families and households was the same during 1979 as in April 1980.

The income information in this file may differ from similar data shown in regular 1980 census reports because the data are derived from a single question on income rather than the addition of component types of income entries asked on the regular census questionnaires.

Poverty Status In 1979. Families and unrelated individuals are classified as being below or above the poverty level based on income in 1979 using a poverty index which provides a range of income cutoffs or "poverty thresholds" varying by size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual. The poverty thresholds used in the 1980 census differ slightly from those used in the 1970 census, which took into account the same three factors as well as sex of the family householder or unrelated individual and farm nonfarm residence. In addition, for the 1980 census the thresholds by size of family were extended from 7 or more persons to 9 or more persons. The income cutoffs are updated each year to reflect the change in the Consumer Price Index. The poverty threshold for a family of four was \$7,412 in 1979; thresholds by size of family are shown below.

Weighted Average Poverty Thresholds: 1979

<u>Size of family</u>	<u>Threshold</u>
1 person:	
Under 65 years.....	\$3,774
65 years and over.....	3,479
2 persons:	
Householder under 65 years.....	4,876
Householder 65 years and over....	4,389
3 persons.....	5,787
4 persons.....	7,412
5 persons.....	8,776
6 persons.....	9,915
7 persons.....	11,237
8 persons.....	12,484
9 or more persons.....	14,812

Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1979 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household.

The poverty data in this file may differ from similar data shown in regular 1980 census reports because the income data are derived from a single question on total income rather than from the addition of types of income components.

Poverty status in this file is determined for all persons except unrelated individuals under 15 years old. For a detailed explanation of the poverty definition, see appendix B in General Social and Economic Characteristics reports, PC80-1-C.

Because the poverty definition currently in use by the Federal Government does not meet all the needs of the analysts of the data, some of the data are presented for alternate definitions ranging from 75 percent to 200 percent of the current poverty level. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the income cutoff at 125 percent of the poverty level was \$9,265 in 1979 for a family of 4 persons.

Definitions and Explanations of Housing Characteristics

Living Quarters. Living quarters are classified in the census as either housing units or group quarters. (Group quarters were not enumerated in the Supplementary Questionnaire Program.) Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (e.g., a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, mobile home or trailer). However, living quarters may also be in structures intended for nonresidential use (e.g., the rooms in a warehouse where a night guard lives) as well as in boats, tents, vans, etc.

Housing Units. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room, occupied as a separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements (except those in Group Quarters as described in the next paragraph).

Group Quarters. Group quarters are any living quarters which are not classified as housing units. There are two types of group quarters: (1) institutional group quarters, and (2) noninstitutional group quarters. Institutional group quarters are living quarters occupied by one or more persons under care or custody, such as children in an orphanage, persons in a nursing home, prisoners in a penitentiary. Noninstitutional group quarters include living quarters such as college-owned and/or operated dormitories, fraternity and sorority houses, nurses' dormitories, and boarding houses. In addition, noninstitutional group quarters include any living quarters (other than those classified as institutional group quarters) which are occupied by 9 or more persons unrelated to the householder, or by 10 or more unrelated persons. Information on the housing characteristics of group quarters was not collected in the census.

Transcription Items (Regular Census Questionnaires). Responses to the questions on units at address, plumbing facilities, rooms, tenure, value, and contract rent, from the 1980 census short-form questionnaire were transcribed to the corresponding supplementary questionnaire. The items provide basic housing information and were transcribed to the supplementary questionnaire so these questions would not be asked twice.

Units at Address. Data on the number of housing units at an address are derived from answers to question B4. The statistics are presented for 1 unit, 2 to 9 units, and 10 or more units at an address. Data are also presented for mobile homes or trailers. In several census reports, data are provided on the number of housing units in structures of specified size. Care should be taken in using "Units at address" as a proxy for "Units in structure" because some multi-unit buildings have more than one street address.

Plumbing Facilities. Data on the plumbing facilities were derived from answers to question B6. The category "Complete plumbing for exclusive use" consists of units which have hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower inside the housing unit for the exclusive use of the occupants of the unit. "Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use" includes those conditions when (1) all three specified plumbing facilities are present inside the unit, but are also used by another household; (2) some but not all the facilities are present; or (3) none of the three specified plumbing facilities is present.

Rooms. Data on rooms were derived from answers to question E7. The statistics on "Rooms" are in the terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes. For each unit they 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, halls, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling.

Tenure. Data on tenure were derived from answers to question H8. A housing unit is "Owner occupied" if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit, even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. All other occupied units are classified as "Renter occupied," including units rented for cash rent and those occupied without payment of cash rent.

Value. Data on value were derived from answers to question H11. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot) or condominium unit would sell for, if it were for sale. Value and price asked are tabulated separately for certain kinds of housing units. Value statistics are presented for "Specified owner-occupied" housing units. These "specified" housing units include only one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. Mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, or vans occupied as a usual residence, and owner-occupied noncondominium units in multi-family buildings are excluded from the value tabulations.

Contract Rent. Data on contract rent were derived from answers to question H12. Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to, or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the rent asked for the unit at the time of enumeration. The statistics on rent are tabulated for "Specified renter-occupied" housing units which include renter units except one-family houses on 10 or more acres. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units for business premises. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the rent tabulations.

Supplementary Questionnaire Items

Occupied Housing Units. A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; e.g., away on vacation. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of resident. By definition, therefore, the number of occupied housing units is the same as the number of households. In tabulations presenting data from a sample of the housing units, there may be small differences in the counts resulting from processing procedures used to inflate the population and housing sample data.

Persons in Unit. All persons occupying the housing unit are included. These persons include not only occupants related to the householder but also any lodgers, roomers, boarders, partners, roommates, wards, foster children, and resident employees who share the living quarters of the householder. The data on "Persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons.

Persons Per Room. "Persons per room" is 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 occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Piped Water. Data on piped water were derived from answers to questions 1a and 1b. A unit is classified as having piped water if water is piped to the unit from a pressure or gravity system. The supply of water may be available at a sink, wash basin, bathtub, or shower. Piped water must be located in the same building as the living quarters being enumerated to be counted as available for the units. Piped water may be located within the unit itself, or it may be in the hallway, or in a room used by several units in the building. It may be necessary to go outdoors to reach that part of the building in which the piped water is located.

Source Of Water. Data on source of water were derived from answers to question 1c. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. The definitions of the types of source of water shown in this file are as follows:

Public system, private company, tribal or community system--a common source that supplies water to six or more housing units. The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, tribal system, community system, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies piped water to six or more housing units.

Individual drilled well or individual dug well--the water is supplied from a well on the property or on a neighboring property serving five or fewer housing units.

Private cistern refers to vessels in which rainwater is collected usually as it drains from the roof or, if the property slopes, from a paved area. This source usually serves only one structure.

Creek, spring, river, lake, or pond--water is obtained privately from a creek, spring, river, lake, or pond.

Other source--water sources other than the ones listed above.

Sewage Disposal. Data on sewage disposal were derived from answers to question 2. The definitions of the types of sewage disposal shown in this file are as follows:

Public sewer- this applies to housing units connected to a city, county, sanitary district, neighborhood, or subdivision sewer system. A public sewer may be operated by a government body, including a tribe, or by a private organization. Small sewage treatment plants, which in some localities are called neighborhood septic tanks, are also classified as public sewers.

Septic tank or cesspool--a housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal.

Chemical toilet or an outhouse or privy--a housing unit using a chemical toilet or other type of nonflush toilet in an outdoor structure.

Other means --this includes all other means of sewage disposal other than the ones listed above.

Year Structure Built. Data on year structure built were derived from answers to question 4. Year structure built refers to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For a houseboat or mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer's model year is assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in this file relate to the number of units in structures built during the specified periods and in existence at the time of enumeration.

Floor Materials. Data on floor materials were derived from answers to question 8. This item refers to the flooring materials, not to rugs, carpets or other floor covering. The classification identifies the main type of material used for the major portion of the floor area of the living quarters. The categories for types of material used are: (1) "Wood," including woodboards, plywoods, etc.; (2) "Asphalt, linoleum, or vinyl tiles;" (3) "Stone, concrete, brick, clay, or ceramic tile;" (4) "Metal," including zinc, steel, tin, etc.; (5) "Earth, gravel, sand;" and (6) "Other," for all types of materials which cannot be described by any of the other specific categories.

Exterior Wall Materials. Data on exterior wall materials were derived from answers to question 9. Units were classified according to the main type of material used in the construction for the major portion of the outside walls of the structure. The categories for types of material used are: (1) "Siding or shingles (wood or aluminum)," including asphalt shingles or vinyl siding and shingles; (2) "Brick, concrete block, stone, or stucco;" (3) "Logs;" (4) "Asphalt siding or tar paper;" (5) "Cloth or tent;" (6) "Mud, adobe, or sod;" (7) "Metal," including zinc, steel, tin, etc.; and (8) "Other," for materials not specified in the listed categories.

Kitchen Facilities. Data on kitchen facilities were derived from answers to question 5a. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range or cookstove, and (3) a mechanical refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Quarters with only portable cooking equipment are not considered as having a range or cookstove. An icebox is not considered to be a mechanical refrigerator.

Refrigerator. Data on the presence of a refrigerator were derived from answers to question 5b. A unit is classified as having a refrigerator if there is a mechanical refrigerator available for the living quarters. Mechanical refrigerators may be operated by electricity, gas, kerosene, or other source of power. An icebox is not considered to be a mechanical refrigerator.

Heating Equipment. Data on heating equipment were derived from answers to question 3. Housing units use specific types of heating equipment as their primary source of heat. The categories for types used are: (1) a steam or hot water system; (2) a central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms; (3) an electric heat pump; (4) other built-in electric units which are permanently installed in the floors, walls, ceilings, or baseboards, and are a part of the electrical installation of the building; (5) a floor, wall, or pipeless furnace; (6) room heaters with flue or vent that burn gas, oil, or kerosene; (7) nonportable room heaters without flue or vent that burn gas, oil, or kerosene; and (8) fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind that can be picked up and moved.

Electric Lighting. Data on electric lighting were derived from answers to questions 7a and 7b. Housing units are classified as having electric lighting if the unit has electric lighting fixtures or electric lamps in the unit or if the unit is equipped for electric lighting even though the current may be shut off or the service temporarily discontinued. If the electricity is supplied by a government body or a private organization, the units are classified as receiving electricity from a "Public or private utility company." Electricity may also be supplied by the following sources: (1) rural electric cooperative; (2) Bureau of Indian Affairs electric system; (3) tribal system; and (4) a generator, which may be operated by means of diesel oil, solar or other sources of energy. Sources of electric lighting other than the ones listed were included in the category "Other."

Telephone in Housing Unit. Data on telephone in the housing unit were derived from answers to questions 6a and 6b. A unit is classified as having a telephone if there is a telephone in the living quarters. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

HOW TO USE THE DATA DICTIONARY

This computer-generated report documents the data contents and the 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, data type, and the variable label. Following those items, on subsequent lines, are any applicable notes and value codes. Each of these items is defined below.

1. Name. This is an arbitrarily assigned 8 character identifier. It may be a mnemonic such as "STATE" or "EDNUMBER", or sequential identifier such as "TAB1", "TAB2", etc.
2. Size/Scale. The size of a data item is given in characters. The scale of a data item is given in integer powers of 10. Implied decimals or multipliers (in integer powers of ten only) are indicated by a "-" or a "+" followed by a number. For example, 123.45 would appear on the data tape as 12345, and the size/scale value would be 5/-2. A number recorded in thousands (12,345,000 for example) would appear on the data tape as 12345 and the size/scale value would be 5/+3. Scale factors which are not an integer power of ten are identified in the notes following the label, and in the footnotes.
3. Begin. This is the location in the data record of the first character of the data item.
4. Data Type. The data type indicates whether the data item is alphanumeric (A) or numeric (N).
5. Description. (This is not titled in the Data Dictionary.)

Label. This is a single 40 character line or a set of 40 character lines which describes the data item.

Notes and Value Codes. This section provides any relevant notes or footnote references. In addition, any value codes necessary for the data item are listed and labeled here.

AMERICAN INDIANS PUBLIC USE MICRODATA SAMPLES FILE

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AMERICAN INDIANS PUBLIC USE MICRODATA SAMPLES FILE

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DATA DICTIONARY

HOUSING RECORD

NAME	SIZE	BEGIN	
HID	1	1	Housing Record Indicator 'H' Indicates housing record
HRESV	1	2	Reservation Identifier 1 On reservation outside Arizona 2 On reservation in Arizona 3 On Historic Area of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized area)
HSUB	2	3	Subsample Number 00-99 = One-in-a thousand subsample
HSN	5	5	Serial Number of Housing Unit 00000-12494 = Housing unit sequence number within file
HNP	2	10	Number of Persons in Unit 01-31 = Number of persons in household
HWT	6	12	Sample Household Selection Weight 000000-999999 = Weight to 4 decimal places
HX4	2	18	Units at Address 00 Not applicable 01 One 02 2 apartments or living quarters 03 3 apartments or living quarters 04 4 apartments or living quarters 05 5 apartments or living quarters 06 6 apartments or living quarters 07 7 apartments or living quarters 08 8 apartments or living quarters 09 9 apartments or living quarters 10 10 or more apartments or living quarters 11 This is a mobile home or trailer
HX6	1	20	Plumbing Facilities 0 Not applicable 1 Yes, for this household only 2 Yes, but also used by another household 3 No, have some but not all plumbing facilities 4 No plumbing facilities in living quarters
HX7	1	21	Rooms 0 Not applicable 1 1 room 2 2 rooms 3 3 rooms 4 4 rooms 5 5 rooms 6 6 rooms 7 7 rooms

NAME SIZE BEGIN

8 8 rooms
9 9 or more rooms

HX9 1 22

Tenure
0 Not applicable
1 Owned or being bought by you or by
someone else
2 Rented for cash rent
3 Occupied without payment of cash rent

HX10A 1 23

Commercial Establishment
0 Not applicable
1 Yes
2 No

HX10B 1 24

Acreage
0 Not applicable
1 Yes
2 No

HX11 2 25

Value
00 Not applicable
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 or more

HX12 2 27

Rent
00 Not applicable
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 or more

NAME	SIZE	BEGIN	
H1A	1	29	Piped water in This Building <input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, piped water in this building <input type="checkbox"/> No piped water in this building
H1B	1	30	Source of Water Within 100 Yards of This Building <input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, within 100 yards <input type="checkbox"/> No, more than 100 yards away
H1C	1	31	Source of Water <input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable <input type="checkbox"/> A public system, private company, tribal or community system <input type="checkbox"/> An individual drilled well <input type="checkbox"/> An individual dug well <input type="checkbox"/> A private cistern <input type="checkbox"/> A creek, spring, river, lake or pond <input type="checkbox"/> Other source
H2	1	32	Building Connected to a Public Sewer <input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="checkbox"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="checkbox"/> No, chemical toilet used <input type="checkbox"/> No, outhouse or privy used <input type="checkbox"/> No, other means used
H3	1	33	How Living Quarters are Heated <input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable <input type="checkbox"/> Steam or hot water system <input type="checkbox"/> Central warm-air furnace with ducts to individual rooms (Do not count electric heat pumps here.) <input type="checkbox"/> Electric heat pump <input type="checkbox"/> Other built-in electric units (permanently installed in walls, ceiling, or baseboard) <input type="checkbox"/> Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace <input type="checkbox"/> Room heaters with flue or vents, burning gas, oil, or kerosene <input type="checkbox"/> Room heaters without flue or vents, burning gas, oil, or kerosene (not portable) <input type="checkbox"/> Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind <input type="checkbox"/> No heating equipment
H4	1	34	Year Building Originally Built (Mark when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted.) <input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable <input type="checkbox"/> 1979 or 1980

NAME SIZE BEGIN

- 2 1975 to 1978
- 3 1970 to 1974
- 4 1960 to 1969
- 5 1950 to 1959
- 6 1940 to 1949
- 7 1939 or earlier

H5A 1 35 Complete Kitchen Facilities (sink with piped water, a range or cookstove and refrigerator)

- 0 Not applicable
- 1 Yes
- 2 No

H5B 1 36

- Refrigerator
- 0 Not applicable
 - 1 Yes
 - 2 No

H6A 1 37

- Telephone In Living Quarters
- 0 Not applicable
 - 1 Yes
 - 2 No

H6B 1 38

- Nearest Telephone Within 1/4 Mile of Living Quarters
- 0 Not applicable
 - 1 Yes, within 1/4 mile
 - 2 No, more than 1/4 mile away

H7A 1 39

- Electric Lighting in Living Quarters
- 0 Not applicable
 - 1 Yes
 - 2 No

H7B 1 40

- Source of This Electricity
- 0 Not applicable
 - 1 Public or private utility company
 - 2 Rural electric cooperative
 - 3 Bureau of Indian Affairs electric system
 - 4 Tribal system
 - 5 Your own generator
 - 6 Other

H8 1 41

- Main Type of Material Used for Floors of Living Quarters
- 0 Not applicable
 - 1 Wood
 - 2 Asphalt, linoleum, or vinyl tiles
 - 3 Stone, concrete, brick, clay, or ceramic tile
 - 4 Metal
 - 5 Earth, gravel, sand
 - 6 Other

NAME	SIZE	BEGIN	
H9	1	42	Main Type of Material Used for Outside Walls of Living Quarters <input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable 1 Siding or shingles (wood or aluminum) 2 Brick, concrete block, stone, or stucco 3 Logs 4 Asphalt siding or tar paper 5 Cloth, tent, mud, adobe, or sod 6 Metal 7 Other
HX4A	1	43	Units at Address - Allocation <input type="checkbox"/> No 1 Yes, pre-edit 2 Yes, consistency edit 3 Yes, hot-deck
HX6A	1	44	Plumbing Facilities - Allocation <input type="checkbox"/> No 1 Yes, pre-edit 2 Yes, consistency edit 3 Yes, hot-deck
HX7A	1	45	Rooms - Allocation <input type="checkbox"/> No 1 Yes, pre-edit 2 Yes, consistency edit 3 Yes, hot-deck
HX8A	1	46	Tenure - Allocation <input type="checkbox"/> No 1 Yes, pre-edit 2 Yes, consistency edit 3 Yes, hot-deck
HX10AA	1	47	Commercial Establishment - Allocation <input type="checkbox"/> No 1 Yes, pre-edit 2 Yes, consistency edit 3 Yes, hot-deck
HX10BA	1	48	Acreage - Allocation <input type="checkbox"/> No 1 Yes, pre-edit 2 Yes, consistency edit 3 Yes, hot-deck
HX11A	1	49	Value - Allocation <input type="checkbox"/> No 1 Yes, pre-edit 2 Yes, consistency edit 3 Yes, hot-deck

NAME	SIZE	BEGIN	
HX12A	1	50	Rent - Allocation 0 No 1 Yes, pre-edit 2 Yes, consistency edit 3 Yes, hot-deck
H1AA	1	51	Piped water - Allocation 0 No 1 Yes, pre-edit 2 Yes, consistency edit 3 Yes, hot-deck
H1BA	1	52	Source of Water Within 100 Yards - Allocation 0 No 1 Yes, pre-edit 2 Yes, consistency edit 3 Yes, hot-deck
H1CA	1	53	Source of Water - Allocation 0 No 1 Yes, pre-edit 2 Yes, consistency edit 3 Yes, hot-deck
H2A	1	54	Public Sewer - Allocation 0 No 1 Yes, pre-edit 2 Yes, consistency edit 3 Yes, hot-deck
H3A	1	55	Living Quarters Heated - Allocation 0 No 1 Yes, pre-edit 2 Yes, consistency edit 3 Yes, hot-deck
H4A	1	56	Year Structure Built - Allocation 0 No 1 Yes, pre-edit 2 Yes, consistency edit 3 Yes, hot-deck
H5AA	1	57	Kitchen Facilities - Allocation 0 No 1 Yes, pre-edit 2 Yes, consistency edit 3 Yes, hot-deck
H5BA	1	58	Refrigerator - Allocation 0 No 1 Yes, pre-edit 2 Yes, consistency edit 3 Yes, hot-deck

NAME	SIZE	BEGIN	
H6AA	1	59	Telephone - Allocation 0 No 1 Yes, pre-edit 2 Yes, consistency edit 3 Yes, hot-deck
H6BA	1	60	Available Telephone - Allocation 0 No 1 Yes, pre-edit 2 Yes, consistency edit 3 Yes, hot-deck
H7AA	1	61	Electric Lighting - Allocation 0 No 1 Yes, pre-edit 2 Yes, consistency edit 3 Yes, hot-deck
H7BA	1	62	Source of Electricity - Allocation 0 No 1 Yes, pre-edit 2 Yes, consistency edit 3 Yes, hot-deck
H8A	1	63	Material Used for Floors - Allocation 0 No 1 Yes, pre-edit 2 Yes, consistency edit 3 Yes, hot-deck
H9A	1	64	Material Used for Walls - Allocation 0 No 1 Yes, pre-edit 2 Yes, consistency edit 3 Yes, hot-deck
FILL1	49	65	Blank

DATA DICTIONARY

PERSON RECORD

NAME	SIZE	BEGIN	
P10	1	1	Person's Record Indicator 'P' Indicates person record
PWGT	6	2	Sample Person Selection Weight 000000-999999 = Sample person selection weight to 4 decimal places. The first person (householder) in each household was selected to represent 10, therefore all householders have a PWGT of 100000.
PX2	2	8	Relationship to Person in Column 1 00 Not in universe (Not applicable) 01 Person in column 1 (householder) 02 Husband/wife 03 Son/daughter 04 Brother/sister 05 Father/mother 06 Other relative 07 Roomer, boarder (nonrelative) 08 Partner, roommate (nonrelative) 09 Paid employee (nonrelative) 10 Other nonrelative
PX3	1	10	Sex 0 Not applicable 1 Male 2 Female
PX4	1	11	Race 0 Not applicable 1 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut 2 Other races
PX5	3	12	Age 000 thru 084 years of age 085 85 years of age or older
PX5A	1	15	Quarter of Birth 0 Not applicable 1 Jan.-Mar. 2 Apr.-June 3 July-Sept. 4 Oct.-Dec.
PX6	1	16	Marital Status 0 Not applicable 1 Now married 2 Widowed 3 Divorced 4 Separated 5 Never married
P11	1	17	Person Enrolled in Tribe (tribe entered in question 10) 0 Not applicable

NAME SIZE BEGIN

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 Nonresponse

P12A 1 18

School Enrollment
Since February 1, 1980 Person
Attended Regular School or College
(nursery school, kindergarten,
elementary school, and schooling which
leads to a high school diploma or
college degree)

- 0 Not applicable
- 1 Yes
- 2 No, has not attended

P12B 1 19

Kind of School or College Person
Attended

- 0 Not applicable
- 1 Tribal school, tribal college
- 2 Bureau of Indian Affairs day school
- 3 Bureau of Indian Affairs boarding school
- 4 Public school
- 5 Private school
- 6 Nonresponse

P13 2 20

Highest Grade (or Year) of Regular
School This Person Ever Attended
(Mark one box for highest grade
attended. If now attending school,
mark grade person is in. If high
school was finished by equivalency
test (GED), mark '12.')

- 00 Not applicable
- 01 Never attended school
- 02 Nursery school
- 03 Kindergarten
- 04 Elementary one
- 05 Elementary two
- 06 Elementary three
- 07 Elementary four
- 08 Elementary five
- 09 Elementary six
- 10 Elementary seven
- 11 Elementary eight
- 12 High school one
- 13 High school two
- 14 High school three
- 15 High school four
- 16 College one
- 17 College two
- 18 College three
- 19 College four
- 20 College five or more

P14 1 22

Person Finished Highest Grade (or Year)
Attended

NAME SIZE BEGIN

- 0 Not applicable
- 1 Now attending this grade (or year)
- 2 Finished this grade (or year)
- 3 Did not finish this grade (or year)

P15A 1 23 Person Lived in This House (or
Dwelling) 1 Year Ago (April 1, 1979)

- 0 Not applicable
- 1 Born April 1979 or later
- 2 Yes, this house
- 3 No, different house
- 4 Nonresponse

P15B 1 24 Where Person Lived 1 Year Ago
(April 1, 1979)

- 0 Not applicable
- 1 On this reservation
- 2 On another reservation
- 3 Off reservation, same state
- 4 Off reservation, different state
- 5 Nonresponse

P16 1 25 When Person Last Moved Onto This
Reservation.

- 0 Not applicable
- 1 1979 or 1980
- 2 1975 to 1978
- 3 1970 to 1974
- 4 1960 to 1969
- 5 1950 to 1959
- 6 1949 or earlier
- 7 Always lived on this reservation
- 8 Now living in Oklahoma outside the
Osage Reservation
- 9 Nonresponse

P17A 1 26 Doctor -- Since March 1, 1980, did this
person see and/or receive medical or
dental services from a doctor (includes
specialists)

- 0 Not applicable
- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 Nonresponse

P17B 1 27 Dentist -- Since March 1, 1980, did this
person see and/or receive medical or
dental services from a dentist

- 0 Not applicable
- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 Nonresponse

NAME	SIZE	BEGIN	
P17C	1	28	<p>Nurse -- Since March 1, 1980, did this person see and/or receive medical or dental services from a nurse</p> <p>0 Not applicable 1 Yes 2 No 3 Nonresponse</p>
P17D	1	29	<p>Pharmacist -- Since March 1, 1980, did this person see and/or receive medical or dental services from a pharmacist</p> <p>0 Not applicable 1 Yes 2 No 3 Nonresponse</p>
P17E	1	30	<p>Community Health Representative (CHR) -- Since March 1, 1980, did this person see and/or receive medical or dental services from a community health representative</p> <p>0 Not applicable 1 Yes 2 No 3 Nonresponse</p>
P17F	1	31	<p>Midwife -- Since March 1, 1980, did this person see and/or receive medical or dental services from a midwife</p> <p>0 Not applicable 1 Yes 2 No 3 Nonresponse</p>
P17G	1	32	<p>Physician Assistant or Medic -- Since March 1, 1980, did this person see and/or receive medical or dental services from a physician assistant or Medic</p> <p>0 Not applicable 1 Yes 2 No 3 Nonresponse</p>
P17H	1	33	<p>Community Health Aide -- Since March 1, 1980, did this person see and/or receive medical or dental services from a community health aide</p> <p>0 Not applicable 1 Yes 2 No 3 Nonresponse</p>
P17I	1	34	<p>Other Source -- Since March 1, 1980, did this person see and/or receive</p>

NAME SIZE BEGIN

medical or dental services from any other source

- 0 Not applicable
- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 Nonresponse

P18A 1 35

During Last 12 Months, Where Person Usually Sought Health Care

- 0 Not applicable
- 1 Indian Health Service (IHS) clinic, health center or hospital
- 2 Tribal clinic or hospital
- 3 Private physician or dentist
- 4 Government (Federal, State, county, or city) clinic or hospital
- 5 Other
- 6 Did not seek health care
- 7 Nonresponse

P18B 1 36

During Last 12 Months, Usual Time From Home to Health Care Facility (marked in 18a)

- 0 Not applicable
- 1 Less than 30 minutes
- 2 30 minutes to less than 1 hour
- 3 1 hour to less than 2 hours
- 4 2 or more hours
- 5 Nonresponse

P19 1 37

During Last 12 Months, How Person's Health Care Paid For

- 0 Not applicable
- 1 Received from Indian Health Service or tribe at no cost
- 2 Medicare
- 3 Medicaid
- 4 Received from other governmental source at no cost
- 5 Received from private source at no cost
- 6 Private health insurance (for example: Aetna, Blue Cross, Health Maintenance Organization, Kaiser or other health plan)
- 7 Paid for by person or other member of family
- 8 Other
- 9 Nonresponse

P21A 1 38

Last Year (1979), Person Worked, Even for a Few Days, at Paid Job or in Business or Farm

- 0 Not applicable
- 1 Yes
- 2 No

NAME	SIZE	BEGIN	
F21B	1	39	<p>In 1979, Person Raised Crops and/or Livestock, or Spent Time Making Things to Sell or Trade Such as Rugs, Pottery, or Jewelry</p> <p>0 Not applicable 1 Yes 2 No</p>
F21C	1	40	<p>Person Earned Cash Income From This Work in 1979</p> <p>0 Not applicable 1 Yes 2 No</p>
F21D	1	41	<p>Number of Weeks Person Worked in 1979 (Include work at a paid job or business as well as time spent raising crops and/or livestock or making things to sell or trade.)</p> <p>0 Not applicable 1 1 to 13 weeks 2 14 to 26 weeks 3 27 to 39 weeks 4 40 to 49 weeks 5 50 to 52 weeks</p>
F22	1	42	<p>Main Reason Person Worked Fewer Than 50 Weeks in 1979</p> <p>0 Not applicable 1 Personal reasons (for example, family or home responsibilities, including pregnancy; school; health; retirement or old age) 2 Seasonal job completed 3 Slack work or business conditions 4 Temporary nonseasonal job completed 5 Unsatisfactory work arrangements (hours, pay, etc.) 6 Could not find work 7 Bad weather conditions 8 Did not want work 9 Other</p>
F23	1	43	<p>Of the Weeks Not Working in 1979, Number of Weeks Person Actively Looked for Work or Was on Layoff from Job</p> <p>0 Not applicable 1 None 2 1 to 4 weeks 3 5 to 10 weeks 4 11 to 14 weeks 5 15 to 26 weeks 6 27 to 39 weeks 7 40 or more weeks</p>

NAME SIZE BEGIN

P24 1 44 When Person Last Worked, Even for a Few Days, at a Job, Business, Farm, Raising Crops and/or Livestock, or Making Things to Sell or Trade
0 Not applicable
1 Now working
2 1980
3 1979
4 1978
5 1975 to 1977
6 1974 or earlier
7 Never worked

P25B 3 45 Industry -- What kind of business or industry was this. (For example: High school, tribal planning office, hospital, building construction, rug weaving, sheep ranch) Range = 010-992. See Appendix A.
000 Not applicable

P25C 1 48 Location of Business or Industry
0 Not applicable
1 On reservation
2 Off reservation
3 Nonresponse

P26 3 49 Occupation -- Describe the kind of work or craft this person was doing. (For example: high school English teacher, typist, practical nurse, carpenter, rug weaver, sheepherder). Range = 003-960. See Appendix B
000 Not applicable

P27 1 52 Class of Worker
0 Not applicable
1 A tribal government employee
2 A tribal or Indian-owned business employee
3 A Bureau of Indian Affairs or Indian Health Service employee
4 An other Federal government agency employee
5 A State or local government employee

NAME SIZE BEGIN

- 6 An employee of private company, business or individual
- 7 Self-employed in own business, professional practice or farm
- 8 Working without pay in family business or farm

P28A 1 53 In 1979, Person Received Medicaid or Medicare Benefits
 Not applicable
1 Yes
2 No

P28B 1 54 In 1979, Person Received Food Stamps
 Not applicable
1 Yes
2 No

P28C 1 55 In 1979, Person Received Federal Housing Assistance
 Not applicable
1 Yes
2 No

P28D 1 56 In 1979, Person Received Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) Benefits
 Not applicable
1 Yes
2 No

P28E 1 57 In 1979, Person Received Social Security (green-colored check)
 Not applicable
1 Yes
2 No

P28F 1 58 In 1979, Person Received Supplemental Security-U.S. Government (gold-colored check)
 Not applicable
1 Yes
2 No

P28G 1 59 In 1979, Person Received Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC)
 Not applicable
1 Yes
2 No

P28H 1 60 In 1979, Person Received Bureau of Indian Affairs General Assistance
 Not applicable
1 Yes
2 No

NAME SIZE BEGIN

P281 1 61 In 1979, Person Received Other
Assistance or Welfare Payments
0 Not applicable
1 Yes
2 No

P29 5 62 Person's Total Income In 1979
Range = -9998 to 50000
(Income (or loss) in dollars; includes
income (before deductions for taxes,
bonds, dues, or other items) from
wages or salaries; own farm or nonfarm
business; partnership or professional
practice (net after expenses);
interest; dividends; or net rental
income; Social Security or Railroad
Retirement; public assistance or
welfare; unemployment compensation;
veterans' payments; pensions; alimony
or child support; or any other money
income received regularly. Exclude
lump-sum amounts such as gains from
the sale of property.
00000 Not applicable
-9999 Loss of \$9,999 or more
50000 Income of \$50000 or more

PX24 1 67 Relationship - Allocation
0 No
1 Yes, pre-edit
2 Yes, consistency edit
3 Yes, hot-deck

PX3A 1 68 Sex - Allocation
0 No
1 Yes, pre-edit
2 Yes, consistency edit
3 Yes, hot-deck

PX4A 1 69 Race - Allocation
0 No
1 Yes, from relative
2 Yes, from nonrelative
3 Yes, hot-deck

PX5A 1 70 Age - Allocation
0 No
1 Yes, pre-edit
2 Yes, hot-deck (age captured)
3 Yes, hot deck (age not captured)

PX5BA 1 71 Quarter of Birth - Allocation
0 No
1 Yes, pre-edit

NAME SIZE BEGIN

2 Yes, consistency edit
3 Yes, hot-deck

PX6A 1 72 Marital Status - Allocation
0 No
1 Yes, pre-edit
2 Yes, consistency edit
3 Yes, hot deck

FILL2 1 73 Zero Filler

P11A 1 74 Tribal Enrollment - Allocation
0 No
1 Yes, pre-edit
2 Yes, consistency edit
3 Yes, hot-deck

P12AA 1 75 School Enrollment - Allocation
0 No
1 Yes, pre-edit
2 Yes, consistency edit
3 Yes, hot deck

P129A 1 76 Kind of School - Allocation
0 No
1 Yes, pre-edit
2 Yes, consistency edit
3 Yes, hot-deck

P13A 1 77 Highest Grade Attended - Allocation
0 No
1 Yes, pre-edit
2 Yes, consistency edit
3 Yes, hot deck

P14A 1 78 Finished Highest Grade - Allocation
0 No
1 Yes, pre-edit
2 Yes, consistency edit
3 Yes, hot deck

P15AA 1 79 Residence 1 Year Ago - Allocation
0 No
1 Yes, pre-edit
2 Yes, consistency edit
3 Yes, hot deck

P15BA 1 80 Residence Location 1 Year Ago - Allocation
0 No
1 Yes, pre-edit
2 Yes, consistency edit
3 Yes, hot-deck

NAME	SIZE	BEGIN	
P16A	1	81	Last Moved Onto Reservation - Allocation 0 No 1 Yes, pre-edit 2 Yes, consistency edit 3 Yes, hot-deck
P17AA	1	82	Doctor - Allocation 0 No 1 Yes, pre-edit 2 Yes, consistency edit 3 Yes, hot-deck
P17BA	1	83	Dentist - Allocation 0 No 1 Yes, pre-edit 2 Yes, consistency edit 3 Yes, hot-deck
P17CA	1	84	Nurse - Allocation 0 No 1 Yes, pre-edit 2 Yes, consistency edit 3 Yes, hot-deck
P17DA	1	85	Pharmacist - Allocation 0 No 1 Yes, pre-edit 2 Yes, consistency edit 3 Yes, hot-deck
P17EA	1	86	Community Health Representative (CHR) - Allocation 0 No 1 Yes, pre-edit 2 Yes, consistency edit 3 Yes, hot-deck
P17FA	1	87	Midwife - Allocation 0 No 1 Yes, pre-edit 2 Yes, consistency edit 3 Yes, hot-deck
P17GA	1	88	Physician Assistance or Medic - Allocation 0 No 1 Yes, pre-edit 2 Yes, consistency edit 3 Yes, hot-deck
P17HA	1	89	Community Health Aide - Allocation 0 No 1 Yes, pre-edit

NAME SIZE BEGIN

2 Yes, consistency edit
3 Yes, hot-deck

P171A 1 90

Other - Allocation
0 No
1 Yes, pre-edit
2 Yes, consistency edit
3 Yes, hot-deck

P18AA 1 91

Where Sought Health Care - Allocation
0 No
1 Yes, pre-edit
2 Yes, consistency edit
3 Yes, hot-deck

P18BA 1 92

Length of Trip to Health Care - Allocation
0 No
1 Yes, pre-edit
2 Yes, consistency edit
3 Yes, hot-deck

P19A 1 93

Payment of Health Care - Allocation
0 No
1 Yes, pre-edit
2 Yes, consistency edit
3 Yes, hot-deck

P21AA 1 94

Work Last Year - Allocation
0 No
1 Yes, pre-edit
2 Yes, consistency edit
3 Yes, hot-deck

P21BA 1 95

Subsistence Activity Last Year - Allocation
0 No
1 Yes, pre-edit
2 Yes, consistency edit
3 Yes, hot-deck

P21CA 1 96

Income From Work Last Year - Allocation
0 No
1 Yes, pre-edit
2 Yes, consistency edit
3 Yes, hot-deck

P21DA 1 97

Weeks Looking for Work Last Year - Allocation
0 No
1 Yes, pre-edit
2 Yes, consistency edit
3 Yes, hot-deck

NAME	SIZE	BEGIN	
P22A	1	98	Reason for Fewer Than 50 Weeks Worked - Allocation 0 No 1 Yes, pre-edit 2 Yes, consistency edit 3 Yes, hot-deck
P23A	1	99	Looking for work - Allocation 0 No 1 Yes, pre-edit 2 Yes, consistency edit 3 Yes, hot-deck
P24A	1	100	Last Worked - Allocation 0 No 1 Yes, pre-edit 2 Yes, consistency edit 3 Yes, hot-deck
P25BA	1	101	Industry - Allocation 0 No 1 Yes, pre-edit 2 Yes, consistency edit 3 Yes, hot-deck
P26A	1	102	Occupation - Allocation 0 No 1 Yes, pre-edit 2 Yes, consistency edit 3 Yes, hot-deck
P27A	1	103	Class of Worker - Allocation 0 No 1 Yes, pre-edit 2 Yes, consistency edit 3 Yes, hot-deck
P28AA	1	104	Medicaid or Medicare - Allocation 0 No 1 Yes, pre-edit 2 Yes, consistency edit 3 Yes, hot-deck
P28BA	1	105	Food Stamps - Allocation 0 No 1 Yes, pre-edit 2 Yes, consistency edit 3 Yes, hot-deck
P28CA	1	106	Federal Housing Assistance - Allocation 0 No 1 Yes, pre-edit 2 Yes, consistency edit 3 Yes, hot-deck

NAME	SIZE	BEGIN	
P28DA	1	107	Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) - Allocation 0 No 1 Yes, pre-edit 2 Yes, consistency edit 3 Yes, hot-deck
P28EA	1	108	Social Security - Allocation 0 No 1 Yes, pre-edit 2 Yes, consistency edit 3 Yes, hot-deck
P28FA	1	109	Supplemental Security-U.S. Government - Allocation 0 No 1 Yes, pre-edit 2 Yes, consistency edit 3 Yes, hot-deck
P28GA	1	110	Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) - Allocation 0 No 1 Yes, pre-edit 2 Yes, consistency edit 3 Yes, hot-deck
P28HA	1	111	Bureau of Indian Affairs General Assistance - Allocation 0 No 1 Yes, pre-edit 2 Yes, consistency edit 3 Yes, hot-deck
P28IA	1	112	Other Assistance or Welfare Payments - Allocation 0 No 1 Yes, pre-edit 2 Yes, consistency edit 3 Yes, hot-deck
P29A	1	113	Total Income -Allocation 0 No 1 Yes, pre-edit 2 Yes, consistency edit 3 Yes, hot-deck

APPENDIX A

INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION CODES

(Numbers in parentheses are the 1972 SIC code equivalents; see Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972 and the 1977 Supplement. "Pt" means part; "n.e.c." means not elsewhere classified.)

<u>Code</u>	<u>Industry</u>
0-9	not used
10-31	AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES
10	Agricultural production, crops (01)
11	Agricultural production, Livestock (02)
12-19	not used
20	Agricultural services, except horticultural (07, except 078)
21	Horticultural services (078)
22-29	not used
30	Forestry (08)
31	Fishing, hunting, and trapping (09)
32-39	not used
40-50	MINING
40	Metal mining (10)
41	Coal mining (11, 12)
42	Crude petroleum and natural gas extraction (13)
43-49	not used
50	Nonmetallic mining and quarrying, except fuel (14)
51-59	not used
60	CONSTRUCTION (15, 16, 17)
61-99	not used
100-392	MANUFACTURING
100-222	Nonurable Goods
100-122	Food and kindred products
100	Meat products (201)
101	Dairy products (202)
102	Canned and preserved fruits and vegetables (203)
103-109	not used
110	Grain mill products (204)
111	Bakery products (205)
112	Sugar and confectionary products (206)
113-119	not used
120	Beverage industries (208)
121	Miscellaneous food preparations and kindred products (207, 209)
122	Not specified food industries
123-129	not used
130	Tobacco manufactures (21)
131	not used
132-150	Textile mill products
132	Knitting mills (225)
133-139	not used
140	Dyeing and finishing textiles, except wool and knit goods (226)

<u>Code</u>	<u>Industry</u>
141	Floor coverings, except hard surface (217)
142	Yarn, thread, and fabric mills (228, 221-224)
143-149	not used
150	Miscellaneous textile mill products (229)
151-152	Apparel and other finished textile products
151	Apparel and accessories, except knit (231-238)
152	Miscellaneous fabricated textile products (239)
153-159	not used
160-162	Paper and allied products
160	Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills (261-263, 266)
161	Miscellaneous paper and pulp products (264)
162	Paperboard containers and boxes (265)
163-170	not used
171-172	Printing, publishing, and allied industries
171	Newspaper publishing and printing (271)
172	Printing, publishing, and allied industries, except newspapers (272-279)
173-179	not used
180-192	Chemicals and allied products
180	Plastics, synthetics, and resins (282)
181	Drugs (283)
182	Soaps and cosmetics (284)
183-189	not used
190	Paints, varnishes, and related products (285)
191	Agricultural chemicals (287)
192	Industrial and miscellaneous chemicals (281, 286, 289)
193-199	not used
200-201	Petroleum and coal products
200	Petroleum refining (291)
201	Miscellaneous petroleum and coal products (295, 299)
202-209	not used
210-212	Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products
210	Tires and inner tubes (301)
211	Other rubber products, and plastics footwear and belting (302-304, 306)
212	Miscellaneous plastics products (307)
213-219	not used
220-222	Leather and leather products
220	Leather tanning and finishing (311)
221	Footwear, except rubber and plastic (313, 314)
222	Leather products, except footwear (315-317, 319)
223-229	not used
230-391	Durable Goods
230-241	Lumber and wood products, except furniture
230	Logging (241)
231	Sawmills, planing mills, and millwork (242, 243)
232	Wood buildings and mobile homes (245)
233-240	not used
241	Miscellaneous wood products (244, 249)
242	Furniture and fixtures (25)
243-249	not used

<u>Code</u>	<u>Industry</u>
250-262	Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products
250	Glass and glass products (321-323)
251	Cement, concrete, gypsum, and plaster products (324, 327)
252	Structural clay products (325)
253-260	not used
261	Pottery and related products (326)
262	Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral and stone products (328, 329)
263-269	not used
270-301	Metal industries
270	Blast furnaces, steelworks, rolling and finishing mills (331)
271	Iron and steel foundries (332)
272	Primary aluminum industries (3334, part 334, 3353-3355, 3361)
273-279	not used
280	Other primary metal industries (3331-3333, 3339, part 334, 3351, 3356, 3357, 3362, 3369, 339)
281	Cutlery, handtools, and other hardware (342)
282	Fabricated structural metal products (344)
283-289	not used
290	Screw machine products (345)
291	Metal forgings and stampings (346)
292	Ordnance (348)
293-299	not used
300	Miscellaneous fabricated metal products (341, 343, 347, 349)
301	Not specified metal industries
302-309	not used
310-332	Machinery, except electrical
310	Engines and turbines (351)
311	Farm machinery and equipment (352)
312	Construction and material handling machines (353)
313-319	not used
320	Metalworking machinery (354)
321	Office and accounting machines (357, except 3573)
322	Electronic computing equipment (3573)
323-330	not used
331	Machinery, except electrical, n.e.c. (355, 356, 358, 359)
332	Not specified machinery
333-339	not used
340-350	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies
340	Household appliances (363)
341	Radio, T.V., and communication equipment (365, 366)
342	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies, n.e.c. (361, 362, 364, 367, 369)
343-349	not used
350	Not specified electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies

<u>Code</u>	<u>Industry</u>
351-370	Transportation equipment
351	Motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment (371)
352	Aircraft and parts (372)
353-359	not used
360	Ship and boat building and repairing (373)
361	Railroad locomotives and equipment (374)
362	Guided missiles, space vehicles, and parts (376)
363-369	not used
370	Cycles and miscellaneous transportation equipment (375, 379)
371-382	Professional and photographic equipment, and watches
371	Scientific and controlling instruments (381, 382)
372	Optical and health services supplies (383, 384, 385)
373-379	not used
380	Photographic equipment and supplies (386)
381	Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (387)
382	Not specified professional equipment
383-389	not used
390	Toys, amusement, and sporting goods (394)
391	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries (39 except 394)
392	Not specified manufacturing industries <u>1/</u>
393-399	not used
400-472	TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES
400-432	Transportation
400	Railroads (40)
401	Bus service and urban transit (41 except 412)
402	Taxicab service (412)
403-409	not used
410	Trucking service (421, 423)
411	Warehousing and storage (422)
412	U.S. Postal Service (43)
413-419	not used
420	Water transportation (44)
421	Air transportation (45)
422	Pipe lines, except natural gas (46)
423-431	not used
432	Services incidental to transportation (47)
433-439	not used
440-442	Communications
440	Radio and television broadcasting (483)
441	Telephone (wire and radio) (481)
442	Telegraph and miscellaneous communication services (482, 489)
443-459	not used
460-472	Utilities and sanitary services
460	Electric light and power (491)
461	Gas and steam supply systems (492, 496)
462	Electric and gas, and other combinations (493)
463-469	not used

1/ When shown separately, "Not specified manufacturing" is at the same level as "Nondurable goods" and "Durable goods." When not shown, it is tallied with "Durable goods."

<u>Code</u>	<u>Industry</u>
470	Water supply and irrigation (494, 497)
471	Sanitary services (495)
472	Not specified utilities
473-499	not used
500-571	WHOLESALE TRADE
500-532	Durable Goods
500	Motor vehicles and equipment (501)
501	Furniture and home furnishings (502)
502	Lumber and construction materials (503)
503-509	not used
510	Sporting goods, toys, and hobby goods (504)
511	Metals and minerals, except petroleum (505)
512	Electrical goods (506)
513-520	not used
521	Hardware, plumbing and heating supplies (507)
522	Not specified electrical and hardware products
523-529	not used
530	Machinery, equipment, and supplies (508)
531	Scrap and waste materials (5093)
532	Miscellaneous wholesale, durable goods (5094, 5099)
533-539	not used
540-571	Nondurable Goods
540	Paper and paper products (511)
541	Drugs, chemicals, and allied products (512, 516)
542	Apparel, fabrics, and notions (513)
543-549	not used
550	Groceries and related products (514)
551	Farm products - raw materials (515)
552	Petroleum products (517)
553-559	not used
560	Alcoholic beverages (518)
561	Farm supplies (5191)
562	Miscellaneous wholesale, nondurable goods (5194, 5198, 5199)
563-570	not used
571	Not specified wholesale trade
572-579	not used
580-691	RETAIL TRADE
580	Lumber and building material retailing (521, 523)
581	Hardware stores (525)
582	Retail nurseries and garden stores (526)
583-589	not used
590	Mobile home dealers (527)
591	Department stores (531)
592	Variety stores (533)
593-599	not used
600	Miscellaneous general merchandise stores (539)
601	Grocery stores (541)
602	Dairy products stores (545)
603-609	not used
610	Retail bakeries (546)
611	Food stores, n.e.c. (542, 543, 544, 549)

<u>Code</u>	<u>Industry</u>
612	Motor vehicle dealers (551, 552)
613-619	not used
620	Auto and home supply stores (553)
621	Gasoline service stations (554)
622	Miscellaneous vehicle dealers (555, 556, 557, 559)
623-629	not used
630	Apparel and accessory stores, except shoe (56, except 566)
631	Shoe stores (566)
632	Furniture and home furnishings stores (571)
633-639	not used
640	Household appliances, TV, and radio stores (572, 573)
641	Eating and drinking places (58)
642	Drug stores (591)
643-649	not used
650	Liquor stores (592)
651	Sporting goods, bicycles, and hobby stores (5941, 5945, 5946)
652	Book and stationery stores (5942, 5943)
653-659	not used
660	Jewelry stores (5944)
661	Sewing, needlework, and piece goods stores (5949)
662	Mail order houses (5961)
663-669	not used
670	Vending machine operators (5962)
671	Direct selling establishments (5963)
672	Fuel and ice dealers (598)
673-680	not used
681	Retail florists (5992)
682	Miscellaneous retail stores (593, 5947, 5948, 5993, 5994, 5999)
683-690	not used
691	Not specified retail trade
692-699	not used
700-712	FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE
700	Banking (60)
701	Savings and loan associations (612)
702	Credit agencies, n.e.c. (61, except 612)
703-709	not used
710	Security, commodity brokerage, and investment companies (62, 67)
711	Insurance (63, 64)
712	Real estate, including real estate-insurance-law offices (65, 66)
713-720	not used
721-760	BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES
721	Advertising (731)
722	Services to dwellings and other buildings (734)
723-729	not used
730	Commercial research, development, and testing labs (7391, 7397)
731	Personnel supply services (736)
732	Business management and consulting services (7392)
733-739	not used

<u>Code</u>	<u>Industry</u>
740	Computer and data processing services (737)
741	Detective and protective services (7393)
742	Business services, n.e.c. (732, 733, 735, 7394, 7395, 7396, 7399)
743-749	not used
750	2/ Automotive services, except repair (751, 752, 754)
751	Automotive repair shops (753)
752	Electrical repair shops (762, 7694)
753-759	not used
760	Miscellaneous repair services (763, 764, 7692, 7699)
761-791	PERSONAL SERVICES
761	Private households (88)
762	Hotels and motels (701)
763-769	not used
770	Lodging places, except hotels and motels (702, 703, 704)
771	Laundry, cleaning, and garment services (721)
772	Beauty shops (723)
773-779	not used
780	Barber shops (724)
781	Funeral service and crematories (726)
782	Shoe repair shops (725)
783-789	not used
790	Dressmaking shops (part 729)
791	Miscellaneous personal services (722, part 729)
792-799	not used
800-802	ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES
800	Theaters and motion pictures (78, 792)
801	Bowling alleys, billiard and pool parlors (793)
802	Miscellaneous entertainment and recreation services (791, 794, 799)
803-811	not used
812-892	PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES
812	Offices of physicians (801, 803)
813-819	not used
820	Offices of dentists (802)
821	Offices of chiropractors (8041)
822	Offices of optometrists (8042)
823-829	not used
830	Offices of health practitioners, n.e.c. (8049)
831	Hospitals (806)
832	Nursing and personal care facilities (805)
833-839	not used
840	Health services, n.e.c. (807, 808, 809)
841	Legal services (81)
842	Elementary and secondary schools (821)
843-849	not used
850	Colleges and universities (822)
851	Business, trade, and vocational schools (824)
852	Libraries (823)
853-859	not used
860	Educational services, n.e.c. (829)

2/ When business and repair services are tabulated separately, code 750 is included with repair services.

<u>Code</u>	<u>Industry</u>
861	Job training and vocational rehabilitation services (833)
862	Child day care services (835)
863-869	not used
870	Residential care facilities, without nursing (836)
871	Social services, n.e.c. (832, 839)
872	Museums, art galleries, and zoos (84)
873-879	not used
880	Religious organizations (866)
881	Membership organizations (861-865, 869)
882	Engineering, architectural, and surveying services (891)
883-889	not used
890	Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping services (893)
891	Noncommercial educational and scientific research (892)
892	Miscellaneous professional and related services (899)
893-889	not used
900-932	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
900	Executive and legislative offices (911-913)
901	General government, n.e.c. (919)
902-909	not used
910	Justice, public order, and safety (92)
911-920	not used
921	Public finance, taxation, and monetary policy (93)
922	Administration of human resources programs (94)
923-929	not used
930	Administration of environmental quality and housing programs (95)
931	Administration of economic programs (96)
932	National security and international affairs (97)
933-990	not used
991	Assigned to persons whose labor force status is unemployed and whose last job was Armed Forces since 1975.
992	Assigned to persons whose labor force status is unemployed and who last worked in 1974 or earlier.
993+	not used

APPENDIX B

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION CODES FOR DETAILED OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES

(Numbers in parentheses are the 1980 SOC code equivalent; see U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, Standard Occupational Classification Manual, 1980. "Pt" means part; "n.e.c." means not elsewhere classified.)

<u>Code</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
0-2	not used
3-199	MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS
3-37	Executive, Administrative, and Managerial Occupations
3	Legislators (111)
4	Chief executives and general administrators, public administration (112)
5	Administrators and officials, public administration (1132-1139)
6	Administrators, protective services (1131)
7	Financial managers (122)
8	Personnel and labor relations managers (123)
9	Purchasing managers (124)
10-12	not used
13	Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations (125)
14	Administrators, education and related fields (128)
15	Managers, medicine and health (131)
16	Managers, properties and real estate (1353)
17	Postmasters and mail superintendents (1344)
18	Funeral directors (pt 1359)
19	Managers and administrators, n.e.c. (121, 126, 127, 132-139, exc. 1344, 1353, pt 1359)
20-22	not used
23-37	Management Related Occupations
23	Accountants and auditors (1412)
24	Underwriters (1414)
25	Other financial officers (1415, 1419)
26	Management analysts (142)
27	Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists (143)
28	Purchasing agents and buyers, farm products (1443)
29	Buyers, wholesale and retail trade except farm products (1442)
30-32	not used
33	Purchasing agents and buyers, n.e.c. (1449)
34	Business and promotion agents (145)
35	Construction inspectors (1472)
36	Inspectors and compliance officers, exc. construction (1473)
37	Management related occupations, n.e.c. (149)
38-42	not used

<u>Code</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
43-199	Professional Specialty Occupations
43-63	Engineers, Architects, and Surveyors
43	Architects (161)
44-59	Engineers
44	Aerospace (1622)
45	Metallurgical and materials (1623)
46	Mining (1624)
47	Petroleum (1625)
48	Chemical (1626)
49	Nuclear (1627)
50-52	not used
53	Civil (1628)
54	Agricultural (1632)
55	Electrical and electronic (1633, 1636)
56	Industrial (1634)
57	Mechanical (1635)
58	Marine and naval architects (1637)
59	Engineers, n.e.c. (1639)
60-62	not used
63	Surveyors and mapping scientists (164)
64-68	Mathematical and Computer Scientists
64	Computer systems analysts and scientists (171)
65	Operations and systems researchers and analysts (172)
66	Actuaries (1732)
67	Statisticians (1733)
68	Mathematical scientists, n.e.c. (1739)
69-83	Natural Scientists
69	Physicists and astronomers (1842, 1843)
70-72	not used
73	Chemists, except biochemists (1845)
74	Atmospheric and space scientists (1846)
75	Geologists and geodeists (1847)
76	Physical scientists, n.e.c. (1849)
77	Agricultural and food scientists (1853)
78	Biological and life scientists (1854)
79	Forestry and conservation scientists (1852)
80-82	not used
83	Medical scientists (1855)
84-89	not used
90	Health diagnosing occupations
91-94	not used
95-106	Health Assessment and Treating Occupations
95	Registered nurses (29)
96	Pharmacists (301)
97	Dietitians (302)
98-105	Therapists
98	Inhalation therapists (3031)
99	Occupational therapists (3032)

<u>Code</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
100-102	not used
103	Physical therapists (3033)
104	Speech therapists (3034)
105	Therapists, n.e.c. (3039)
106	Physicians' assistants (304)
107-112	not used
113-154	Teachers, Postsecondary
113	Earth, environmental, and marine science teachers (2212)
114	Biological science teachers (2213)
115	Chemistry teachers (2214)
116	Physics teachers (2215)
117	Natural science teachers, n.e.c. (2216)
118	Psychology teachers (2217)
119	Economics teachers (2218)
120-122	not used
123	History teachers (2222)
124	Political science teachers (2223)
125	Sociology teachers (2224)
126	Social science teachers, n.e.c. (2225)
127	Engineering teachers (2226)
128	Mathematical science teachers (2227)
129	Computer science teachers (2228)
130-132	not used
133	Medical science teachers (2231)
134	Health specialties teachers (2232)
135	Business, commerce, and marketing teachers (2233)
136	Agriculture and forestry teachers (2234)
137	Art, drama, and music teachers (2235)
138	Physical education teachers (2236)
139	Education teachers (2237)
140-142	not used
143	English teachers (2238)
144	Foreign language teachers (2242)
145	Law teachers (2243)
146	Social work teachers (2244)
147	Theology teachers (2245)
148	Trade and industrial teachers (2246)
149	Home economics teachers (2247)
150-152	not used
153	Teachers, postsecondary, n.e.c. (2249)
154	Postsecondary teachers, subject not specified
155-159	Teachers, Except Postsecondary
155	Teachers, prekindergarten and kindergarten (231)
156	Teachers, elementary school (232)
157	Teachers, secondary school (233)
158	Teachers, special education (235)
159	Teachers, n.e.c. (236, 239)
160-162	not used

<u>Code</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
163	Counselors, educational and vocational (24)
164-165	Librarians, Archivists, and Curators
164	Librarians (251)
165	Archivists and curators (252)
166-173	Social Scientists and Urban Planners
166	Economists (1912)
167	Psychologists (1915)
168	Sociologists (1916)
169	Social scientists, n.e.c. (1913, 1914, 1919)
170-172	not used
173	Urban planners (192)
174-177	Social, Recreation, and Religious Workers
174	Social workers (2032)
175	Recreation workers (2031)
176	Clergy (2042)
177	Religious workers, n.e.c. (2049)
178-179	Lawyers and Judges
178	Lawyers (211)
179	Judges (212)
180-182	not used
183-199	Writers, Artists, Entertainers, and Athletes
183	Authors (321)
184	Technical writers (398)
185	Designers (322)
186	Musicians and composers (323)
187	Actors and directors (324)
188	Painters, sculptors, craft-artists, and artist print-makers (325)
189	Photographers (326)
190-192	not used
193	Dancers (327)
194	Artists, performers, and related workers, n.e.c. (328, 329)
195	Editors and reporters (331)
196	not used
197	Public relations specialists (332)
198	Announcers (333)
199	Athletes (34)
200-202	not used
203-389	TECHNICAL, SALES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS
203-235	Technicians and Related Support Occupations
203-208	Health Technologists and Technicians
203	Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians (362)
204	Dental hygienists (363)
205	Health record technologists and technicians (364)
206	Radiologic technicians (365)
207	Licensed practical nurses (366)
208	Health Technologists and technicians, n.e.c. (369)

<u>Code</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
209-212	not used
213-235	Technologists and Technicians, Except Health
213-218	Engineering and Related Technologists and Technicians
213	Electrical and electronic technicians (3711)
214	Industrial engineering technicians (3712)
215	Mechanical engineering technicians (3713)
216	Engineering technicians, n.e.c. (3719)
217	Drafting occupations (372)
218	Surveying and mapping technicians (373)
219-222	not used
223-225	Science Technicians
223	Biological technicians (382)
224	Chemical technicians (3831)
225	Science technicians, n.e.c. (3832, 3833, 384, 389)
226-235	Technicians; Except Health, Engineering, and Science
226	Airplane pilots and navigators (825)
227	Air traffic controllers (392)
228	Broadcast equipment operators (393)
229	Computer programmers (3971, 3972)
230-232	not used
233	Tool programmers, numerical control (3974)
234	Legal assistants (396)
235	Technicians, n.e.c. (399)
236-242	not used
243-285	Sales Occupations
243	Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations (40)
244-252	not used
253-257	Sales Representatives, Finance and Business Services
253	Insurance sales occupations (4122)
254	Real estate sales occupations (4123)
255	Securities and financial services sales occupations (4124)
256	Advertising and related sales occupations (4153)
257	Sales occupations, other business services (4152)
258-259	Sales Representatives, Commodities Except Retail
258	Sales engineers (421)
259	Sales representatives, mining, manufacturing, and wholesale (423, 424)
260-262	not used
263-278	Sales Workers, Retail and Personal Services
263	Sales workers, motor vehicles and boats (4342, 4344)
264	Sales workers, apparel (4346)
265	Sales workers, shoes (4351)
266	Sales workers, furniture and home furnishings (4348)
267	Sales workers; radio, TV, hi-fi, and appliances (4343, 4352)
268	Sales workers, hardware and building supplies (4353)
269	Sales workers, parts (4367)
270-273	not used
274	Sales workers, other commodities (4345, 4347, 4354, 4356, 4359, 4362, 4369)

<u>Code</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
275	Sales counter clerks (4363)
276	Cashiers (4364)
277	Street and door-to-door sales workers (4366)
278	News vendors (4365)
279-282	not used
283-285	Sales Related Occupations
283	Demonstrators, promoters and models, sales (445)
284	Auctioneers (447)
285	Sales support occupations, n.a.c. (444, 446, 449)
286-302	not used
303-389	Administrative Support Occupations, Including Clerical
303-307	Supervisors, Administrative Support Occupations
303	Supervisors, general office (4511, 4513, 4514, 4516, 4519, 4529)
304	Supervisors, computer equipment operators (4512)
305	Supervisors, financial records processing (4521)
306	Chief communications operators (4523)
307	Supervisors; distribution, scheduling, and adjusting clerks (4522, 4524-4528)
308-309	Computer Equipment Operators
308	Computer operators (4612)
309	Peripheral equipment operators (4613)
310-312	not used
313-315	Secretaries, Stenographers and Typists
313	Secretaries (4622)
314	Stenographers (4623)
315	Typists (4624)
316-323	Information Clerks
316	Interviewers (4642)
317	Hotel clerks (4643)
318	Transportation ticket and reservation agents (4644)
319	Receptionists (4645)
320-322	not used
323	Information clerks, n.a.c. (4649)
324	not used
325-336	Records Processing Occupations, Except Financial
325	Classified-ad clerks (4662)
326	Correspondence clerks (4663)
327	Order clerks (4664)
328	Personnel clerks, except payroll and timekeeping (4692)
329	Library clerks (4694)
330-334	not used
335	File clerks (4696)
336	Records clerks (4699)
337-344	Financial Records Processing Occupations
337	Bookkeepers, accounting, and auditing clerks (4712)
338	Payroll and timekeeping clerks (4713)
339	Billing clerks (4715)
340-342	not used

<u>Code</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
343	Cost and rate clerks (4716)
344	Billing, posting, and calculating machine operators (4718)
345-347	Duplicating, Mail and Other Office Machine Operators
345	Duplicating machine operators (4722)
346	Mail preparing and paper handling machine operators (4723)
347	Office machine operators, n.e.c. (4729)
348-353	Communications Equipment Operators
348	Telephone operators (4732)
349	Telegraphers (4733)
350-352	not used
353	Communications equipment operators, n.e.c. (4739)
354-357	Mail and Message Distributing Occupations
354	Postal clerks, exc. mail carriers (4742)
355	Mail carriers, postal service (4743)
356	Mail clerks, exc. postal service (4744)
357	Messengers (4745)
358	not used
359-374	Material Recording, Scheduling, and Distributing Clerks, n.e.c.
359	Dispatchers (4751)
360-362	not used
363	Production coordinators (4752)
364	Traffic, shipping, and receiving clerks (4753)
365	Stock and inventory clerks (4754)
366	Master readers (4755)
367	not used
368	Weighers, measurers, and checkers (4756)
369	Samplers (4757)
370-372	not used
373	Expeditors (4758)
374	Material recording, scheduling, and distributing clerks, n.e.c. (4759)
375-378	Adjusters and Investigators
375	Insurance adjusters, examiners, and investigators (4782)
376	Investigators and adjusters, except insurance (4783)
377	Eligibility clerks, social welfare (4784)
378	Bill and account collectors (4786)
379-389	Miscellaneous Administrative Support Occupations
379	General office clerks (463)
380-382	not used
383	Bank tellers (4791)
384	Proofreaders (4792)
385	Data-entry keyers (4793)
386	Statistical clerks (4794)
387	Teachers aides (4795)
388	not used
389	Administrative support occupations, n.e.c. (4787, 4799)
390-402	not used

<u>Code</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
403-469	SERVICE OCCUPATIONS
403-407	Private Household Occupations
403	Laundrerers and ironers (503)
404	Cooks, private household (504)
405	Housekeepers and butlers (505)
406	Child care workers, private household (506)
407	Private household cleaners and servants (502, 507, 509)
408-412	not used
413-427	Protective Service Occupations
413-415	Supervisors, Protective Service Occupations
413	Supervisors, firefighting and fire prevention occupations (5111)
414	Supervisors, police and detectives (5112)
415	Supervisors, guards (5113)
416-417	Firefighting and Fire Prevention Occupations
416	Fire inspection and fire prevention occupations (5122)
417	Firefighting occupations (5123)
418-424	Police and Detectives
418	Police and detectives, public service (5132)
419-422	not used
423	Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers (5134)
424	Correctional institution officers (5133)
425-427	Guards
425	Crossing guards (5142)
426	Guards and police, exc. public service (5144)
427	Protective service occupations, n.e.c. (5149)
428-432	not used
433-469	Service Occupations, Except Protective and Household
433-444	Food Preparation and Service Occupations
433	Supervisors, food preparation and service occupations (5211)
434	Bartenders (5212)
435	Waiters and waitresses (5213)
436	Cooks, except short order (5214)
437	Short-order cooks (5215)
438	Food counter, fountain and related occupations (5216)
439	Kitchen workers, food preparation (5217)
440-442	not used
443	Waiters'/waitresses' assistants (5218)
444	Miscellaneous food preparation occupations (5219)
445-447	Health Service Occupations
445	Dental assistants (5232)
446	Health aides, except nursing (5233)
447	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants (5236)
448-455	Cleaning and Building Service Occupations, except Household
448	Supervisors, cleaning and building service workers (5241)
449	Maids and housemen (5242, 5249)
450-452	not used
453	Janitors and cleaners (5244)
454	Elevator operators (5245)
455	Pest control occupations (5246)

<u>Code</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
456-469	Personal Service Occupations
456	Supervisors, personal service occupations (5251)
457	Barbers (5252)
458	Hairdressers and cosmetologists (5253)
459	Attendants, amusement and recreation facilities (5254)
460-462	not used
463	Guides (5255)
464	Ushers (5256)
465	Public transportation attendants (5257)
466	Baggage porters and bellhops (5262)
467	Welfare service aides (5263)
468	Child care workers, except private household (5264)
469	Personal service occupations, n.e.c. (5258, 5269)
470-472	not used
473-499	FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING OCCUPATIONS
473-476	Farm Operators and Managers
473	Farmers, except horticultural (5512-5514)
474	Horticultural specialty farmers (5515)
475	Managers, farms, except horticultural (5522-5524)
476	Managers, horticultural specialty farms (5525)
477-489	Other Agricultural and Related Occupations
477-484	Farm Occupations, Except Managerial
477	Supervisors, farm workers (5611)
478	not used
479	Farm workers (5612-5617)
480-482	not used
483	Marine life cultivation workers (5618)
484	Nursery workers (5619)
485-489	Related Agricultural Occupations
485	Supervisors, related agricultural occupations (5621)
486	Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm (5622)
487	Animal caretakers, except farm (5624)
488	Graders and sorters, agricultural products (5625)
489	Inspectors, agricultural products (5627)
490-493	not used
494-496	Forestry and Logging Occupations
494	Supervisors, forestry and logging workers (571)
495	Forestry workers, except logging (572)
496	Timber cutting and logging occupations (573, 579)
497-499	Fishers, Hunters, and Trappers
497	Captains and other officers, fishing vessels (pt 8241)
498	Fishers (583)
499	Hunters and trappers (584)
500-502	not used

<u>Code</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
503-699	PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR OCCUPATIONS
503-549	Mechanics and Repairers
503	Supervisors, mechanics and repairers (60)
504	not used
505-549	Mechanics and Repairers, Except Supervisors
505-517	Vehicle and Mobile Equipment Mechanics and Repairers
505	Automobile mechanics (pt 611)
506	Automobile mechanic apprentices (pt 611)
507	Bus, truck, and stationary engine mechanics (6112)
508	Aircraft engine mechanics (6113)
509	Small engine repairers (6114)
510-513	not used
514	Automobile body and related repairers (6115)
515	Aircraft mechanics, exc. engine (6116)
516	Heavy equipment mechanics (6117)
517	Farm equipment mechanics (6118)
518	Industrial machinery repairers (613)
519	Machinery maintenance occupations (614)
520-522	not used
523-533	Electrical and Electronic Equipment Repairers
523	Electronic repairers, communications and industrial equipment (6151, 6153, 6155)
524	not used
525	Data processing equipment repairers (6154)
526	Household appliance and power tool repairers (6156)
527	Telephone line installers and repairers (6157)
528	not used
529	Telephone installers and repairers (6158)
530-532	not used
533	Miscellaneous electrical and electronic equipment repairers (6152, 6159)
534	Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics (616)
535-549	Miscellaneous Mechanics and Repairers
535	Camera, watch, and musical instrument repairers (6171, 6172)
536	Locksmiths and safe repairers (6173)
537	not used
538	Office machine repairers (6174)
539	Mechanical controls and valve repairers (6175)
540-542	not used
543	Elevator installers and repairers (6176)
544	Millwrights (6178)
545-546	not used
547	Specified mechanics and repairers, n.e.c. (6177, 6179)
548	not used
549	Not specified mechanics and repairers
550-552	not used
553-599	Construction Trades
553-558	Supervisors, construction occupations
553	Supervisors; brickmasons, stonemasons, and tile setters (6312)
554	Supervisors, carpenters and related workers (6313)
555	Supervisors, electricians and power transmission installers (6314)
556	Supervisors; painters, paperhangers, and plasterers (6315)

<u>Code</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
557	Supervisors; plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters (6316)
558	Supervisors, n.e.c. (6311, 6318)
559-562	not used
563-599	Construction Trades, Except Supervisors
563	Brickmasons and stonemasons (pt 6412, pt 6413)
564	Brickmason and stonemason apprentices (pt 6412, pt 6413)
565	Tile setters, hard and soft (6414, pt 6462)
566	Carpet installers (pt 6462)
567	Carpenters (pt 6422)
568	not used
569	Carpenter apprentices (pt 6422)
570-572	not used
573	Drywall installers (6424)
574	not used
575	Electricians (pt 6432)
576	Electrician apprentices (pt 6432)
577	Electrical power installers and repairers (6433)
578	not used
579	Painters, construction and maintenance (6442)
580-582	not used
583	Paperhangers (6443)
584	Plasterers (6444)
585	Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters (pt 645)
586	not used
587	Plumber, pipefitter, and steamfitter apprentices (pt 645)
588	Concrete and terrazzo finishers (6463)
589	Glaziers (6464)
590-592	not used
593	Insulation workers (6465)
594	Paving, surfacing, and tamping equipment operators (6466)
595	Roofers (6468)
596	Sheetmetal duct installers (6472)
597	Structural metal workers (6473)
598	Drillers, earth (6474)
599	Construction trades, n.e.c. (6467, 6475, 6476, 6479)
600-612	not used
613-617	Extractive Occupations
613	Supervisors, extractive occupations (632)
614	Drillers, oil well (652)
615	Explosives workers (653)
616	Mining machine operators (654)
617	Mining occupations, n.e.c. (656)
618-632	not used
633-699	Precision Production Occupations
633	Supervisors, production occupations (67, 71)
634-655	Precision Metal Working Occupations
634	Tool and die makers (pt 6811)
635	Tool and die maker apprentices (pt 6811)
636	Precision assemblers, metal (6812)
637	Machinists (pt 6813)

<u>Code</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
638	not used
639	Mechanist apprentices (pt 6813)
640-642	not used
643	Boilermakers (6814)
644	Precision grinders, fitters, and tool sharpeners (6816)
645	Pattermakers and model makers, metal (6817)
646	Lay-out workers (6821)
647	Precious stones and metals workers (jewelers) (6822, 6866)
648	not used
649	Engravers, metal (6823)
650-652	not used
653	Sheet metal workers (pt 6824)
654	Sheet metal worker apprentices (pt 6824)
655	Miscellaneous precision metal workers (6829)
656-659	Precision Woodworking Occupations
656	Pattermakers and model makers, wood (6831)
657	Cabinet makers and bench carpenters (6832)
658	Furniture and wood finishers (6833)
659	Miscellaneous precision woodworkers (6839)
660-665	not used
666-674	Precision Textile, Apparel, and Furnishings Machine Workers
666	Dressmakers (pt 6852, pt 7752)
667	Tailors (pt 6852)
668	Upholsterers (6853)
669	Shoe repairers (6854)
670-672	not used
673	Apparel and fabric pattermakers (6856)
674	Miscellaneous precision apparel and fabric workers (6859, pt 7752)
675-684	Precision Workers, Assorted Materials
675	Hand molders and shapers, except jewelers (6861)
676	Pattermakers, lay-out workers, and cutters (6862)
677	Optical goods workers (6864, pt 7477, pt 7677)
678	Dental laboratory and medical appliance technicians (6865)
679	Bookbinders (6844)
680-682	not used
683	Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers (6867)
684	Miscellaneous precision workers, n.e.c. (6869)
685	not used
686-688	Precision Food Production Occupations
686	Butchers and meat cutters (6871)
687	Bakers (6872)
688	Food batchmakers (6873, 6879)
689-693	Precision Inspectors, Testers, and Related Workers
689	Inspectors, testers, and graders (6881, 828)
690-692	not used
693	Adjusters and calibrators (6882)
694-699	Plant and System Operators
694	Water and sewage treatment plant operators (691)
695	Power plant operators (pt 693)
696	Stationary engineers (pt 693, 7658)
697-698	not used
699	Miscellaneous plant and system operators (692, 694, 695, 696)
700-702	not used

<u>Code</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
703-889	OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS
703-799	Machine Operators, Assemblers, and Inspectors
703-779	Machine Operators and Tenders, except Precision
703-715	Metalworking and Plastic Working Machine Operators
703	Lathe and turning machine set-up operators (7312)
704	Lathe and turning machine operators (7512)
705	Milling and planing machine operators (7313, 7513)
706	Punching and stamping press machine operators (7314, 7317, 7514, 7517)
707	Rolling machine operators (7316, 7516)
708	Drilling and boring machine operators (7318, 7518)
709	Grinding, abrading, buffing, and polishing machine operators (7322, 7324, 7522)
710-712	not used
713	Forging machine operators (7319, 7519)
714	Numerical control machine operators (7326)
715	Miscellaneous metal, plastic, stone, and glass working machine operators (7329, 7529)
716	not used
717	Fabricating machine operators, n.e.c. (7339, 7539)
718	not used
719-725	Metal and Plastic Processing Machine Operators
719	Molding and casting machine operators (7315, 7342, 7515, 7542)
720-722	not used
723	Metal plating machine operators (7343, 7543)
724	Heat treating equipment operators (7344, 7544)
725	Miscellaneous metal and plastic processing machine operators (7349, 7549)
726-733	Woodworking Machine Operators
726	Wood lathes, routing, and planing machine operators (7431, 7432, 7631, 7632)
727	Sawing machine operators (7433, 7633)
728	Shaping and joining machine operators (7435, 7635)
729	Nail and tacking machine operators (7636)
730-732	not used
733	Miscellaneous woodworking machine operators (7434, 7439, 7634, 7639)
734-737	Printing Machine Operators
734	Printing machine operators (7443, 7643)
735	Photoengravers and lithographers (6842, 7444, 7644)
736	Typesetters and compositors (6841, 7642)
737	Miscellaneous printing machine operators (6849, 7449, 7649)
738-749	Textile, Apparel, and Furnishings Machine Operators
738	Winding and twisting machine operators (7451, 7651)
739	Knitting, looping, taping, and weaving machine operators (7452, 7652)
740-742	not used
743	Textile cutting machine operators (7654)
744	Textile sewing machine operators (7655)
745	Shoe machine operators (7656)
746	not used
747	Pressing machine operators (7657)

<u>Code</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
748	Laundering and dry cleaning machine operators (6855, 7658)
749	Miscellaneous textile machine operators (7459, 7659)
750-752	not used
753-779	Machine Operators, Assorted Materials
753	Cementing and gluing machine operators (7661)
754	Packaging and filling machine operators (7462, 7662)
755	Extruding and forming machine operators (7463, 7663)
756	Mixing and blending machine operators (7664)
757	Separating, filtering, and clarifying machine operators (7476, 7666, 7676)
758	Compressing and compacting machine operators (7467, 7667)
759	Painting and paint spraying machine operators (7669)
760-762	not used
763	Roasting and baking machine operators, food (7472, 7672)
764	Washing, cleaning, and pickling machine operators (7673)
765	Folding machine operators (7474, 7674)
766	Furnace, kiln, and oven operators, exc. food (7675)
767	not used
768	Crushing and grinding machine operators (pt 7477, pt 7677)
769	Slicing and cutting machine operators (7478, 7678)
770-772	not used
773	Motion picture projectionists (pt 7479)
774	Photographic process machine operators (6863, 6868, 7671)
775-776	not used
777	Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c. (pt 7479, 7665, 7679)
778	not used
779	Machine operators, not specified
780-782	not used
783-795	Fabricators, Assemblers, and Hand Working Occupations
783	Welders and cutters (7332, 7532, 7714)
784	Solderers and brazers (7333, 7533, 7717)
785	Assemblers (772, 774)
786	Hand cutting and trimming occupations (7753)
787	Hand molding, casting, and forming occupations (7754, 7755)
788	not used
789	Hand painting, coating, and decorating occupations (7756)
790-792	not used
793	Hand engraving and printing occupations (7757)
794	Hand grinding and polishing occupations (7758)
795	Miscellaneous hand working occupations (7759)
796-799	Production Inspectors, Testers, Samplers, and Weighers
796	Production inspectors, checkers, and examiners (782, 787)
797	Production testers (783)
798	Production samplers and weighers (784)
799	Graders and sorters, exc. agricultural (785)
800-802	not used
803-859	Transportation and Material Moving Occupations
803-814	Motor Vehicle Operators
803	Supervisors, motor vehicle operators (8111)
804	Truck drivers, heavy (8212, 8213)
805	Truck drivers, light (8214)

<u>Code</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
806	Driver-sales workers (8218)
807	not used
808	Bus drivers (8215)
809	Taxicab drivers and chauffeurs (8216)
810-812	not used
813	Parking lot attendants (874)
814	Motor transportation occupations, n.e.c. (8219)
815-822	not used
823-834	Transportation Occupations, Except Motor Vehicles
823-826	Rail Transportation Occupations
823	Railroad conductors and yardmasters (8113)
824	Locomotive operating occupations (8232)
825	Railroad brake, signal, and switch operators (8233)
826	Rail vehicle operators, n.e.c. (8239)
827	not used
828-834	Water Transportation Occupations
828	Ship captains and mates, except fishing boats (pt 8241, 8242)
829	Sailors and deckhands (8243)
830-832	not used
833	Marine engineers (8244)
834	Bridge, lock, and lighthouse tenders (8245)
835-842	not used
843-859	Material Moving Equipment Operators
843	Supervisors, material moving equipment operators (812)
844	Operating engineers (8312)
845	Longshore equipment operators (8313)
846-847	not used
848	Hoist and winch operators (8314)
849	Crane and tower operators (8315)
850-852	not used
853	Excavating and loading machine operators (8316)
854	not used
855	Grader, dozer, and scraper operators (8317)
856	Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators (8318)
857-858	not used
859	Miscellaneous material moving equipment operators (8319)
860-862	not used
863-869	Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, Helpers, and Laborers
863	Supervisors, handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers, n.e.c. (85)
864	Helpers, mechanics and repairers (863)
865-867	Helpers, Construction and Extractive Occupations
865	Helpers, construction trades (8641-8645, 8648)
866	Helpers, surveyor (8646)
867	Helpers, extractive occupations (865)
868	not used
869	Construction laborers (871)
870-872	not used
873	Production helpers (861, 862)
874	not used

<u>Code</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
875-883	Freight, Stock, and Material Handlers
875	Garbage collectors (8722)
876	Stevedores (8723)
877	Stock handlers and baggers (8724)
878	Machine feeders and offbearers (8725)
879-882	not used
883	Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.s.c. (8726)
884	not used
885	Garage and service station related occupation (873)
886	not used
887	Vehicle washers and equipment cleaners (875)
888	Hand packers and packagers (8761)
889	Laborers, except construction (8769)
890-904	not used
905	Assigned to persons whose labor force status is unemployed and whose last job was Armed Forces since 1975.
906-921	not used
922-960	TRADITIONAL OCCUPATIONS
922	Tribal government occupations
922	Officials and administrators
922	Legislators
922	Judicial administrators
923-932	not used
933	Native healers
934-937	Artists and performers
934	not used
935	Painters
936	Potters
937	not used
938	Sheep workers
939	Jewelers
940-942	Not used
943-959	Handworking occupations
943	Weavers
944	Basket makers
945	Beaders
946-956	not used
957	Rattle makers
958-959	not used
960	All other traditional occupations
	Bustle makers
	Carvers
	Dancers
	Doll makers
	Drum makers
	Drummers and singers
	Fan makers
	Moccasin makers
	Quill makers
	Quilters
	Roach maker
	Tanners

APPENDIX C

Comparability Between 1980 Census Regular Short and Long Form Questionnaires and Supplementary Questionnaires Population Totals For the American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut Population: 1980

[Minus Sign () denotes decrease]	Regular Census questionnaires		Supplementary questionnaire	Difference between 100-percent and regular sample data		Difference between 100-percent and supplementary questionnaire data	
	100-percent	Sample		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
On Identified Reservations and in the Historic Areas of Oklahoma (Excluding Urbanized Areas)							
Total American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut population.....	456,413	454,302	449,781	-2,111	-0.5	-6,632	-1.5
On identified reservations....	339,987	338,117	336,384	-1,870	-0.6	-3,603	-1.1
In identified historic areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas).....	116,426	116,185	113,397	-241	-0.2	-3,029	-2.6

21a. Last year (1979), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

1 Yes - SKIP to 27c

2 No - Continue with 27b

b. In 1979, did this person raise crops and/or livestock, or spend any time making things to sell or trade such as furs, pottery, or jewelry?

3 Yes - Continue with 27c

4 No - SKIP to 27

c. Did this person earn any cash income from this work in 1979?

5 Yes

6 No

d. How many weeks did this person work in 1979? include work at a paid job or business as well as time spent raising crops and/or livestock or making things to sell or trade.

1 1 to 13 weeks

2 14 to 26 weeks

3 27 to 39 weeks

4 40 to 49 weeks

5 50 to 52 weeks - SKIP to 24

22. What was the main reason this person worked fewer than 50 weeks in 1979? Read each category and mark one box.

1 Personal reasons (for example: family or home responsibilities, including pregnancy; school; health; retirement or old age)

2 Seasonal job completed

3 Slack work or business conditions

4 Temporary nonseasonal job completed

5 Unsatisfactory work arrangement (hours, pay, etc.)

6 Could not find work

7 Bad weather conditions

8 Did not want work

9 Other

23. Of the weeks not worked in 1979, how many weeks was this person actively looking for work or on layoff from a job?

1 None

2 1 to 4 weeks

3 5 to 13 weeks

4 14 to 19 weeks

5 20 to 26 weeks

6 27 to 39 weeks

7 40 or more weeks

24. When did this person last work, even for a few days, at a job, business, farm, raising crops and/or livestock, or making things to sell or trade?

1 Now working

2 1980

3 1979

4 1978

5 1975 to 1977

6 1974 or earlier

7 Never worked

25-27. Current or most recent job activity

Describe clearly this person's usual job activity or business last year.

If this person has more than one job, describe the one of which this person worked the most hours.

If this person has no job or business last year, give information for last job or business since 1975.

25a. For whom did this person work? If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, print "AF" and skip to question 28.

(Name of company, business, organization, or other employer)

b. What kind of business or industry was this? Describe the activity where employed.

(For example: high school, tribal planning office, hospital, building construction, dry cleaning, clean room)

c. Where was this business or industry located?

1 On reservation

2 Off reservation

26. What kind of work or craft was this person doing?

(For example: high school English teacher, typist, practical nurse, carpenter, fur weaver, sheepherder)

27. Was this person ----- Read each category and mark one box.

1 A tribal government employee

2 A tribal or Indian owned business employee

3 A Bureau of Indian Affairs or Indian Health Service employee

4 An other Federal government agency employee

5 A State or local government employee

6 An employee of private company, business or individual

7 Self-employed in own business, professional practice or farm

8 Working without pay in family business or farm

28. In 1979, did this person receive benefits from any of these programs? Mark one box for each category.

	Yes	No
a. Medical or Medicare	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Food stamps	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Federal Housing Assistance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Social Security (green-colored check)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Supplemental Security (U.S. Government light-colored check)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Bureau of Indian Affairs general assistance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. Other assistance or welfare payments	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

29. What was this person's total income in 1979?

Print the dollar amount in the space provided. If total income was a loss, mark the "Loss" box and enter dollar amount. If total amount is zero, mark the "None" box. If exact amount is not known, give best estimate.

- Include any income from (before deductions for taxes, loans, dues, or other items):
- Wages or salaries
 - Own farm or nonfarm business, partnership or professional practice (net after expenses)
 - Interest, dividends, or rental income
 - Social Security or Railroad Retirement
 - Public assistance or welfare
 - Unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, pensions, family or child support, or any other money income received regularly

Exclude lump-sum amounts such as gains from a sale of property.

\$ ----- (Dollars only) .00

x Loss

OR

9 None